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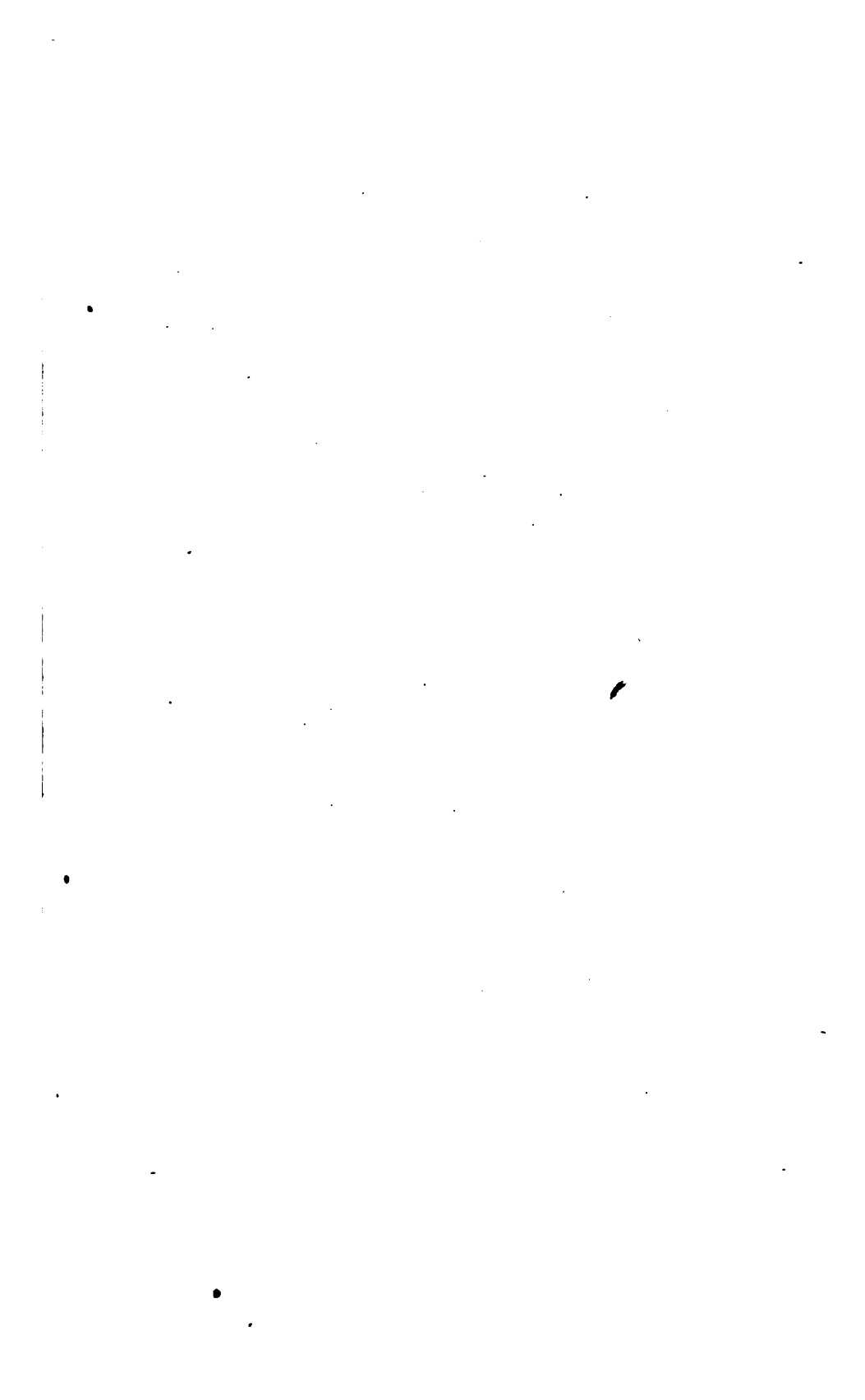
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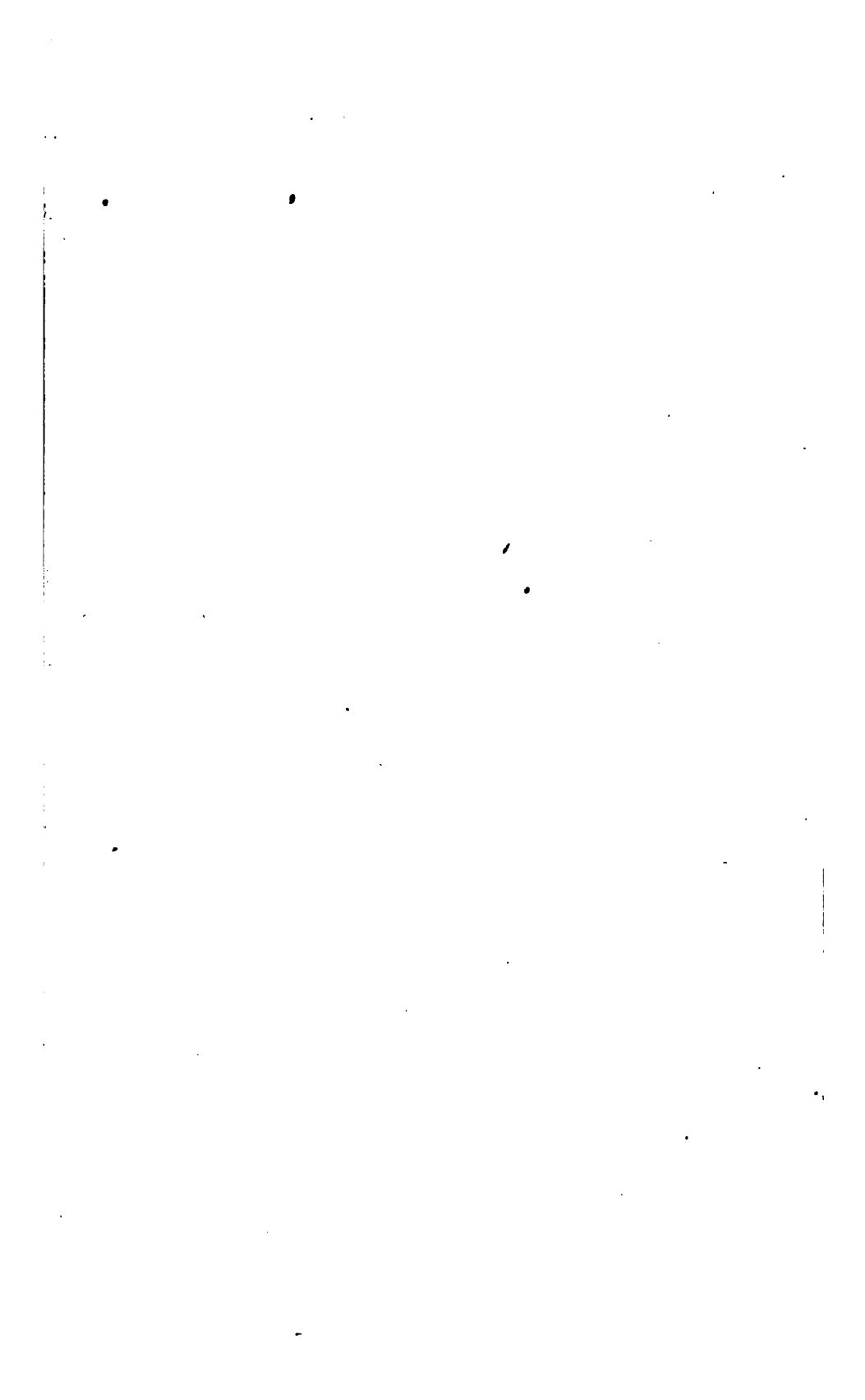


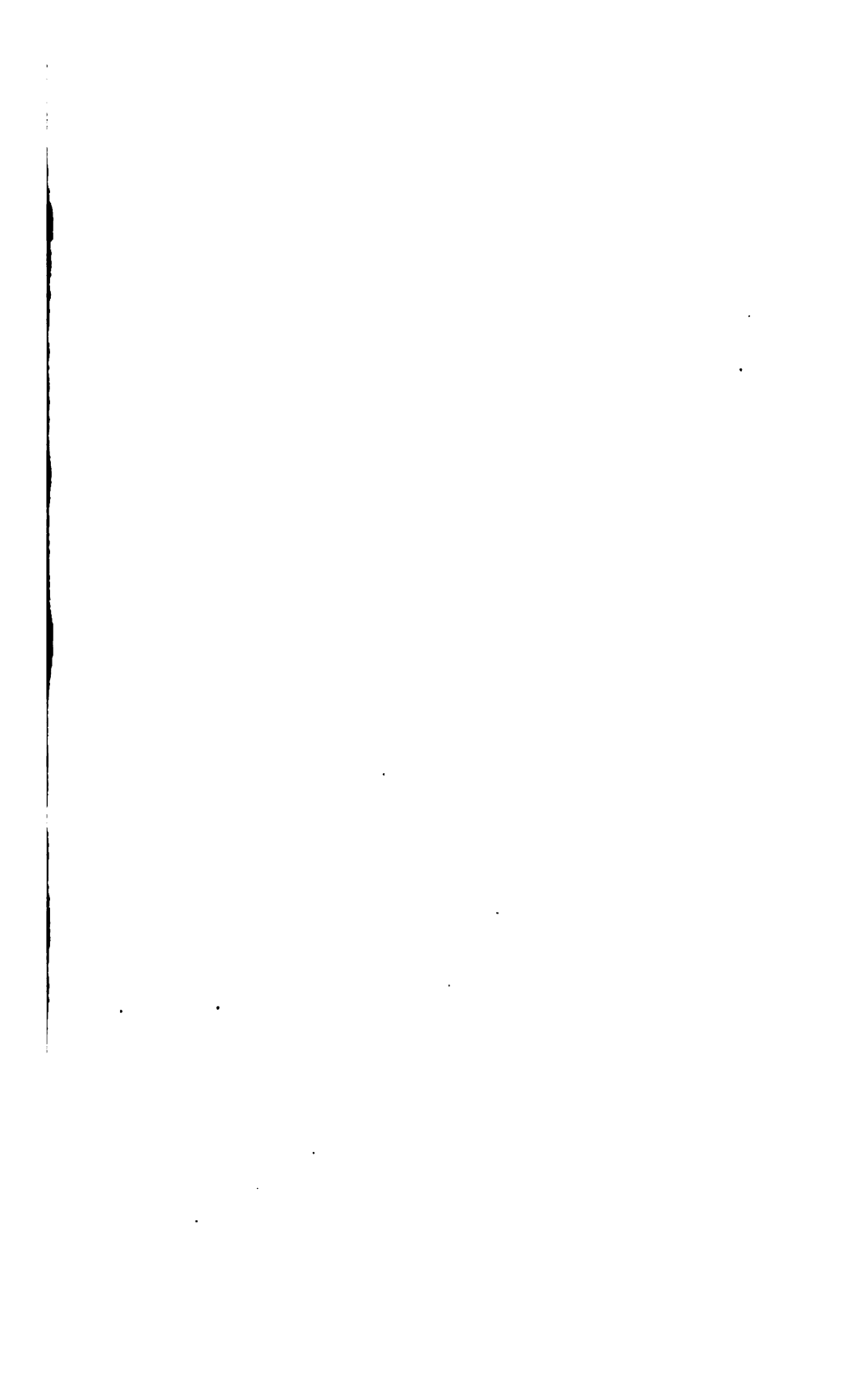
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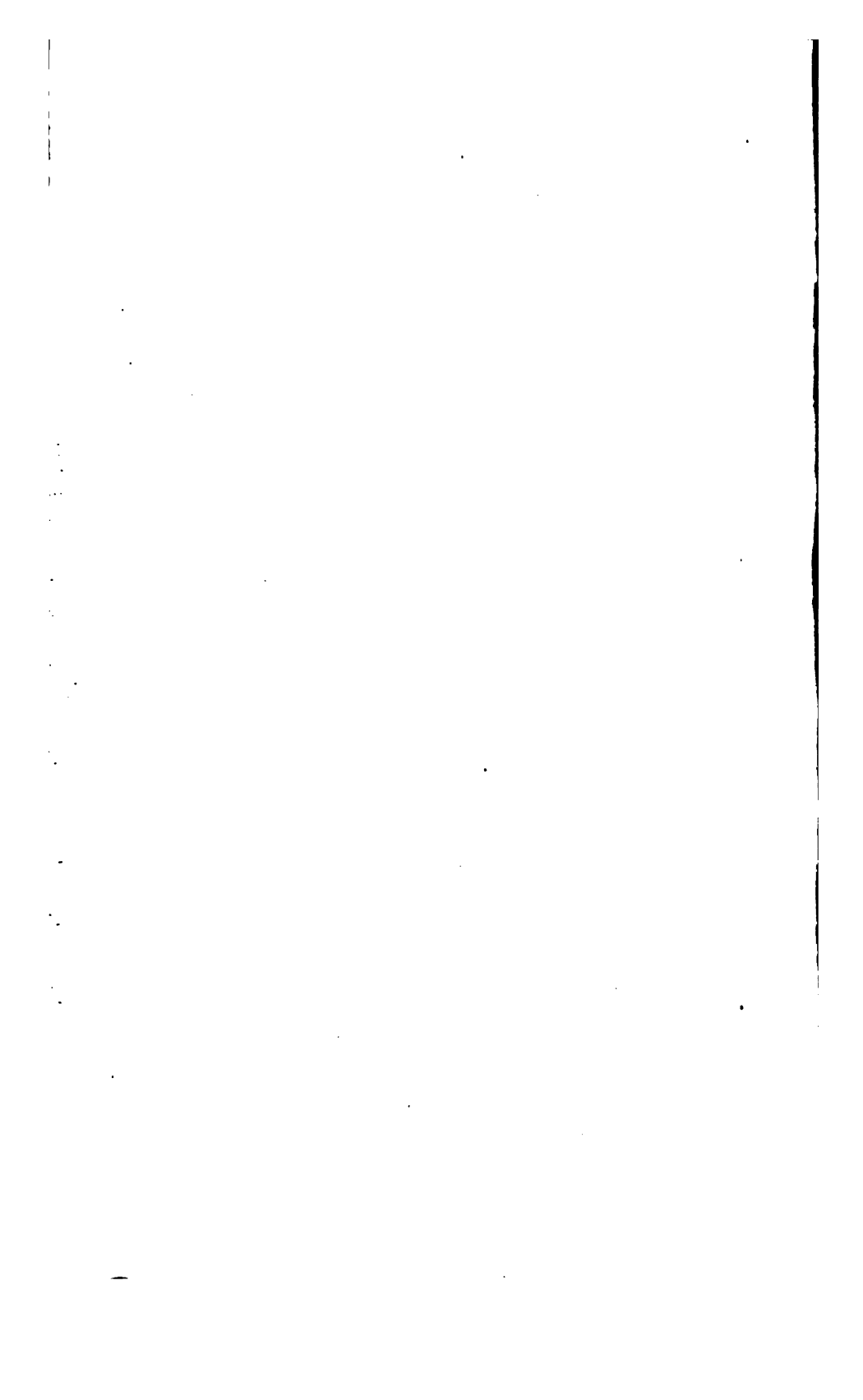
FROM

Various









THE
ELEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY

FOR
Colonizing the Free People of Colour
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

— — —
WITH AN APPENDIX.

— — —
WASHINGTON.

1828.

— — —
PRINTED BY JAMES C. DURN, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

1875

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Oct. 1947

Copy of the American Colonization Society
Foreign Records, 1847-1848, 1849-1850, 1851-1852

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
AT THEIR
ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Eleventh Annual Meeting of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour on the Coast of Africa, was held on Saturday evening, the 19th inst. in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The assemblage, including a large proportion of Ladies, was uncommonly numerous, and not only filled all the seats and standing room on the floor of the House, but comprised a large number of individuals, who were seated in the Gallery—at once bearing testimony to the interest felt in the objects of the Society, and the expectations entertained of the evening's proceedings.

At seven o'clock, the Chair was taken by the Hon. HENRY CLAY, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, and, after a Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Laurie, the following list of Delegates from Auxiliary Societies, was read by the Secretary.

From the State Society of New Hampshire.

The Hon. SAMUEL BELL.

From the State Society of Maine.

The Hon. ALBION K. PARRIS.

From the State Society of Vermont.

The Hon. Mr. SEYMOUR,

The Hon. DANIEL A. BUCK.

From the State Society of Ohio.

The Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY—President of the Auxiliary Society, Canfield, Trumbull County, Ohio.

The Hon. PHILEMON BEECHER,

The Hon. JOHN DAVENPORT,

The Hon. WILLIAM M'LEAN,

The Hon. JOHN WOODS.

From Washington County Society, Pennsylvania.

The Hon. JOSEPH LAWRENCE.

From the Society of Petersburg, Virginia.

The Hon. Mr. ARCHER,

THOMAS ATKINSON, Esq.

From the Richmond Society, Virginia.

Chief Justice MARSHALL,

The Hon. JOHN TYLER,

ROBERT G. SCOTT, Esq.

From the Society in Alexandria, D. C.

Rev. J. CORNELIUS,

GEORGE JOHNSON, Esq.

From the Society of Piqua County, Ohio.

The Hon. WM. M'LEAN.

From the Society at Cleaveland, Ohio.

The Hon. MORDECAI BARTLEY.

From the Wilmington Union Colonization Society, Delaware.

The Hon. KENSEY JOHNS, Jun.

From the Society of Lexington, Ky.

The Hon. JAMES CLARK.

From the Wheeling Society, Virginia.

The Hon. ISAAC LEFFLER.

From the Talbot County Society, Maryland.

Hon. JOHN LEEDS KERR.

From the State Society of Maryland.

C. C. HARPER, Esq.

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

From the Society at Lynchburg, Virginia.

J. B. HARRISON, Esq.

A letter was received by the Secretary, apologizing for his non-attendance, from WILLIAM H. DILLINGHAM, Esq. appointed as a Delegate by the Chester County Society, Pennsylvania.

The Secretary, the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, then read the Report of the Board of Managers, detailing the progress of the Society within the last year, in improving and extending the settlements of Liberia, in the acquisition of new Territory by purchase and negotiation, from the native Chiefs; the rapid advance that had been made in the obliteration of prejudices formerly entertained against the Society by citizens of various portions of the country; an important increase of funds, raised from the munificent contributions of philanthropic individuals; and the increased and increasing desire among those, for whose benefit the Society was organized, to embrace an opportunity of joining the Colony.

Mr. C. C. HARPER of Baltimore, then rose, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Report be printed, and that the thanks of the Society be presented to the Board of Managers.

At no former meeting of the Society, Mr. Harper said, had we so much reason, as the Report justly affirms, to be gratified with the result of our labours, or could look forward at so cheering a prospect for the future.—Indeed, Mr. Chairman, through the zealous and able exertions of the Board of Managers, the practicability of founding, on the coast of Africa, Colonies that shall maintain a hold and flourish, has ceased to be a matter of discussion. It has been demonstrated. At least it has been demonstrated to our satisfaction: and we are justified in persevering. If any one still deny the possibility or likelihood of such an establishment, we must no longer reason with him on abstract principles or from ancient examples, but answer his theories with facts. In our career of success we have, indeed, outstript the most sanguine anticipations; we have disappointed the most confident predictions of evil. A prosperous, and, compared with the surrounding nations, a powerful community, created by the hands of this Society, does exist on the coast of Africa. I have seen several of its citizens: I have heard its voice across the Atlantic.

However difficult and doubtful the accomplishment of such an enterprise may have seemed to many, it was, to my apprehension, the most easy in our whole design. It was merely a physical exertion. But, Sir, what must have at first repressed your hopes and risen like an insuperable obstacle in your path, was the uncertainty whether you could prevail upon any coloured persons to be the objects of so novel and dangerous an experiment, and

whether the charity of the public would continue to supply you with the means of making it. Confiding in the dictates of your conscience and in the holiness of your cause, you boldly advanced to the attempt. Your pious reliance, like that of the Apostle of old, was rewarded: you walked upon the indurated waters, and mountains stooped before you into plains. Your designs have been understood and appreciated by those for whose benefit they are chiefly intended; and many hundreds more than you can or would now send, daily apply for emigration. Far from shuddering at the thought of leaving the comfortable fireside among us, for a distant and unknown shore yet covered by the wilderness, they have preferred real liberty there, to a mockery of freedom here, and have turned their eyes to Africa, as the only resting place and refuge of the coloured man, in the deluge of oppression that surrounds him.

At the same time, but much more rapidly, the number of our friends among the whites has immensely increased in every part of our country.—The feeble gush of yet doubting charity, which enabled you to take the first steps in the experiment, has become a constant stream with a thousand growing tributaries. From the South, where we feel the evil; and from the North, where they only behold it; from the sea-board, where we are approaching the condition of older nations; and from the remote interior, where civilized man is yet warring with the primeval forest; every hour brings applause for your exertions and prayers for your success. Individuals, companies, states, swell the chorus of approving voices.

So it must ever be, Sir, with this undertaking. It is in harmony with the best and noblest feelings of the human heart; and the mind itself expands and glows in the contemplation of its great and various merits. You must alter our nature, before you can make us indifferent to African Colonization. Before you can arrest its course, you must stifle the press and lay an interdict on the liberty of speech. Already the cool and calculating statesman finds himself labouring by the side of the enthusiastic devotee; and the secluded man of science attains by argument the same conclusion, to which feeling impels the multitude. It is thus we have united in our ranks men of all capacities, all places, all denominations. We have gone to the meetings of the learned and astute; and they have favoured us. We have gone to the primary assemblies of the people; and they have favoured us. The people, Sir, are the source alike of revenue and law.—To them have we gone. We have called upon their philanthropy, their patriotism, their religion: they have offered us their hearts and purses.—Our agents have penetrated every district of the country, to explain our views, to embody those who approve, to convince or persuade those that are opposed, and to convert the irregular and precarious donations upon which we have hitherto subsisted, into a concerted system of regular and steady contribution. The most superficial observer may perceive, that African Colonization has become an object of more earnest attention and

more lively interest with the people. Let us continue to apply for aid to that sure and inexhaustable source. In a few short years, the public mind will be thoroughly imbued with our project. Then, nothing that we may elsewhere reasonably ask can be refused.

The objects of the Society and the means by which they are to be effected, I shall not now enumerate nor defend. They are, or ought to be, sufficiently understood, after the many eloquent explanations that have resounded within these walls and reverberated throughout our vast country. Objection after objection has bowed and yielded to the extension of opinion in our favour. For the feasibility of our designs, I may refer the incredulous to Liberia, and to the sentiments that are manifestly beginning to actuate so many thousands of our fellow-citizens; for their reasonableness and honesty, I appeal to the illustrious names that adorn our list of officers and members.

Such, Sir, was the origin, such are the conditions and prospects of your benevolent scheme. Such may they ever be! Thus far we have succeeded. We are the guardians of a nation in the bud,—a miniature of this Republic,—a coloured America on the shores of Africa. To whose exertions do we owe the past, and to whose exertions must we look for the further prosperous advancement of our cause? To the Board of Managers. To the Board of Managers, then, I move, Sir, that the thanks of the Society be presented; and that their Report be printed.

Which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. LATROBE then addressed the Society.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—After the able and eloquent Report of the Board of Managers, which we have just heard read, and after the remarks of my fellow representative from the Society in Maryland; it would be only trespassing upon your time to dwell upon either the present condition, or the past history of our Society's existence. The past has been fraught with difficulty, and the present is replete with glorious promise: Both make us acquainted with our power, but admonish us, that we have, as yet, taken only the first steps in the great work, which we propose to accomplish. The establishment of *one* colony has been happily effected.—The doubtful experiment has equalled the most sanguine expectations; but the one channel thus opened, will never be alone sufficient to receive that population, thirty thousand of which must be annually removed before any impression can be made upon the increase.* Other tracts of territory must be obtained,

* The annual increase of the coloured population of the United States, slave and free, is estimated by Mr. Clay at 52,000, (see his address at the 10th annual meeting of the American Colonization Society) from which, subtracting those who never attain the age of puberty, and those over fifty, as not adding to the increase, 30,000 may be said to be the number necessary to be removed annually, to diminish the coloured population. The annual increase of the free blacks is only 6,000, and the removal of

other colonies must be established. I therefore, Sir, offer the following resolution.

Resolved, that the Board of Managers be directed to ascertain in the course of the ensuing year, if possible, the practicability of obtaining territory, for colonial settlements at Cape Palmas, and the Island of Bulama, on the S. W. Coast of Africa.

An inspection of the maps of Africa, will satisfy you, Mr. Chairman, of the importance of these two points, with reference to the future operations of the Society: and their commercial advantages being great, an early attempt to secure them, may perhaps prevent their falling into other hands, and enable the Society to use them, when the time shall have arrived, at which they may be used with advantage. That we are advancing prosperously at present, should not satisfy us. The spot on which we have founded our Colony was admirably selected; and so long as emigration continued in its present limited state, that spot would be sufficient for all our wants. The time however will arrive, when the five hundred emigrants, who sailed for Liberia, in the course of the last year, will have increased to thrice as many thousand; and more places than one must be provided, at which their landing may be effected, at which that sickness must be undergone, which is the lot of all strangers, of all colours, in Africa. The great cities of our sea-board would, and do, without inconvenience, receive an annual emigration of many thousand each; because, in a few days, every emigrant obtains employment, and from the moment that he sets his foot upon our shore, is able to support himself and family. But in Africa, the emigrants to its cities must remain, sometimes for weeks, in the hospital, and months must elapse before they can perform the labour to which they have been previously accustomed. This, therefore, makes a very serious difference between our seaports and those of Africa, with regard to the number of emigrants, which they would respectively be able to receive and support, and it is not a fair argument to say, that because Boston or Baltimore might receive twenty thousand emigrants, without inconvenience, that Monrovia, with an equal population, could do the same. Looking forward, therefore, to the time, which is most confidently anticipated by us all, when the annual emigration from this country shall amount to twenty-five or thirty thousand, and anxious to provide for its reception in Africa, I have moved the resolution which has been read.

this number annually may be soon accomplished. But experience has shown, that the number of emancipated slaves will bear a large proportion to the free persons who are removed; and this fact leads us to look forward to the time, when the gradual emancipation of the slaves will make them as much the objects of the Society's labours as are the free people at present: and regarding the Society, therefore, as the instrument for removing, *with the consent of all parties, ultimately*, the whole coloured population of the United States, the increase of the whole, and not of a part, has been assumed.

Cape Palmas is that part of Africa where the coast, after pursuing a course due East and West from the Bight of Biafra, bends off in nearly a North-West direction, and passing by Liberia, continues in an almost uninterrupted line to Cape Roxo. The Island of Bulama, in the mouth of the Rio Grande, is near the other extremity of the South-West Coast, within a short run from the Cape de Verda, and one of the points of the coast most easily made by vessels sailing from this country.

By possessing Cape Palmas, we would hold the commercial key of all the South Coast of Africa, and the countries immediately in the interior, down as far East as the Bight of Biafra; and a Colony there, would in a few years become a great depot for all the articles of foreign produce and manufacture, which would be required by inhabitants of the nations Eastward of the settlement. This will be the effect of a physical cause, which is certain and unchanging in its operations. The trade winds, pursuing the general outline of the African coast, render a return Northward from beyond Cape Palmas, along the coast, extremely difficult at all seasons of the year, and more particularly so in the rainy season, when the difficulty of taking observations and the numerous and varying currents prevent vessels from knowing their exact situation, and expose them to the constant danger of shipwreck. From Cape Palmas, or any point to the *Northward*, it is comparatively easy to return to the Cape de Verda, and so home, at all times: but Cape Palmas once passed, the danger and difficulty commenced, and a disastrous shipwreck or a shattered and ruined vessel is too often the consequence of a return voyage from a point beyond it. Were a settlement made at Cape Palmas, it would, like Monrovia, soon become the resort of the surrounding nations; and merchants would prefer leaving their goods at such a market, than running the risks of proceeding further Eastward, even with the hopes of enhanced profits. Paths would first be made, highways would take their place, until the uncivilized nations of the Ivory Coast and Gold Coast, passing by the feeble settlements of Cape Coast and d'Elmina, would resort to meet civilization at the nearest point of safe approach, the Americo-African City at Cape Palmas. A great and prosperous trade would be the consequence; and the facilities of gain would soon fill the new settlement with industrious inhabitants. Besides the commercial advantages of Cape Palmas, its road and anchorage are said to be the best between Montserado and the Voltu; and the surrounding country is rolling and fertile, intersected with numerous small streams, fit for the erection of mills. Being the Southern extremity of the South-West Coast, it will form also a natural boundary to that Empire, which we all hope will one day arise in Africa.

The other position is the Island of Bulama. This Island is seventeen miles long and nine wide, rising gently from the shore to a considerable elevation in the centre. The harbour is one of the best on the whole line of African coast, and the great rise of the tide offers every facility for the

effect of mills. The fogs are less heavy than further down the coast, and the rainy season is a month shorter than at Cape Montserado. In 1793 it was taken possession of, by a company of English merchants; but the dissolute character of many of the settlers, and their want of common care of their health, produced a sickness which caused the ultimate abandonment of the Island. Since that time it has remained unoccupied, and unclaimed by any civilized power. The Rio Grande, in which it is situated, runs through the richest and most fertile part of Africa. The country visited and described by Park, lies upon its waters; the sources of the Senegal and the Gambia are within a few days' journey of its head; as are also the head waters of the St. Paul's, on which we already have a settlement. Besides this, the mysterious river of Africa, whose very existence was so long a matter of doubt, and whose mouth has hitherto defied search, and baffled curiosity, is known to flow not far distant from the sources of the Rio Grande, and would pour its own wealth, and that of its tributaries, through this last channel, if we possessed a settlement upon it. Vessels sailing from America always make the Cape de Verdes, and from thence, Cape Roxo; then, gaining a sufficient offing, they bear up for Liberia. A settlement therefore at Bulama would materially lessen the length and difficulty of the voyage to our African colonies; and from the greater similarity of its climate to the climate of the United States, would be the best spot for those emigrants, who, coming from North of the Potomac, are less able to bear the heats and fogs of an African atmosphere, than their Southern brethren. Between Bulama and Liberia, is the colony of Sierra Leone, which the utter impossibility of sustaining, unless at a great expense of life, will ultimately cause the British to abandon—and which, even if it is not abandoned, must become a part of the Americo-African nation, as the increasing settlements of Liberia and Bulama enclose and embrace it. Once firmly fixed on the waters of the Rio Grande, we may deem ourselves in possession of those of the Senegal and the Gambia; having dependant on our trade the nations near the head of the Niger; and, if the supposition as to the course of the St. Paul's be correct, enjoying an easy inland water communication with the present capital of our possessions. From the Senegal to Cape Palmas will then be our own; and we have only to cast our eyes upon the map to see the admirable frontier, which will be thus formed for our possessions,—a frontier including the mouths of the rivers Gambia, Rio Grande, Nunes, and Pongos, Sierra Leone, Cape Mount, Liberia, and last and among the most important, the Kroo nation, the native seamen of Africa,—a frontier easy of access from this country, and affording in its rivers, roadsteads, and harbors, facilities for the most extensive commerce.

It may be said that a jealousy of the advantages at which we are grasping, and which, if we proceed, we will obtain, will cause the interference of other nations: and that the Senegal, the Gambia, the Rio Grande, and Cape Palmas, will be previously occupied, or wrested from our hands:—

that other settlements than those of the free blacks of America, other flags than the stripes, and cross of the Colonization Society, will wave upon this coast. Sir, where is the flag of Portugal, the flag of France, the flag of Holland? Sir, these flags, if they wave at all, wave over a few tottering ruins,—the mouldering tomb-stones of the soldiers, who landed and settled beneath these banners, and who found their graves ready yawning to receive them, in the first moments of their arrival. Where is even the flag of England? It waves still at Sierra Leone; but that Colony is one great *bar-house* for the Europeans who visit it. Yet Portugal, and France, and Holland, and England, started in the race with high hopes, and appeared determined on success. Nature, however, was opposed to them. Their population sunk before the climate of Africa; and the consequence was, that the settlements were soon abandoned, or weakly and unprofitably, and, I may say, cruelly, maintained. This can never be the case with our emigrants and our settlements. Had the climate of America been to the pilgrims, as that of Africa is to the French or Portuguese, or to the *white man*, no matter what his nation or country, America never would have been settled. We, Sir, are about to pour forth, from America to Africa, pilgrims, to whom the climate is as genial as was that of New England to our forefathers:—Pilgrims too, urged on their way by motives more strong, by far, than those, which brought our ancestors to America. Those who will be *our* settlers in Africa are returning to their fathers' homes; and believe me, Sir, the puny and sickly colonies, which the jealousy of any nation under the sun may establish in Africa, will never be able to compete with, or to stand before the healthy and vigorous population, which will be transplanted from our shores. The white man must become tired of filling the vacancy, which death makes among his fellows; and the deed of Colonizing Africa will fall, where Heaven has appointed it to fall, on the free coloured people of America. Talk not then of any European nations holding the mouths of the rivers emptying round the great Cape of Western Africa;—give us but the possession of a communication with their head waters, by means of a settlement on the Rio Grande, and the elastic pressure of our coloured population will ultimately exclude all other people. This advantage, Sir, consisting in the physical constitution of our emigrants, is one, which will enable us to carry into effect any operation in Africa, which the Society may deem fit to commence.

It may be said, that the present motion is premature, and that the time has not yet arrived for making settlements at the places which I have mentioned. But that the purchase of territory, the erection of buildings, and the *gradual* increase of the population, are things which have retarded the settlement of Monrovia for the last six years, during which time its population has only reached twelve hundred. Although our experience may enable us to make the settlements proposed in a shorter time, and in a safer manner, by taking the first settlers from among the already acclimated co-

tionists; yet many years must elapse, before they can attain the size of Monrovia. Had we three such settlements as this last, we might send to them in the course of the present year, fifteen hundred emigrants. But, as it is, had we millions, it would be the height of madness, to send a number sufficient even to double the population of our only settlement. The number of emigrants must depend upon the capacity to receive; and this again is dependent upon the quantity of vacant land in the neighbourhood of, and the means of employment within the Colony. It is the true policy of the Society to increase its settlements slowly. The number of property holders, and those interested in the preservation of order, should always exceed the number of new emigrants, who being usually destitute of property, or means of support, may be easily persuaded, or forced, into any measures, which may supply their present wants, or gratify their momentary excitement. Several years must elapse, before Monrovia can receive more than one thousand emigrants annually.—Perhaps if emigration were entirely suspended for a year, it would be the better for the Colony. Many years must elapse before the new settlements, if made, will be able to receive and support as many as we now send to Monrovia. It is not our policy to press Colonization. If we load our settlements, we will remove more free blacks for the moment, to Africa; but we will create discontent, and may materially retard, if not prevent subsequent emigration. The more numerous then are our settlements, the greater will be the number of emigrants that can be removed,—the greater will be the capacity to receive them in Africa; and, more markets for intercourse with fertile districts being opened, the greater will be the commerce with the country, and consequently the greater the facilities of transportation. The communication now established between the Colony, and its dependencies at St. John's, Bassa and Sesters, is maintained altogether by water, and so it may be with the proposed settlements: therefore the difficulty of communication, or the remoteness of the points cannot well be urged as an objection.

So far from the present time being premature for negotiations with the natives, for the purchase of territory on which to establish Colonies, it would seem that none could be more propitious. The British government has nearly succeeded in destroying the slave trade between the Gambia and Cape Mount, and between Cape Palmas and the line. The natives therefore, feel the loss of the market which they have heretofore had for their slaves; being now compelled to carry them across the desert to Tripoli, or Southward as far as Congo; thus increasing the horrors of that, which has ever been so dreadful. The slave trade, therefore, is fast becoming unprofitable:—when it is quite so, it must cease; and this time, when its gains are so doubtful, appears most fit to establish Colonies, where the natives of the coast where it has been hitherto carried on, may obtain the products of civilized communities, in return for the lawful articles of commerce, the produce of their soil.

One thing, Sir, is certain, that in order to attain the great end of this Society's labours, the emigration under its auspices, must amount annually to thirty thousand; and upwards. This time is perhaps far distant, and the children of our sons' children, may perhaps only live long enough to witness it. But the remoteness of the period should not stay us in the preparation which may hasten its arrival. That preparation is the founding of settlements upon the coast of Africa; settlements, with such advantages in a commercial point of view, as shall make it the interest of the free coloured people to remove to them and support them. The number of emigrants were during the last year, more than treble the number sent the year before, and the same ratio of increase will soon bring us to the time, when our present Colony will not be able to receive those, whom our increased means and their own inclinations will enable us to transport. For this time I would provide. Congress may refuse its aid; the States may refuse theirs; but the seed is already sown, and the refusal of the National or State Legislatures to afford pecuniary assistance, cannot retard the harvest. The simple facts of the independent existence of a civilized nation of coloured people, on the coast of Africa, enjoying the fulness of virtuous liberty, governed by their own laws, administered by their own kind; and the abject state, in which the same race continues in this country, will cause the present stream of emigration to swell into a mighty and resistless torrent, sweeping on across the Atlantic; and the facilities of transportation afforded by the immense commerce, which must one day exist between the countries, will almost unaided bring about the great end of our labours. The Northern negro will find a home at Bulama; he from the Middle States will settle on the St. Pauls'; and the Southern slave, enfranchised by the liberal philanthropy of his master, will regain his father's home in the neighbourhood of Cape Palmas.—Then, Sir, shall we have accomplished our scheme, and with the blessing of the Almighty, have rendered unto Africa, that which is Africa's.

Agreed to.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Society of Lynchburg, Virginia, then rose and said:

I beg the care of the Society for a few moments, while I presume to add to the rich fund of zeal and confidence which the Report of the Board has opened to us, the contribution of the Auxiliary Society which I represent. I am instructed to assure this meeting of resolute co-operation and cause of increasing hope, from a quarter not among the least interesting to the friends of African Colonization, I mean the central part of Virginia.—Equally removed as Virginia is from that hardy disregard of the opinions and prejudices of others, which from some parts of the North has alarmed the temperate every where, and from that susceptibility of nervous alarm which disquiets our more Southern neighbours, they who know her best

already predict that from her borders shall come out the most useful assistance; and the most enduring encouragement to the plan, whose yet infant years we are this day watching over:—For I take it for granted that that aid which is to be most efficient, will have to arise in the slave-holding states themselves. I trust that within any compartment of this temple of American patriotism, the voice of praise to Virginia will be thought no alien sound. Let me then speak of her as she is: proud and self-balanced, yet she boasts not that independence of the moral sense of the world, which is among the examples of this age; and they who boast this independence, delude themselves much when they imagine the general feeling of Virginia to be similar to their own: she is above fear, because she is without reproach. Ambitious the world calls her, yet when in power careful only for others; irritable the world knows her to be, but hers is not the sensitiveness of selfishness. Without that enterprise and never-flagging industry, which is the every temper of New England, always ready for useful schemes and always onward; Virginia waits for sudden impulse within, or contagion from without, to induce her to profitable zeal and activity: but she is always ready-armed where patriotism and humanity call. Come but to her with proposals of philanthropic enterprise; let no disguise excite distrust—let her but be sure that the cause originates in holy honour, and moves towards ends which will “make ambition virtue”; and nothing shall make me doubt that she lends her heart to it as sincerely, as when she wore the sceptre and the laurel, and was first in all things. Meanwhile it is not matter of wonder that there have been some scruples in her mind about embarking in a scheme touching a source of contingent danger to her, until that scheme could be well understood, and its tendencies shown by experiment. Virginia and the South had a right to demand of us explicit avowals on several heads; and I am happy to believe that the votes often passed by the Society with reference to misrepresentations of its views, are the candid sentiments of every individual of the Society. The Society has reiterated the declaration that it has no ulterior views diverse from the object avowed in the constitution; and having declared that it is in nowise allied to any abolition Society in America or elsewhere, is ready whenever there is need to pass a censure upon such Societies in America. Perhaps, however, the most cogent appeal to Virginia, is to be made by showing her, that the Society was instituted in furtherance of a feeling excited by her Legislature, and that the plan of this Association is exactly that originated by herself, in its object, in its scope, in its adjuncts, in its inevitable tendencies, and in its liability to possible collateral dangers. Nor was this plan rashly originated by herself; the *projet* had been shown through the state from March ‘til December, and was finally adopted, with hardly a dissenting voice, in the General Assembly. But I forbear the farther use of this topic; I feel the incongruity of pressing on the sense of consistency of any body of men, by forcing on them the authorship of a noble plan, which receives the auspices

of this day, and the guardian care of this august assembly. At all events, I think it is not premature for us to promise, that before many years, if the authorship of this plan imply responsibility, Virginia will be ready to bear it; if it impart honour, Virginia will claim it.

Perhaps, Mr. President, the day has passed by, when a few individuals can so tower above the world in talents, in loftiness of spirit, and in influence, as to make the age in which they live their own. Human nature has before this, won the highest places which fame can allot to individual greatness; and young ambition will seek in vain for that sphere of action and those fields of display, wherein humanity has been privileged to exhibit "the prodigality of heaven." But all is not taken from us; and human nature as a whole, is yet to be shown in higher elevation and nobler attitude: Society begins to be no longer a mass, but a combination of distinct atoms; all society is to be become *individualized*. We are trusting this day in America to individual, undirected opinion: those influences which wise statesmen know are the only true "solidities of mortal power." We are waiting the gradual, healthy growth of a literature not pensioned, not patronised; of piety not upheld by law; and of patriotism guarded by little more than public opinion. It is left to us men of the 19th century to raise the universal character, to form the common mind to high designs, to tempt the whole into a co-operation of equalized merit, and to lend the mind of the whole to the progressive good of the whole. And to do this, the age offers us many great helps. The broad principles of general truth and justice are no longer left to grammarians and sophists in the shades of the schools, nor to the theorists and the oppositions in Parliament. Senates have listened to the high-sounding demands, the natural sentiments of ameliorated humanity; and the cold, the cynical, have shrunk into minorities that need not the trouble of counting. The Dundases and the Roses have shot their pointless jest, and put forth their hardy paradox; but the paradox has fallen before the powers and principalities of *Truth*, and the jest has sunk down to the earth. The policy and custom of governments are thus no longer a clog on public opinion. To this is to be added the striking truth, that the spirit of commerce is not now the avaricious, selfish thirst, it might once have been said to be; privileged as the rich merchant is by Providence to diffuse happiness, his class have acquitted themselves of their responsibilities by giving impetus and momentum to the best achievements of the age; the earnestness that gives hope to others, and the self-persuaded zeal that gives success have come from the merchants. But it is yet wanting, and more in America than elsewhere, that richly talented men should take from that all-absorbing, all-disturbing theme, which tinges our thoughts and pollutes our feelings, something more than an hour of listlessness and leisure, to devote to the beneficent plans of the day. Sir, is the time never to come in America, when they into whom nature has breathed restless eloquence and inspiring zeal, and added to these a lofty ambition, shall seek

same in some other path than political life? Half a century has now passed since our independence; yet he who dreams of eminence and renown here, still pictures to himself the lead of some triumphant party in this Hall; the proud security, the impregnable supremacy of the *majority*, or what is not less "worth ambition," the tenacity, the fortitude, the magnanimous constancy of the *minority*. Yet he who shall note a hundred years hence the good that America has done for the world, will pass by many a name now high in that career, and look with a smile that we may well envy, on the single white man, who now on the African coast, is devoting his life, his talents, and his affections, exiled from their natural objects, to rear up an enlightened commonwealth there, whose example is, one day, to tempt this nation to the greatest deed that humanity ever performed. And the deep tones of that voice which cheered the Society at its last assembling here, to my poor apprehension, Gentlemen, did then achieve a triumph of less dubious result, than when it gave pulsation to the faint heart of Southern America, to this time yet equivocal in her character, perhaps incompetent, perhaps unworthy.

When I think on the undoubted claims of this Society on the exertions of all classes, of those who are chiefly led by humanity, and alike of those with whom policy is the chief motive, on its unexceptionable harmless character to all men, and when I hear the cheering accounts from Africa, I no longer harbour a doubt of perfect success. There are two aspects of the Society: *first*, as it relates to the free blacks and offers them an asylum; *second*, as it relates to the slave, and offers an outlet to such as their masters may voluntarily manumit: to this last aspect, so harmless and so inviting to patriotism, are the chief objections laid. I shall not say a word now to vindicate it in either aspect. Let it only be said that most of those now hostile misunderstand our views:—I think they will soon receive light. All who are indifferent to us are so from want of attention to the great end proposed, which would else leave no patriot indifferent. Of these persons I am sure that before another ten years, we shall count on our side all the candid, the humane, the patriotic. And if I might divine something of the future, I would say, that after ten years to come, it will be with two classes of foes that we shall have chiefly to contend. The first is that number of men, not large I trust, who still look on their slaves in the light in which most men regarded them when the slave trade was legitimate. There are not many such in Virginia. Almost all masters there assent to the proposition that when the slaves can be liberated without danger to ourselves, and to their own advantage, it ought to be done. Of those, wherever they are, who hold their slaves with that same sentiment which impelled the kidnapper when he forcibly bore them off, I know not how morality can distinguish them from the original wrong doers, pirates by nature, and pirates by civilized law. And if there are few such in Virginia, I feel assured that there are also few such any where in the South. The second class is not

large either. It consists of men of respectable age, of strong peculiarities of mind, often of considerable ability, accompanied by invincible prejudices, among which is foremost a prejudice against every plan not originating with themselves; so that when they are in retirement from active life, and the world advances a step without their co-operation, or when the world having undertaken a work with their approbation, does not flag in *it just when the wind is east*, why these men are hostile forever! Spleen does the business with some, nerves with others; and thus many a Howard is lost to the world. Amiable philanthropists! The fop in Henry IV. would have been a soldier could salt petre have been dispensed with; so would you be Howards did not good humour form an essential *trait* in the character. Another and the most striking prejudice in their minds, is a disposition to discountenance that tension of feeling in many minds at once, which without philosophical precision is commonly called PUBLIC SPIRIT; a prejudice which desires every man to stay at home, and opposes indiscriminately all the active schemes of the day, founded chiefly on the opinion that if the state of society in America forty years ago could have been perpetuated, we should have secured the character most of all to be coveted. I think this last sentiment prevails no where so much as in the South. Sir, with all due admiration for certain individuals of the Revolutionary age, I think history does not present us such a picture of that time as to excite regret at its passing away, and particularly when I reflect what conception these persons have of the ancient character of their native states, and what they most admire therein. I neither regret as past the day when every man born in poverty felt it his duty to nature, to follow the handiwork of his father, nor when pride of blood, and wealth, were upheld by laws of descent and homage from the poor. I should be loth to believe that the character of America had reached its maximum under monarchical rule; I am sure it ought not to be so considered in Virginia.

That is true greatness of national character which is not without the free operation of all the agents of moral and intellectual excellence in constant impulse on it. Therefore a national character which cannot be preserved unless all but a few are to be dissuaded from seeking learning, or unless some bounds are put to the acquisitions of industry, or ambition made the privilege of a few; a national character which makes station depend on something else than merit, and poverty no necessary consequence of wastefulness, is not to be mourned over when it dies away. And nature is little sparing of such a state of things; she has been almost ruthless in the rapidity with which she has hastened its downfall in America. We live to see the overseer and the steward seated in the mansions of their former employers, and yet I believe the poor are in as good subordination every where as before: they are content, but contented not so much with what they have as with the great gain in wealth, in knowledge, and in consideration, which lies within easy reach. The busy spirit which in our time in America

urges every man to try to better his condition, and so fills the land with struggling upstarts and successful *novi homines*, is only the same which leads them to unite their enterprise from time to time in behalf of objects not merely selfish. And in fact there is no situation in which a people, who are moral and industrious at their own firesides, each man attentive to his own concerns, are exhibited in so elevated a point of view, as when occasionally they unite in some great work of benevolence. Far from sneering at zeal when it inspires great masses at once, the wise statesman sees in it, the best guarantee for union in times of difficulty, the best school of practice for the patriotic virtues.

I hail these symptoms of life and health in the mighty heart of America! I hail the united feeling which has brought so many of us from our distant homes, and our personal concerns, to devote a day to the calls of national policy and humanity. It is not sickly sympathy which has brought us here, nor overheated enthusiasm which holds us together. Of all the achievements of this age, this will be the greatest; for it will arise out of calm conviction, a feeling of patriotism not yet pressed with fear of immediate danger, and a forecast that looks far ahead; and its object the whole world will regard of a magnitude scarcely ever exceeded. The Society has completed eleven years since its foundation: this day the Report puts to flight every remaining doubt of entire success, as regards the practicability of the plan. It is now plain that if the people of the U. States *desire the thing, it can be accomplished*. Already we may begin to think of Africa as regenerating herself by her sons returned to her bosom; already we may contemplate the humble commonwealth at Liberia as a fruitful stock, from which the deserts of Africa are to be made glad by the sentiments of a better nature. Sentiments not unworthy of the dying Cato when Africa received his blood, sentiments not unworthy of the stoic Lucan, or the christian Addison, may soon not be without some kindred bosoms there, where the barbarian and the pirate now possess sole right. But a dearer land to our hearts is too to be regenerated. A wretched class cursed with ineffectual freedom, is to be made free indeed, and an outlet is to be opened to those who will voluntarily disencumber themselves of the evil and the threatening ruin of another domestic pestilence. Public opinion must be the only agent in this: the most reluctant shall not be forced; the most timid shall not be alarmed by any thing we are to do. Hitherto and henceforward our plan has been and shall be without constraint on any one, and never shall we offer any argument or invitation to humanity divorced from patriotism. To this truly quiet, unofficious spirit do I trust for bringing about the time when we shall be one homogeneous nation of freemen; when those great principles now true of us only in part, shall be true in the whole; and when the clear light now in our upper sky only, shall brighten the whole expanse of the American character.

Mr. Harrison then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That, after an experience of eleven years, this Society are this day more than ever convinced of the practicability of their plan, and assured that patriotism and humanity alike urge them on to renewed applications for contributions from the public and private wealth of the country.

Agreed to.

Mr. KAY then rose and said,

On behalf of the Board of Managers, who had this night seen and heard all that was calculated to animate them to a faithful discharge of their duties, he begged leave to present a resolution of thanks for the zealous co-operation of the Auxiliary Societies throughout the United States. In the increasing exertions of these valuable branches of the parent Institution, the Society believed itself to possess the most satisfactory pledge that its design had received the approbation, and would ere long enjoy the support of the great body of citizens throughout our country. Such an anticipation was not to be thought delusive, because the opposition made to the Society at its commencement, still continued. On the contrary, this very opposition, properly considered, affords the fullest proof of the wisdom of our object, and the fairest presage of its success.

At its origin the Society found itself in a very extraordinary situation.—It had scarcely been formed when it was assailed by opponents of the most contrary character, from the North and the South. Men, who held, upon these subjects, the most opposite views, who agreed in no one thing that related to our coloured population, united in denouncing us. This state of things, in some measure, still continues. But the Board of Managers have long ceased to look upon it with alarm. They soon perceived that a wisdom far higher than their own, was, in a way most contrary to their expectations, gradually preparing the public mind for a fair consideration and favorable reception of their measures. They were compelled to see and to acknowledge that it was best it should be so. Had the design of the Society been approved and supported in the outset by either of these opposing parties, it must have encountered the settled and irreconcilable opposition of the other; but as it is, the Society, instead of being espoused by the North in opposition to the South, or by the South in opposition to the North, has been silently filling its ranks with converts from both. Its cause has been gradually bringing over the moderate, the reasonable, the humane, the patriotic, from all parties and from every portion of the Union to give their aid and countenance to the support of a scheme which they once opposed only because they misunderstood it. I have adverted to this extraordinary opposition that the friends of the Society may not be dismayed by it; and I take this occasion to address a few words to each of these classes of opponents.

I would premise what I have to say to them by stating two very plain propositions. The first is, that the subject of slavery, in some way or other, will come into the thoughts, feelings, and plans of men situated as we are. It is in vain to say—let it alone. There may have been a time when the excitement now felt on this subject might have been stifled. When it was determined by our fathers to secure to themselves and their posterity the rights of freemen and the blessings of independence, then should they have been warned of the exciting consequences that would result from the acquisition and enjoyment of such rights. Then should it have been shown how they would lead to conceptions and discussions, dangerous to the rights of property and the public peace. Then should they have been called to choose between these conflicting interests, and to count the cost of what they might lose by declaring to the world that all men were free and equal, and appealing to Heaven for its truth. But there was then, no man cold enough for such a calculation—no man who could darken the brightness of that day by raising such a question. It is too late now. In this age, in this country, the agitation of this subject is unavoidable. Legislation never can restrain it. Public sentiment never will. You may as well forge fetters for the winds, as for the impulses of free and exulting hearts. If speech and action could be repressed, there would be excitement in the very looks of freemen.

The other proposition is this. That among the plans and discussions that relate to this delicate subject, it must happen that some will be rash and dangerous.

It is not to be expected, that men, not well informed of facts as they exist, and misled by the ardor of an inconsiderate zeal, will not devise projects, and hold them out to others, which may be attended with the most disastrous consequences. This is the nature of things. It must ever be so upon every subject, which, like this contains within itself, the elements of great excitement; more especially when that excitement is connected with some of the best principles and feelings of the heart.

Now, Sir, put these two propositions together—that silence and inaction are unattainable, and dangerous and improper projects almost unavoidable; and what are we to do? Something we must do. However desirous we might be to do nothing, it is impossible, because others will not consent to do nothing; and if we relinquish the task of action, it will infallibly fall into hands most unfit to receive it. Nothing remains, then, but to devise something safe and practicable, and place it in prudent hands.

And now, Sir, I would respectfully ask our opponents, of both descriptions, to consider whether this has not been done by the establishment of this Society. I would ask the abolitionist to suspend his own labours, and consider the object and the consequences of ours. I would ask him if it is not better to unite with us in what is safe and practicable, and may be managed with the consent of those, whose consent is not to be dispensed with,

than to attempt to force his own views upon men, by means which they denounce as dangerous.

Sir, this is the appeal which has been made by the Society, and which it yet makes to one class of its opponents. Nor is it altogether unsuccessful. Many active and benevolent men are now with us, who, but for this Society, would have been working on their own more questionable projects, and vainly attempting what, perhaps, can scarcely be pursued, with safety to the peace and happiness of the country.

And may we not appeal also to our Brethren of the South—and ask their fair consideration of the two propositions I have suggested? If feeling, discussion, and action, in reference to a subject upon which they are so sensitive, cannot be extinguished, is it not wise to endeavour to moderate and restrain them? May they not, if they cannot give their approbation to our Society, as good in itself, at least bring themselves to tolerate it as the preventive of greater evils? May it not be wise for those who must know that there are schemes more alarming to their interests than Colonization, to suffer us to enlarge our sphere of action, and bring those who would otherwise be engaged in dangerous and injudicious projects, to unite in our safer labours? May we not claim at least this merit for our labours:—that they are safe? May we not appeal to the experience of eleven years, to show that the work in which we are engaged can be conducted without excitement or alarm? And who are we, we may be permitted to ask, to whose hands this charge has been committed? We have the same interests in this subject with our Southern Brethren—the same opportunity of understanding it, and of knowing with what care and prudence it should be approached. What greater pledge can we give for the moderation and safety of our measures than our own interests as slave-holders, and the ties that bind us to the slave-holding communities to which we belong?

I hope I may be excused if I add that the subject which engages us, is one in which it is our right to act—as much our right to act, as it is the right of those who differ with us, not to act. If we believe in the existence of a great moral and political evil amongst us, and that duty, honor and interest call upon us to prepare the way for its removal, we must act. All that can be asked of us is, that we act discreetly—with a just regard to the rights and feelings of others,—that we make due allowances for those who differ with us; receive their opposition with patience, and overcome it by the fruits that a favouring Providence, to which we look, may enable us to present from our labours.

Mr. K. concluded by offering the following resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the several Auxiliary Societies throughout the Union, have, by their zealous and efficient exertions during the year, merited the thanks of this Institution.

Mr. CURTIS, of Arlington, addressed the Chair.

He said that it was not his design to have trespassed on the patience of the Society this evening—and he had often trespassed before. But, in as much as the Committee had done him the honour to hand him a resolution, on introducing it, he would make a few remarks. As an old and faithful servant of the cause, he was always ready to do his duty, whether in the legislative palace or elsewhere.

He approved the resolution which he was about to offer. This Society ought to be the fountain; and its streams ought to be extended to every section of the country. He wished to see it so multiplied. It was a design that was "twice blessed"; it blessed those who gave, and those who received. It was not figuratively, but really so—for, said Mr. C., if there is an object in the Christian world, which bestows benefits not only upon those who receive, but those who give, it is that for which this Society was created.

It was not his intention now to detain the Society long. He would make but a very few remarks.

My days of enthusiasm, said Mr. C., have long since gone past; and I now look through the plain medium of sober truth, upon the objects of this world. Viewing things in this manner, I feel that the design of the Colonization Society must succeed, as strongly as I feel the force of any self-evident proposition. Sir, it cannot be otherwise. Reason and experience and principle, are with us. The land of liberty is not a home for the slave. He perishes there. His mind and energies are withered.

Sir, if we go back to the olden time, and mark the progress of events, what do we see? Two barks, at different periods, left the shores of Europe, and spread their canvass for the New World. Of the one which steered to the North, Religion sat at the helm, and with her, came all the kindred virtues. They debarked upon a bleak and barren coast, where, by the exercise of patient industry, social harmony, and all the best attributes of man, they have made the land which was once an inhospitable desert, to flourish and "blossom as the rose"—and, Sir, from the seed of these Pilgrim fathers, hath descended a race of people, who, whether you shall estimate them by their progress in the arts of peace, their renown in war, or their active and successful enterprise on the soil, or the wave, have not their fellows on the habitable globe.

The bark which steered for the South, bore the Genius of Chivalry, under the gallant pennons of Raleigh, and Smith, with all the noble and manly virtues in their train. From the followers of those adventurous leadings, have sprung a people, who, born and nurtured under the fervid beams of a southern sun, so genial to the growth of the strong plants of Talent, and Tobacco, have quick, yet kindly feelings, warm-hearted friendships, and genuine, open-handed hospitality. God saw these enterprises with approval, wafted them in safety over the trackless main, and bid them fix their abodes on the soil of America. Had these have been the only description

of freights, which the Old World ever sent to the New, there would have been every thing to rejoice at, and nothing to mourn; but alas, Sir, soon did another bark speed her course o'er the Atlantic wave. Rapine and outrage furnished her lading, Avarice and Ambition trimmed her sails, and all the dark and deadly passions urged her on her baneful way: and would, Sir, that Providence, in mercy to the destinies of this fair country, had whelmed the slave ship in the fathomless deep, ere she disgorged her accursed cargo on our once smiling shores. This seed of evil, planted by the avarice of our ancient rulers, we derive from those who have gone before us: it is our misfortune, not our fault; but it is too late to complain, and it now behoves us to apply the remedy, while remedy we have, and pave the way for distant, though certain removal of the evil, ere it may be too late even to hope for success.

Sir, the prosperity and aggrandizement of a State, is to be seen in its increase of inhabitants, and consequent progress in industry and wealth. Of the vast tide of emigration, which now rushes like a cataract to the West, not even a trickling rill wends its feeble course to the Ancient Dominion.—Of the multitude of foreigners who daily seek an asylum, and a home, in the Empire of Liberty, how many turn their steps toward the regions of the slave? None. No not one. There is a malaria in the atmosphere of those regions, which the new comer shuns, as being deleterious to his views and habits. See the wide-spreading ruin which the avarice of our ancestral government, has produced in the South, as witnessed in a sparse population of freemen, deserted habitations, fields without culture, and, strange to tell, even the wolf, which, driven back long since by the approach of man, now returns, after the lapse of an hundred years, to howl o'er the desolations of slavery.

Where, I ask, is the good Ship Virginia, in the array of the National Fleet? Drifting down the line, Sir,—third, soon to be fourth,—where next?—following in the wake of those she formerly led in the van: her flag still flying at the main, the flag of her ancient glory; but her timbers are decaying, her rigging wants setting up anew, and her Helmsman is old and weatherbeaten. But let her undergo an overhaul, let the parts decayed by slavery be removed, and good sound materials put in their stead, then manned by a gallant crew, my life on it, the Old Thing will once more brace upon a wind, aye, and show her stern to those who have almost run her hull under.

Sir, said Mr. C., a dawning of light has at length arisen upon the darkness of our long night. It now begins to break, and gives glorious promise of its future splendour. At first it was but a faint and feeble streak along the verge of the horizon. Now it brightens in its progress, and grows onward towards the meridian day. It rises from that land where darkness has hitherto reigned alone: where it has been said that genius sickens and fancy dies. The slave returns to the land of his fathers, the land for which

nature has fitted him. While we should sicken and die victims of that ardent clime, the native African, invigorated under the influence of a vertical sun, glories in its blaze and grapples with the lion of the desert. But expose the African to the keen rigours of our northern winter, and he shivers and dies; while the white man can bare his bosom to the blast. Nature, then, has pointed out the way; and let us follow to obey her mandates.—She hath drawn a line of demarcation between the countries of the white man and the black.

Let me say, Sir, in this Legislative Hall, where words of eloquence have so often "charmed the listening ear," that the glorious time is coming when the wretched children of Africa shall establish on her shores a nation of Christians and freemen. It has been said that this Society was an invasion of the rights of the slave-holders. Sir, if it is an invasion, it comes not from without. It is an irruption of liberality, and threatens only that freemen will overrun our Southern country—that the soil will be fertilized by the sweat of freemen alone, and that what are now deserts, will flourish and blossom under the influence of enterprise and industry. Such will be the happy results of this Society.

Let the philanthropist look at the facts. Nearly two millions of this unhappy people tread our soil. In the Southern climate their increase is more rapid than that of the whites. What is the natural result, if some means are not applied to prevent it? What is now, compared to our own population, but as a molehill, will become a mountain, threatening with its volcanic dangers all within its reach. What is the next consequence? Why, as in the slave colonies of other countries, you must have an army of troops to keep in awe this dangerous population. What a sight would this be, in a land of liberty! The same breeze that fanned our harvests, that played among the leaves of the cane and the corn, would also rustle banners of war! By the side of implements of agriculture, employed in the works of peace, will appear the gleam of arms. Shall it be said that we are not liable to the same vicissitudes that have overtaken other nations? No, Sir; we are operated upon by the same circumstances to which other nations have been subjected.—The same causes will produce the same effects, as long as the nature of man is unchanged, in every clime.

I trust, Sir, that the march of mind is now upon its glorious way. I trust that the minds of all have been sufficiently opened to the true interest and glory of the country, to agree with me, that this is no fitting place for the slave. That this country must, at some future time, be consecrated to freemen alone. There are many individuals in the Southern country, of which I am a native, who predict that the plan must fail. They say we shall go on and partially succeed; that a portion of the black population will go out to the Colony, and after residing there a short time, become discontented, when the plan must be given up—and that the evil which we have endeavoured to remove will be only the worse for our exertion to obviate it. But

this, Sir, will not hold true. It was, as it were, but a few days since, a small number of individuals were thrown upon the shores of Africa. And what is the result? Here let it be said—in the palace of legislation—that this people, but just now a handful, are rising to consequence, and to a capability of the enjoyment of political and civil rights;—and let us say to those who doubt—this is the evidence in favour of our plan! Ought not this to join all hearts, and call forth renewed exertions from those whose labours have thus far been crowned with unexpected success?

May not this be looked upon as a glorious work, the success of which has been demonstrated! And when the time shall come,—and I trust in God it will come—when this free and enlightened nation, dwelling in peace and happiness under the mild influences of its government and laws, shall have fixed deep the foundations of civilization in that distant land, hitherto only known for its wide-spread deserts and its savage race;—Oh Sir, what will be the gratitude of that people, who, transferred from the abode of their bondage, shall enjoy the rights of freemen in their native clime!—And, Oh Sir, when we look to ourselves—when we see the fertilization of those barren wastes which always mark the land of slaves—when we see a dense population of freemen—when lovely cottages and improved farms arise upon the now deserted and sterile soil—and where now deep silence reigns, we hear the chimes of Religion from the village spire;—will you not—will not every friend of his country, thank this Society for its patriotic labours? Yes! Kings might be proud of the effects which this Society will have produced. Far more glorious than all their conquests would ours be: for it would be the triumph of freedom over slavery—of liberality over prejudice—and of humanity over the vice and wretchedness, which ever wait on ignorance and servitude!

The spirit which pointed out and has attended the course of this Society, is rapidly gaining ground in the civilized world. I trust its progress will not be impeded. I trust, Sir, that the Eagle, who now makes his eyry in the rocks and fastnesses of this land of freemen, will spread his broad pinions over other climes; and that the freedom for which our fathers contended, and which their sons know well how to prize and enjoy, may be diffused wherever the human footstep is imprinted on the earth! Yes, Sir, it must be so! The liberty of the New World, will find its way to the old. It will grow; it will flourish—for it is an imperishable principle.

I ought, perhaps, to ask pardon for the detention I have occasioned the Society, at this late hour. I ought, perhaps, to offer an apology for the strain in which I have indulged. I may have overstepped the bounds of moderation, and have appeared an enthusiast. But surely I have reason to feel the truth of my prophecies of success to this Society. I was myself at first a sceptic; but being sceptical, I did not refuse to inquire, and to be convinced. I did inquire, and I was convinced. I saw the beneficent views of this association; and that its efforts must end in good. I recanted

the errors I had at first adopted, and have ever since been a liege subject to this great design.

Born, Sir, at the close of the revolution, I have lived to see great things, and great men too, in this republic—to witness events which have lifted high on the lists of national renown, our beloved country: and, now that the hoar frost of time shows that my autumn is arrived, and my fruits of experience should be gathered in, let me say that I have never seen any design, which for lasting glory and national benefit, equals that of the Society. I have now the honour to address.

Let us, then, renew those efforts which have thus far worked wonders with slender means. Let the Society keep onward in its glorious course of humanity—that after times may record with blessings, the constancy of its efforts, the benevolence of its designs, and the success of its exertions.

Mr. C. then offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That this Society is confirmed in the opinion heretofore expressed, that the formation of Auxiliary State Societies throughout the Union, with subordinate Associations in the several Counties, or Towns of each State, is an object of vast importance, and deserves the consideration of all the friends of the Institution.

On motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Treasurer, for his able, faithful, and gratuitous services, during the year.

The following resolution was offered by the Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institution be presented to Mr. ASHMUN, the Colonial Agent in Liberia, for his very able and successful exertions during the year.

Mr. FITZHUGH said,

That he rose to propose a resolution, which he did not doubt would receive the approbation of the meeting. The object of the resolution which he held in his hand, was to tender the thanks of the Society to an individual who had richly merited their approbation by the ability and fidelity with which he had discharged the duties of his office. I allude (he continued) to the Secretary, to whose exertions so much was due, and by whom the whole of the correspondence of the Society had so long been carried on, with results of the most beneficial and satisfactory kind. It was

now, for the first time, proposed to express by a vote of thanks, the sense entertained by the Society, of his constant and valuable services. And if such a testimonial had hitherto been withheld, it was not because a doubt had been entertained of its justice or propriety. It was not that the Society did not fully appreciate his services; but it was rather to prevent the embarrassment and spare the feelings of a modest and amiable man. But justice to ourselves, as well as justice to him, dictates that such an expression should no longer be withheld.

The Corresponding Secretary has this evening presented the Society with a glowing picture of its successful progress, and its brilliant prospects for the future. The Report which he has read, must cheer the heart of every friend to African Colonization, and stimulate them, by assurances of unexampled success thus far, to animated exertions for the complete accomplishment of the great end in view.

And to whom, Sir, said Mr. F., I would ask, are we more indebted for these glorious results, than to the Corresponding Secretary? Who has done more, by zeal, activity, and discretion, to advance the interests of the Society? Through him its benevolent objects have been made known in every quarter of the country. The North no longer refuses our claim to the countenance of the wise and the good. The West listens with deep interest and benevolence to the narrative of our proceedings, and highly appreciates the patriotism of our scheme. And in the South a firm friend has been found, seconding the views, and defending the principles of the Society. Yes, Sir, the State of Virginia is firm in her friendship to the objects of Colonization, and will never desert the cause.—While the friends of religion throughout the whole country, give the powerful aid of their philanthropic prayers and exertions in its favor. The prejudices which long stood in our path, are fast diminishing in number and in strength. In many of the States the Society has been considered worthy of Executive recommendation, and of legislative approbation. Our prospects are indeed most encouraging, and good news is flowing in upon us on every side.—Much, very much of all these cheering results, has been produced by the untiring energy, zeal, and industry of the individual to whom he proposed to give the thanks of the Society. Shall we withhold an expression of approval, which is merely justice to the modest merit and persevering exertions of our Corresponding Secretary? I know that no such feeling is entertained by any member of this Society, and feel confident that all will join with pleasure in adopting the resolution which I now shall submit.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, for his long continued, disinterested, and efficient exertions, in behalf of the American Colonization Society.

Unanimously adopted.

Mr. GURLEY rose and said,

It is impossible for me to express my sense of the kindness with which this resolution has been introduced and adopted. I feel myself unworthy of the honour, the distinguished honour, which the Society have been pleased to confer on me. I must attribute the very flattering remarks of the mover of this resolution rather to the generosity and magnanimity of his own feelings than to any merits of mine. I can only offer to him, and to this respected meeting, my unfeigned and heartfelt thanks.

The Rev. Dr. LAURIE offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Society of Friends of North Carolina, for their very liberal and persevering efforts to promote the great objects for which it was established.

On motion of Mr. W. W. SEATON, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Society entertain a grateful sense of the aid afforded to it by the Clergy of all denominations, and that they be respectfully and earnestly requested to continue to exert their influence to advance its objects.

On motion of Mr. FITZHUGH, the Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year; and the Chair having appointed Messrs. FITZHUGH, KEY, and JONES, as a committee to report a list of names, the individuals named on the subsequent page, were appointed.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. LAURIE, the meeting tendered their thanks to the Hon. HENRY CLAY, for the able and dignified manner in which he had presided during the evening.

On motion of Mr. FITZHUGH, the meeting then adjourned, at a quarter to ten.

OFFICERS.

Hon. BUSHROD WASHINGTON, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia.

Hon. HENRY CLAY, of Washington City.

Col. HENRY RUTGERS, of New York.

Hon. JOHN C. HERBERT, of Maryland.

ROBERT RALSTON, Esq. of Philadelphia.

Gen. JOHN MASON, of Georgetown, D. C.

SAMUEL BAYARD, Esq. of New Jersey.

ISAAC MCKIM, Esq. of Maryland.

Gen. JOHN HARTWELL COCKE, of Virginia.

Rt. Rev. Bishop WHITE, of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM H. FITZHUGH, Esq. of Virginia.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Boston.

Hon. CHARLES F. MERCER, of Virginia.

JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. of Yale College.

General LAFAYETTE, of France.

Hon. JOHN MARSHALL, of Virginia.

Hon. RICHARD RUSH, of Washington City.

Bishop MCKENDREE.

PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq. of Maryland.

Doctor THOMAS C. JAMES, of Philadelphia.

RICHARD FIELD, M. D. of Virginia.

Managers.

FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq.

Rev. WILLIAM HAWLEY,

WALTER JONES, Esq.

Col. HENRY ASHTON,

Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D.

Dr. THOMAS HENDERSON,

Rev. S. B. BALCH, D. D.

Rev. JOHN N. CAMPBELL,

Rev. O. B. BROWN,

Dr. RICHARD RANDALL,

Dr. WILLIAM THORNTON,

W. W. SEATON, Esq.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary.*

RICHARD SMITH, *Treasurer.*

JOHN UNDERWOOD, *Recorder.*



REPORT.

AT no time, since the origin of this Institution, have the Managers of the American Colonization Society been permitted to appear before the General Meeting with such entire confidence in the ultimate success of their scheme, as at present, when, in the discharge of duty, they submit their Eleventh Annual Report.

The Board trust that the events of the last year, now to be recorded, whether relating to the proceedings of the Society, the progress of the Colony of Liberia, or the increasing disposition of our countrymen to lend it their aid, will afford evidence that this confidence is the result neither of imagination nor enthusiasm, but of cool reflection and sober reasoning.

It was announced in the last Report that the brig Doris was preparing to sail for the Colony, with a considerable number of emigrants, most of whom were from North Carolina. This vessel left Hampton Roads on the 25th of February, and, after a somewhat protracted passage of 45 days, arrived at Liberia, on the 11th of April. The whole number of passengers, ninety-three, enjoyed perfect health during the voyage, and experienced the effects of the climate, with the loss only of two small children. In regard to the natives of North Carolina, Mr. Ashmun observes, "all

"the change they have undergone, seems to be less a *"disease than a salutary effort of nature to accommodate the physical system of its subjects to the new influences of a tropical climate."* The health and prosperity of these emigrants, were doubtless, in great measure, to be attributed to the sedulous and judicious attentions paid to them during the passage, by Mr. Wm. P. Matthews, Supercargo and part owner of the *Doris*, and to their comfortable accommodation, shortly after their arrival, in the receptacle, (a large building which had just been erected for the benefit of newcomers) at Caldwell, a settlement on the St. Paul's, not less salubrious, in the opinion of the Colonial Agent, than any one in the extensive West of our own country.

On the 12th of January, previous to the arrival of the *Doris*, Lieut. Norris, in the schooner *Shark*, had, under instructions from the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, visited the United States' Agency at the Colony, and, by his presence and exertions, contributed to aid the influence of the Colonial Government for the suppression of the slave trade, and to strengthen sentiments of good will towards the settlement among the neighboring tribes. In his report, Lieut. Norris represents the "Colony to be in a very flourishing condition, the people contented and healthy, and the native tribes friendly."

By a decree of the Supreme Court, at its last session, 142 recaptured Africans, in the State of Georgia, were placed under the humane provisions of the law of Congress which authorizes the Executive to restore to their native land all such Africans as may have been illegally introduced into this country, and the

ship Norfolk was employed to convey them to the Agency in Liberia. This vessel sailed from Savannah on the 10th of July, and anchored at Cape Montserado on the 27th of August. Of the whole number of passengers, Mr. Ashmun writes "it may be interesting to the Board, as a proof of the extensive business and resources of their Colony, to observe, that not more than twenty remain, even at this early date, (only seven days arrived) a charge to the United States.—Two-thirds of the whole number have situations in the families of the older settlers, for terms of from one to three years. The remainder are at service, on wages, to be paid them at the year's end—when it is my intention to treat them, in all respects as settlers, the natives of the United States, (unless the Board shall, in the interim, order differently) and assign them their lands as to other emigrants. I have, however, engaged to all who employ these people, whether as apprentices or on service for wages, materials for one suit of clothing, and one month's provisions, or its equivalent in tobacco, for as many as they take. And this trifling gratuity forms the last object of expense to the United States, which it is expected will ever arise on this account. And for this early relief, they are wholly indebted to appropriations made, however cautiously and sparingly, towards the Colony; the members of which, to repay the benefits received from the United States, thus take the burdens which would, without them, still continue to press heavily, and fulfil the benevolent intentions of the Government towards the recaptured Africans in their most extensive sense."

Encouraged by the public liberality, and the numerous applications for a passage to Liberia, the Man-

agers, during the Autumn, despatched three vessels; only one of which can, by this time, have reached the Colony, and from none of which has intelligence been received.

The first of these, the brig Doris, sailed from Baltimore on the 10th of November, with eighty-two passengers. To these, twenty-three others were added at Norfolk, making a total of 105. Of this whole number, sixty-two were liberated especially for colonization in Africa.

The schooner Randolph was employed by the Society to convey from Georgetown, S C. twenty-six Africans manumitted by a single benevolent individual, near Cheraw; and this vessel sailed for the Colony on the 5th of December.

Subsequently, one hundred and sixty-four persons embarked in the brig Nautilus, and are now on their passage to Africa. These were principally from the lower counties of North Carolina, and had enjoyed the friendly advice and superintendence of the Society of Friends, who liberally assisted them in making preparations for the voyage. Two highly respected members of this society were delegated to accompany these emigrants to Norfolk; to defray the expenses of their journey; supply them with clothing, and every other article necessary for their health and comfort: and these duties were discharged with the kindest and most faithful attentions. I do not know, says a correspondent, a discontented person among all who are about to embark.

It may here be proper to state, that the population of the Colony, including emigrants by recent expeditions, exceeds twelve hundred persons: and that, of

this number, reckoning the Africans sent out by the Government, five hundred and thirty-three have been introduced since our last anniversary. Of course, three hundred and ninety-one have, the year past, been transported by the Society. To have added a larger number to the infant Colony, during the same period, even had the Society possessed the most ample means, would, in the opinion of the Managers, have been inexpedient. They doubt not, however, that every ensuing year may witness a considerable increase of emigration, without injury to the Colony.

The Managers rejoice to state, that Liberia and the adjacent country possess resources sufficient to meet the necessities of a very numerous population. On this subject, the Board beg leave to make a short extract from an *Address of the Colonists to the Free People of Colour of the United States*, dated the 27th August, 1827: "Away with all the false notions that are circulating about the barrenness of this country; they are the observations of such ignorant or designing men as would injure both it and you. A more fertile soil, and a more productive country, so far as it is cultivated, there is not, we believe, on the face of the earth.— Even the natives of the country, almost without farming tools, without skill, and with very little labour, make more grain and vegetables than they can consume, and often more than they can sell. Cattle, swine, fowls, ducks, goats, and sheep, thrive without feeding, and require no other care than to keep them from straying. Cotton, coffee, indigo, and the sugar cane, are all the spontaneous growth of our forests; and may be cultivated at pleasure, to any extent, by such as are disposed. The same may be said of rice,

Guinea corn, millet, and too many species of fruits and vegetables to be enumerated. Nature is here constantly renewing herself, and constantly pouring her treasures into the laps of the industrious."

In confirmation of this testimony, might be adduced the opinions of many disinterested individuals who have visited the Colony; yet, considering the fact, that, while neglected almost entirely, as has been the agriculture of this part of Africa, in consequence of the slave trade, African provisions can, at present, be purchased cheaper, by one-half, than American, none will question its truth. Fine cattle may be bought at a little distance from the Colony, at from three to six dollars the head; rice, of the best quality, for less than a dollar the bushel; and palm oil, answering all the uses of butter and lard, for culinary purposes, at twenty cents per gallon, equal, in cookery, to six pounds of butter. "The Colony is wholly supplied with coffee from its own limits." It grows without culture in great profusion, and may be purchased of the natives at about five cents the pound. The settlers find their time too valuable to be employed in gathering it, yet, in the opinion of Mr. Ashmun, it may, should no new plantations be made, finally be exported, in considerable quantities, from the Colony.

Agriculture, it must be confessed, has received too little attention. The reasons of this are found in the perplexed and difficult circumstances of the earliest settlers; the unfavourable nature of the lands of the Cape; the habits of many who first emigrated, acquired by their long residence in our large cities, and the ignorance of all, of the modes of cultivation best adapted to the climate and productions of Africa; the necessity

of employing time in the erection of houses and fortifications; and, above all, the strong temptation to engage in the very profitable trade of the country.

The inhabitants of Caldwell, and the other settlements on Stockton creek, are beginning to engage in this pursuit with great decision and energy; and enough has already been accomplished to prove, that we have not overrated, in the preceding remarks, the productiveness of Africa; and that time, experience, and effort, alone are requisite to realize all the advantages enjoyed by the cultivators of the soil, in the most fertile and favoured tropical countries.

The trade of the Colony is rapidly increasing, and to this is it principally indebted for its present remarkable prosperity. "It is carried on (say the Colonists, in their late address,) in the productions of the country, consisting of rice, palm oil, ivory, tortoise shell, dye woods, gold, hides, wax, and a small amount of coffee; and it brings us, in return, the products and manufactures of the four quarters of the world. Scarcely, indeed, is our harbour clear of European and American vessels; and the bustle and thronging of our streets, show something, already, of the activity of the smaller seaports of the United States."

By means of this trade the Managers are informed, that many of the colonists have, in the course of three or four years, acquired property to the amount of several thousand dollars, each; and that there exists, throughout the settlements, an abundance, not only of the necessaries, but of the comforts, and not a few of the luxuries of life. The great advantages of this traffic are manifest from the fact, that the Colonial Agent estimates the annual nett profits of a small

schooner, employed by him, in conveying articles for barter to several factories established under the authority of the Colony, to the leeward of Monrovia, and bringing in return the supplies accumulated in exchange for these articles, at \$4,700, a sum nearly adequate to defray the expense of the whole organization for the public service, both for the United States' Agency, and the Colonial Government. In consequence of an injury done to the schooner, this intercourse has been for a season discontinued, but is probably resumed before the present time. The possession of larger vessels would, doubtless, add immensely to the trade of the country, and the interests of the Colony.

The Board rejoice to state, that three new fortifications, and thirteen public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are either completed already, or so far advanced as to authorize the expectation that they will be finished in the course of the year. Forty workmen, says Mr. Ashmun, in a letter of March last, are employed in erecting them. In the expense of many of these, it is true, (being indispensable to the fulfilment of the benevolent objects of its Agency,) the Government has shared; yet several of great importance have been commenced, and depend for their completion upon the resources of the Society and the colonists.

It is a fact, highly creditable to the public spirit of the people, that a company has been incorporated for improving the navigation of Montserado river, and a subscription raised to the amount of about one thousand dollars, while, with laudable zeal, the stockholders have pledged themselves to increase the sum to four thousand, if necessary, to effect their object. To encourage this object, the Colonial Agent has been au-

thorized by the Board of Managers to subscribe for stock, should he judge it expedient, to the amount of one thousand dollars. (Appendix C.)

The sum of fourteen hundred dollars, annually, including three hundred dollars subscribed by the Colonial Agent in the name of the Society, the colonists have voluntarily engaged to pay for the support of schools; and also expressed a disposition to aid liberally in securing the services of a physician.

The system of government,* adopted in 1824, has continued without any material changes during the year, and has fulfilled, in a very efficient and satisfactory manner, the great purposes for which government is instituted. At the last election, most of the officers of the preceding year, were reappointed, and "we commence the year," says Mr. Ashmun, "with a better prospect of harmony in the different operations of our little civil machine, than ever before. The principles of social order and of a good, equable, and energetic government, are deeply and plentifully implanted in the minds of the influential part, if not of a majority, of the colonists, and promise the certain arrival (I do not think it will be early however,) of that state of improvement, when the Board can safely withdraw their Agents, and leave the people to the government of themselves."

The Managers have nothing to relate in reference to the moral and religious interests of the Colony, that will add much to the expectations which the statements of their last report were calculated to excite. The motives by which the earliest emigrants were animated, and the severity of the trials to which they were sub-

* Appendix A.

jected on their first arrival in Africa, were well suited to invigorate their faith, and to purify and exalt their religious character. Hence, no village, perhaps, in our own land exhibits less which is offensive, and more that is gratifying to the eye of the Christian, than the village of Monrovia. Crimes are almost unknown, and the universal respect manifested for the Sabbath, and the various institutions and duties of Christianity, has struck the natives with surprise, and excited the admiration of foreigners. In the settlements more recently established, there is, the Managers regret to say, less attention to the peculiar duties of religion, and a sad deficiency in the number and qualifications of their ministers.

It were unreasonable to expect that a people so illiterate, so little accustomed to reflection, and whose moral habits want that firmness which a clear understanding of their reasonableness and importance alone can secure, should make any great advances in intelligence and piety, without the admonitions and instructions of well educated, faithful, and persevering religious teachers. The Managers regard, therefore, the benevolent efforts of several societies to establish missions in Liberia, as promising incalculable benefits to the Colony, as well as to the African tribes. The Missionary Society of Basle, Switzerland; the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and the Society for Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church; have all, during the last year, resolved to send Missionaries to the Colony. The Managers perceive, by the public papers, that one individual has already left Germany, for the purpose of devoting himself to the cause of Christianity in Liberia.

The system of instruction, so happily organized under the Rev. Calvin Holton, on the Lancasterian plan, and which seemed well nigh suspended in its operations by his lamented decease, has been placed under the superintendence of the Rev. George McGill, (an experienced teacher from Baltimore,) and though the schools are conducted by persons of colour, who are deficient in the higher branches of knowledge, yet their progress is by no means inconsiderable, and every child in the Colony, native and American, enjoys their advantages. We have already mentioned the liberal support which they receive from the Colonists.

Large and important accessions have been made during the year to the territories of Liberia. The negotiations which were stated, in our last report, to be in progress with the chiefs of Cape Mount, (the trade of which is estimated at \$50,000 per annum,) have been satisfactorily concluded; and the actual possession of the soil, which may ultimately be expected, could not, in the opinion of the Colonial Agent, at the present time, be more advantageous to the Colony.—The chiefs have stipulated to build a large and commodious factory for the Colonial Government; to guaranty the safety of all persons and property belonging to the factory; to exact no tribute from those who may resort to it; to encourage trade between it and the interior; and forever to exclude foreigners from similar privileges, and from any right of occupancy or possession in the country.

The whole left bank of Stockton creek, from the Montserado to the St. Paul's, (9 miles,) was secured to the Society by purchase, in 1825, and, upon this tract, three prosperous settlements are already estab-

lished. By recent treaty, that part of Bushrod Island, including the whole right bank, has been ceded to the Society, and a number of families have taken up their residence upon it. It is intended to connect this tract with Caldwell, by a bridge 140 feet in length. The situation is represented as eligible, and the soil exceedingly fertile.

Perpetual and entire jurisdiction has been obtained of a territory, called the Junk, situated on the coast, forty miles to the southeast of Monrovia, between two rivers of that name, and by which there will, it is believed, be opened an extensive inland water communication from Montserado nearly to Young Sesters, a distance of about ninety miles.*

The Managers stated in their last report, that the right of use and occupancy had been granted to the Colonial Government, of a region of country on the south branch of St. John's river, north nine miles from Young Sesters; that the factory established there had already proved profitable to the Colony, and that the superintendent of this factory had, by his integrity, so impressed the minds of the natives in favour of the Colony, that the offer of the Colonial Agent to purchase Factory Island, in the mouth of the St. John's, had been accepted. The Managers have now the pleasure to add, that an invaluable tract of land, of indefinite extent, contiguous to this Island, on the north branch of the St. John's, belongs to the Society.—Factories have been erected on the Island, and on both branches of the river, and "they form," says Mr. Ashmun, "new links of union between the tribes along the St. John's, and your Colony. The interests of both,

* Appendix B.

and all," he continues, "are, I trust, at no great distance of time, to become perfectly identical, and one numerous and Christian nation, using our language and enjoying our institutions, to cover the whole western coast of Africa."*

No less than EIGHT STATIONS, from Cape Mount to Trade Town, 140 miles, are now under the Government of the Colony, and four of these have been acquired during the last year.

"We have already, (says the Colonial Agent,) to some extent, connected with all our factories, an agricultural appendage, a plan which has proved mutually advantageous, in different ways, both to the country people, and the Colony. A most desirable addition to be made to both, is a school for the instruction of the native youth and children of the respective tribes in which our establishments are situated. Whether we regard such schools as a cheap means of extending the power of the Colony—as the most effectual instruments of civilizing the continent—as a noble exercise of rational philanthropy, or the best expression of Christian piety, (and the object, I think, is susceptible of each of these views,) I can think of no work connected with the rearing of the Colony, of which the accomplishment is more desirable. I think it nearly capable of moral demonstration, that the *African tribes may be civilized without expulsion from their chosen settlements and villages, and without that fearful diminution of their population, which has, from causes that do not exist here as in regard to the Indians of America, accompanied the march of civilization in that hemisphere.*"

* Appendix B.

Were it necessary to adduce other evidence of the extensive and powerful influence of the colonists over the natives of Africa, than that which is exhibited in the numerous successful negotiations for territory, we might state that, from Cape Mount to Trade Town, (140 miles) the Chiefs have solemnly bound themselves to exclude others than the people of Liberia from their country; that the Colony is at peace with all the native tribes; that the slave trade, formerly almost their only traffic, is nearly, if not quite extinct; that to secure education for their sons in the Colony, is an object of earnest solicitude; that the Colonial Agent is not unfrequently addressed by them as head-man of the whole country; and that, in case of a recent robbery committed upon several individuals of Grand Bassa, in the service of the Colony, more than 1000 men were actually marched thence under arms to seek directions how to proceed, from the Government of Liberia. (Appendix E.)

It has been ascertained that there exists in the interior, 150 miles from the Colony, a comparatively populous and civilized people, partially acquainted with agriculture and the arts; "where (to borrow the language of Mr. Ashmun) the horse is a common domestic animal; where every article absolutely necessary to comfortable life, is produced by the soil, or manufactured by the skill of the inhabitants; where the Arabic is used as a written language in the ordinary commerce of life; where regular and abundant markets and fairs are kept; where a degree of intelligence and practical refinement exists little compatible with the personal qualities attached, in the current notions of the age, to the people of Guinea."

Intercourse with these people, a knowledge of whom it has been the policy of the natives on the coast, for the sake of monopolizing the trade, to conceal from the colonists, will, it is expected, be shortly commenced, and cannot fail to improve the commercial interests of the Colony, as well as the moral and intellectual character of the Africans.

Though the slave trade continues to be prosecuted to a vast extent, and with circumstances of inhumanity no less infamous and appalling than in former years, yet the Managers have perused, with pleasure, a late decree of the King of France, for its more effectual suppression, and have learnt, with still higher satisfaction, that Portugal and Brazil have determined on its speedy abolition. Nor can the influence which the Colony of Liberia promises to exert for the prevention of this traffic, be regarded as among the least important objects to be effected by its progress.

The Board record, with grief, the death of two venerable Vice-Presidents of the Society, Colonel John Eager Howard, who long presided over the Auxiliary Society of Maryland, and who ever manifested a deep interest in every cause which seemed to promise benefit to his country or mankind; and the Hon. William Phillips, of Boston, whose contributions to most of the benevolent institutions of the land, have seldom been equalled, probably never exceeded, in the United States. They have also to lament the decease of Dr. J. W. Peaco, late a physician in the Colony, who died at Savannah on his return to Africa.

Convincing evidence has been received by the Board, that the popular sentiment of our country, is becoming very extensively favourable to our design,

and that its friends throughout the Union are disposed to be neither inefficient in their measures, nor scanty in their contributions. Nine Auxiliary State Societies now exist, three of which, with subordinate institutions too numerous to specify, have been organized during the last year. Nearly all the ecclesiastical bodies of the United States, have, by resolutions, solemnly expressed their opinion that this Society merits the consideration and favour of the whole Christian community, and earnestly recommended it to their patronage.* Agents have been employed by the Society in several States, and their able and unwearied efforts have greatly strengthened public sentiment in our favour, and added to the number, and invigorated the operations of Auxiliary Institutions.

The liberality of many churches of different denominations, on the anniversary of our National Independence, or on the Sabbath immediately preceding or succeeding that day, affords reason to hope that the funds of the Institution will receive very large augmentations from the charities of future similar occasions.

The spirit of emigration among the Free Coloured People now prevails much more extensively than ever before, and the funds of the Society are inadequate to the transportation of all who seek for a passage.

The Managers are happy to state, however, that the receipts of the treasury, during the year, considerably exceed the amount of former annual contributions.— On the 3d of February, 1827, there was a balance in the treasury of \$1,246.92, since which time \$13,294.90 have been received, constituting, with the preceding balance, a fund of \$14,541.82, of which \$14,301.74,

have already been expended, leaving, at present, in the hands of the Treasurer, \$240.08.

The Board record with gratitude the distinguished zeal and liberality of the Society of Friends of North Carolina, who have not only repeatedly given large sums to aid the design of our Institution, but who recently took upon themselves the whole labour of superintending the outfit of emigrants by the *Nautilus*, and, as we have already mentioned, made ample provision for their health and comfort during the voyage.

Nor would the Managers fail to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of two excellent sisters, the Misses Meades of Virginia, whose chief joy in life, was to witness and assist every work of charity, of which, they regarded as first the object of this Society, and to it consecrated the whole of their estates. During the two last years, the amount received from the legacies of these lamented friends to our cause, has exceeded four thousand dollars.

A gentleman in the State of New York has made a donation of one hundred dollars to the Society, and offered to increase it to one thousand, to be paid in equal annual instalments, should one hundred individuals be found disposed to contribute with the same liberality to the funds of our Institution. One hundred thousand dollars, or ten thousand annually, for ten years, would thus be secured to this philanthropic design; and the Managers cannot but express the hope, that many will be found ready to give reality to this generous and splendid conception.

In the view of the Managers, the time has now arrived, when the possession of a ship by the Society, to be constantly employed in conveying emigrants to Li-

beria, would be attended with numerous advantages. And the public, it is hoped, will not deny the means of purchasing one well adapted to this purpose. A fund of ten thousand dollars would probably effect this object, and towards this the Society of Friends in North Carolina have contributed \$250.

But among the events of the year, relating to the interests of this Society, the appropriation by the Legislature of Maryland of one thousand dollars, annually, for ten years, to aid in the removal of the free coloured population of that State, to the African Colony, deserves a prominent place.* The Managers flatter themselves that the Legislatures of other States will not fail to imitate so honourable an example, and especially that Virginia, so early distinguished for her attachment to the cause of this Institution, and who has twice, already, made donations to promote it, will not fail to sustain it in a manner worthy of her magnanimous character, and the magnitude of the interests to be secured by its triumph.†

The Legislature of Vermont has recently instructed her Representatives to support the Society's application to the National Government; and resolutions of similar purport have been submitted by a committee to the Legislature of Ohio.‡

In obedience to a resolution of the Society at its last annual meeting, the Board immediately after, presented a memorial to the Congress of the United States, praying for aid to the great enterprise in which they are engaged; which was referred to a select committee. This committee, in their able and interesting report,

*Appendix D.

†Appendix D.

‡ Since this Report was written, these Resolutions have been adopted.

express the opinion "that it is not easy to discern an object to which the pecuniary resources of the Union can be applied, of greater importance to the national security and welfare, than to provide for the removal, in a manner consistent with the rights and interests of the several States, of the free coloured population within their limits. And your committee would not hesitate to accompany this report with a resolution recommending, with suitable conditions, such an appropriation, did not the public business, remaining to be disposed of by the present Congress, preclude the hope, if not the possibility, of obtaining for a resolution the sanction of this House. The committee close their report with an earnest recommendation of the prayer of the memorialists to the early attention of this House."

The Managers trust that, from this very brief and imperfect view of the progress, since the last anniversary, of the great scheme of this Society, the conclusion is inevitable, that this scheme is both practicable and expedient; most charitable in effect and magnificent in promise; worthy of private benefactions and of national aid. They beg leave to solicit the attention of all to the following language of the colonists, contained in their late address:

"It is the topic of our weekly and daily thanksgiving to Almighty God, both in public and private, and he knows with what sincerity, that we were ever conducted to this shore. Men may theorize and speculate about the plans of the Colonization Society in America, but there can be no speculation here. The cheerful abodes of civilization and happiness which are scattered over this verdant mountain; the flourishing settlements which are spreading around it; the

sound of Christian instruction and scenes of Christian worship, which are heard and seen in this land of brooding Pagan darkness; a thousand contented freemen united in founding a new Christian empire; every object, every individual, is an argument in demonstration of the wisdom and goodness of the plan of colonization.*

Where is the argument that shall refute facts like these? and where is the man hardy enough to deny them?*

* Appendix C.

*The American Colonization Society in Account Current with
Richard Smith, Treasurer.*

1827.

Feb. 12,	To J. Ashmun's account for supplies,	\$ 124 00
	" Note due in Office Bank United States,	400 00
	" Mr. Fonde,	5 00
March 2,	" Jno. Kennedy's bill,	139 22
	" R. R. Gurley,	22 00
	" Wells & Dickinson,	30 00
	" J. Kennedy's acc't. for passage of emigrants in Doris,	691 00
12,	" Henry Stone,	123 00
	" Jno. Kennedy,	298 36
21,	" Way & Gideon,	500 00
26,	" W. A. Davis,	11 81
	" W. Hawley, on account of J. Ashmun,	200 00
April 9,	" J. A. Kennedy, postages,	49 53
	" R. R. Gurley, salary,	250 00
May 24,	" J. Ashmun's account,	125 37
28,	" J. C. Dunn,	100 00
June 15,	" R. R. Gurley,	500 00
	" R. R. Gurley,	67 50
20,	" W. W. Niles,	300 00
30,	" Jno. Kennedy,	178 88
July 9,	" J. C. Dunn,	250 00
25,	" W. Thompson,	6 25
	" R. R. Gurley,	11 00
	" J. C. Dunn,	212 10
	" J. Ashmun's account,	562 85
August 1,	" J. A. Kennedy, postages,	31 04
	" J. Cooper,	2 00
	" J. E. B. Latrobe's account,	207 82
	" Loss in notes,	4 98
Sept. 1,	" J. Ashmun,	47 57
6,	" Way & Gideon,	429 75
7,	" J. Ashmun's account to J. Benson,	100 00
	" J. Benson,	100 00
	" J. Henson,	10 00
10,	" Jno. Kennedy,	149 40
12,	" J. Henson,	20 00
24,	" J. Ashmun's account, on account of Doris,	360 36
	" do. do. do.	1,544 85

Carried forward, \$8,065 44

1827.		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$8,065 44
Sept. 24,	To Gales & Seaton,		18 75
Oct. 20,	" J. Ashmun's account,		721 52
Dec. 10,	" do. do.		283 00
	" I. Gillet, September 1,		50 00
	" J. Ashmun's salary, 20th October,		350 00
	" J. A. Kennedy, postage, 8th do.		36 25
Octob. 8,	" J. C. Dunn,		385 43
11,	" J. McPhail, account,		364 68
22,	" J. Laurie,		20 00
25,	" J. Nourse,		40 00
Nov. 12,	" R. R. Gurley,		50 00
17,	" Jno. Kennedy,		50 00
26,	" do.		12 50
	" do.		158 64
	" J. C. Dunn,		386 43
30,	" J. McPhail,		65 25
Dec. 2,	" C. C. Harper's account,		812 07
6,	" do. do.		10 00
12,	" Samuel Fisher's do.		210 00
13,	" J. Ashmun's do.		250 00
	" Jno. Kennedy,		188 71
28,	" W. W. Miles,		239 77
1828.			
Jan'y. 9,	" J. A. Kennedy,		33 30
12,	" R. H. Douglass, for passengers on board brig Doria,	1,500 00	
	" Balance in hand, including \$71 in counterfeits, ...	240 08	
			<u>\$14,541 82</u>

Supra CR.

By amount received to 30th April, 1827, per Repository for April,	\$1,893 04
" do. 30th June,	do. June, 671 62
" do. 25th July,	do. July, 948 85
" do. 15th August,	do. Aug. 1,257 47
" do. 19th September,	do. Sept. 2,133 54
" do. 24th October,	do. Oct. 2,519 89
" do. 24th November,	do. Nov. 2,805 14
" do. 31st December,	do. Dec. 706 32
" do. 19th January, 1828,	do. Jan'y. 359 03
" balance in hand, on the 1st February, 1827,	1,246 92
	<u>\$14,541 82</u>

APPENDIX.

(A.)

Office of the American Colonization Society,

WASHINGTON, MAY 18, 1825.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, the digest of the laws, and the plan of civil government for Liberia, as adopted by the Agents of this Society, having been read and considered, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers, considering the satisfactory information afforded by recent accounts from the Colony, of the successful operation of the plan of the civil government thereof, as established by their Agents in August last, and seeing therein reason to reconsider their instructions to the Agent of the 29th of December, 1824, now approve of the principles in that form of government, and give their sanction to the same.

Resolved, That the digest of the laws be referred to a committee to examine the same, and compare them with the Constitution and laws of 1820, and report to the next stated meeting.

Office of the American Colonization Society,

WASHINGTON, MAY 23, 1825.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, this day, the committee appointed at the last meeting, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board, having considered the digest of the laws now in force in the Colony of Liberia, dated August 19, 1824, as prepared by the Agent, do approve the same, and declare the same to be, under the Constitution, the law of the Colony, adding thereto the following: In case of failure to find recognizances for good behaviour, when required, the person so failing shall be subjected to such labour on the public works, or other penalty as the Agent shall prescribe, until he shall find re-

cognizance, or the object for which it was required of him shall have been answered.

In all cases of banishment, where the banished person has no heir in the Colony, the land held by him shall revert to the Colony.

Resolved, That this declaration of the law of the Colony, shall not be construed to annul or impair any regulations which the Agent, under his constitutional authority, may have seen fit to establish subsequent to the above date of August 19, 1824.

Resolved, That the Resident Agent cause to be printed two thousand copies of the Constitution, government, and laws, of the Colony of Liberia, as established by this Board at Washington, 23d May, 1825.

JAMES LAURIE, *Acting President*.

R. R. GURLEY, *Resident Agent*.

CONSTITUTION

For the Government of the African Colony at Liberia.

ARTICLE I. All persons born within the limits of the Territory held by the American Colonization Society, in Liberia, in Africa, or removing there to reside, shall be free, and entitled to all such rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE II. The Colonization Society shall, from time to time, make such rules as they may think fit for the government of the settlement, until they shall withdraw their Agents, and leave the settlers to the government of themselves.

ARTICLE III. The Society's Agent shall compose a Board, to determine all questions relative to the government of the settlement, shall decide all disputes between individuals, and shall exercise all judicial powers, except such as they shall delegate to Justices of the Peace.

ARTICLE IV. The Agents shall appoint all officers not appointed by the Managers, necessary for the good order and government of the settlement.

ARTICLE V. There shall be no slavery in the settlement.

ARTICLE VI. The common law, as in force and modified in

the United States, and applicable to the situation of the People, shall be in force in the settlement.

ARTICLE VII. Every settler coming to the age of twenty-one years, and those now of age, shall take an oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII. In cases of necessity, where no rule has been made by the Board of Managers, the Agents are authorized to make the necessary rules and regulations, of which they shall, by the first opportunity, inform the Board for their approbation; and they shall continue in force, until the Board shall send out their decision upon them.

ARTICLE IX. This constitution is not to interfere with the jurisdiction, rights, and claims, of the Agents of the United States, over the captured Africans and others, under their care and control, so long as they shall reside within the limits of the settlement.

ARTICLE X. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution, except by an unanimous consent of all present, at a regular meeting of the Board of Managers, or by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at two successive meetings of the Board of Managers.

PLAN FOR THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA.

The necessity of a mild, just, and efficient government for the preservation of individual and political rights among any people and for the advancement of true prosperity, induces the Agents of the American Colonization Society most seriously to consider, and immediately to adopt a system for the better regulation, in this Colony, of public affairs.

I. The Agent of the Colonization Society possesses, in this settlement, sovereign power, subject only to the decisions of the Board.

II. *The Vice-Agency.*—Three individuals shall be annually nominated by the colonists for the Vice-Agency, one of whom shall be appointed by the Agent, unless special reasons forbid such appointment.

III. *Duties of the Vice-Agency.*—The Vice-Agent shall be ad-

mitted to the councils of the Agent in all important matters, and shall express an opinion on all questions submitted to his consideration. He shall aid the Agent in the discharge of his various duties, and in the defence and execution of the laws. In case of the absence or sickness of the Agent, the Vice-Agent shall become the general superintendent of public affairs. The colonists shall be permitted to nominate individuals annually for this office, yet an appointment to it, may at any time, be revoked by the Agent.

IV. The Vice-Agent, with two other persons, nominated by the colonists, and (if approved) appointed by the Agent, shall constitute a council, who shall meet when requested by the Agent, to deliberate on measures to be adopted for the prosperity of the Colony. The Vice-Agent shall consult the other members of the council on the general interests of the settlement, and make a report to the Agent whenever he may believe the common good to require it. The appointment of this council shall be annual.

V. The Judiciary shall consist of the Agent and two Justices of the Peace, created by his appointment. The Justices shall have cognizance of all cases affecting the peace, and criminal cases within the definition of petit larceny; and all actions of debt not exceeding twenty dollars. In the Court of monthly sessions the Agent shall preside, and the Justices be his associates. The Court of monthly sessions shall have original jurisdiction in all actions of debt where the amount in litigation shall exceed twenty dollars, and in criminal causes above the degree of petit larceny, and shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever.

Two constables shall be annually appointed by the Agent, whose duty it shall be to execute all processes, and levy distresses pursuant to writs issued by the Justices, and the Court of monthly sessions, and to aid in preserving the public peace.

The Clerk of the Court of monthly sessions, shall be appointed annually by the Court.

The following committees, the military committee excepted, shall be appointed by the Agent, in pursuance of a vote of a majority of the freeholders annually, whose election may be set aside or confirmed by the Agent, as in the case of counsellors:

I. The Committee of Agriculture, to consist of two persons, who are to report and serve as the organ of the Government on all subjects relating to the agriculture of the Colony.

II. The Committee of Public Works, to consist of three persons, who are to report and serve as the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to buildings and fortifications. It shall be the especial duty of the members of this committee, to superintend, in rotation, the execution of the public works, by the labouring force employed by the Government.

III. The Committee of the Colonial Militia, to consist of all the commissioned officers of the colonial militia; who are to report and serve as the organ of Government on all subjects relating to the militia of the Colony. Each committee shall appoint a chairman, who shall communicate for them with the Government and people.

IV. There shall be a Committee of Health, who shall be ready at all times to report to the Government, on all subjects relating to the health of the Colony.

These committees are to become familiar with all the subjects relating to their appointments, and be ready at all times to meet, consult, and report thereon, when required to do so by the Agent.

Each committee shall record all important observations and facts, relating to the subjects they investigate, for the future use of the Colony.

V. The militia of the Colony shall be organized into one corps, which shall act as infantry and as artillery. This corps shall be officered by one captain and two lieutenants, elected by the men, but confirmed in their appointments, and commissioned by the Agent. The officers, in committee, shall appoint all the non-commissioned officers, subject to the approbation of the Agent.

The officers directly attached to the Agency, and to be appointed by him without nomination by the People, are:

1st. A storekeeper, who, when not on rations, shall receive a small compensation for his services.

2d. A commissary of ordnance, who, when not on rations, shall receive some compensation.

3d. A colonial secretary, who shall likewise receive a small compensation.

4th. A librarian, who shall preserve with care the colonial library, and attend to the delivery of books at hours fixed upon by the Agent.

5th. A guard of twelve privates, two corporals, and one sergeant commandant. This guard shall be raised, appointed, officered by, and subjected to, the entire and direct control of the American Colonization Society, and their Agent. They shall, except in case of war, or manifest danger, perform all the military service of the Colony. The settlers being thus delivered from this heavy burden, are expected, and will be required, to devote themselves with becoming zeal to the great and paramount objects of public and private industry.

6th. A superintendent of captured Africans.

7th. Instructors in the public schools.

8th. An Auctioneer.

9th. Crier of the court.

Digest of the Laws now in force in the Colony of Liberia, August 19th, 1824.

1st. Sedition, mutiny, insubordination, or disobedience to the lawful authorities, are high misdemeanors, and punishable either by the Justice, Court of Sessions, or prerogative of the Agent, as the case may be.

2d. Quarrelling, riot, drunkenness, Sabbath breaking, profaneness, and lewdness, are infractions of the public peace, and punishable, by sentence of Justices, or of the Court of Sessions, with fine, imprisonment, standing in the stocks, or whipping.

3d. Persons having violated the peace, or committed the misdemeanors specified in section first, on being discharged from custody, must find recognizances for their good behaviour.

4th. Simple theft, in which the property stolen shall be less than five shillings, is petit larceny, and shall always be punished, in pursuance of sentence of Justices, or Court of Sessions, by a fine of fourfold the value of the property stolen, and the culprit to find recognizances in twenty times the amount.

5th. Grand larceny, and all felonies, punishable, in pursuance of judicial sentence, with whipping and imprisonment, either is

irons or not, or by a term of labour in chains on the public works. In case of failure to find recognizances for good behaviour, when required, the person so failing shall be subjected to such labour on the public works, or other penalty as the Agent shall prescribe, until he shall find recognizance, or the object for which it was required of him shall have been answered.

6th. Every able bodied male person, receiving rations, is to labour for the public, under the superintendence of the Commissioner for Public Works, two days in each week. Every person is to be considered in good health, who shall refuse to report himself, and afford satisfaction of his inability to labour, to the Committee of Health.

7th. Every able bodied person as aforesaid, or person not reporting his indisposition as aforesaid, neglecting to labour on public works, or negligently attending to his own domestic labours, during the four days of each week allowed him, shall, on the representation of the Committee of Public Works, be immediately, together with his family, put on his own resources.

8th. No person forfeiting his rations, shall have them restored in less than one month.

9th. Persons obstinately refusing to acquiesce in the express decisions of the Board of Managers, shall, on conviction thereof by a court of justice, forfeit all their real estate in the Colony, and be compelled to leave it.

10th. Persons trespassing on unappropriated lands by cutting or removing timber, or other property, are liable to exemplary damages.

11th. No person is to reside on the lands of the Colony, without permission of the Society, or their Agent.

12th. Expulsion from the Colony may take place on conviction for offences directly affecting the peace and good government of the same; and when ordered by the Society, in punishment of any misdemeanors, in their judgment deserving that penalty.—The property of exiles to pass to their next heirs resident in the Colony. In all cases of banishment, where the banished person has no heir in the Colony, the land held by him shall revert to the Colony.

13th. The party in any judicial trial, is entitled, if he desire it, to trial by jury.

14th. The common law, and usages of the courts of Great Britain and the United States, to regulate all judicial proceedings.

15th. All persons are permitted to dispose of property by will. The estate of intestates to be committed, with letters of administration, to administrators appointed by the Agent.

16th. In all lands appropriated to settlers, every third lot, when practicable, shall be reserved for public uses.

17th. No person shall own lands who does not reside in the Colony, and cultivate at least two acres, or carry on, with consent of the Agent, some mechanical trade, and build a substantial house on his town lot.

18th. A substantial house, to answer the requisition of the preceding section, must be, 1st. of sufficient extent to accommodate the family. 2d. Built of stone, brick or pise? or of frame or logs, weatherboarded, and covered with tile or brick.

19th. All settlers, on their arrival, shall draw town lots and plantations, for which the Agent is to give them a certificate, specifying their number, and the time of drawing. If, within two years from that date, two acres of land on the plantation shall have been brought under cultivation, the town lot cleared and enclosed, and a legal house built, the said certificates may be exchanged for a title deed of such lands, to be held thereafter in fee simple.

20th. All town lots are to be enclosed by the proprietors with a good fence; any person neglecting to make such a fence, shall be answerable to his next neighbour for all damages he may sustain from the neglect, by application to the Committee of Agriculture, who shall proceed as directed in the laws of the 13th August, 1823. (See Journal under date of November 24, 1824.)

21st. Persons holding town lots or plantations, are to keep the streets contiguous thereto, clear of weeds and brush to the centre, and cultivate any trees which may be planted thereon. Neglects in these cases are to fall under cognizance of the Committee of Agriculture, who are to proceed as in the law referred to in the preceding section.

22d. Every married man, besides a town lot, shall have for himself five acres of plantation land, two for his wife, and one for each child, if they are with him: *Provided*, That no single family shall have, in all, more than ten acres.

23d. No colonist shall deal with the natives of the country for lands.

24th. Nothing but articles of necessity are to be given or expected in the rations issued from the public stores.

25th. Missionaries are permitted to reside, coming out with the approbation of the Society, so long as they devote themselves to their sacred functions.

(B.)

We have stated in our report, that *eight stations* (not including Monrovia,) from Cape Mount to Trade Town, (140 miles) are under the jurisdiction of the Society. These are, in their order, Cape Mount, the St. Paul's, Bushrod Island, Junk, St. John's Factory, Bob Gray's Factory, Factory Island, and Young Sesters. We here publish the deeds of conveyance, of such as have been received.

No. 1. Outline of the agreement with the Cape Mount Chiefs, August 12, 1826.

No. 2. Deed of purchase of the St. Paul's lands, May 11th, 1825.

No. 3. Compact with the Junk Chiefs, and Geographical Sketch of the territory.

No. 4. Deed of conveyance of a tract of country, on the north bank of St. John's River, called Bob Gray's Factory.

No. 5. Deed of conveyance of Factory Island.

No. 6. Deed of perpetual lease of the Sesters Territory.

No. 7. Deed of north part of Bushrod Island.

No. 1.

MONROVIA, *August 12th*, 1826.

SIR: The detention of Capt. Walstrum a few days beyond his intention, has put it in my power to advise you, that negotiations have been entered into with the Chiefs of Cape Mount, which promise us a strong hold upon that important point of the African Coast. The absolute purchase of territory there, is, in the present state of the prejudices of the native tribes who hold it, no doubt entirely impracticable. But an agreement has been concluded, which we believe may, and will be solemnly ratified

in a few weeks, that will secure to us several points, which we regard as second in importance only to the actual purchase of the country. The outline of the treaty with the Cape Mount chiefs is as follows:

1. The Colony cedes to the Governor of Cape Mount, the right of establishing a trading house at Cape Montserado, and, for the present, permits this establishment to be made on Perseverance Island.

2. And cedes also the right of employing a commercial agent, from among the settlers.

3. To the Colony is ceded the right of the exclusive use of a piece of land, situated contiguous to the landing of Cape Mount; and the right to appoint and employ, on those premises, any number of factors and traders.

4. The Chiefs of Cape Mount agree to build in the first instance, a large and secure factory for the Colony at Cape Mount, for a reasonable compensation; to guaranty the safety of persons and property belonging to the said factory, exact no tribute or custom of it, or any persons resorting to it, forever; and to encourage the free transmission of all the trade of the interior, to the said factory.

5. They also stipulate expressly—

'Never to sell their country, or any right of occupancy in it, to any Europeans or other foreigners, under whatever circumstances.

—Also,

Never to permit any English, Frenchman, Spaniard, or other than the Colonists of Liberia, to establish a factory, or trading house, ashore, either for slaves, or produce; but to oblige them to trade always from their vessels.

6. They also stipulate, that prices shall be mutually adjusted by public authority, and revised by the same parties, every four months: and, fixed, shall never be departed from, except by mutual consent, and a mutual understanding first had, by the same parties.

7. The Cape Mount and Cape Montserado people, shall treat each other as friends, and members of one common family; and endeavour to obtain, deserve, and keep each other's confidence.

Such is the outline. The arrangement is important in itself: the ultimate consequences can hardly fail, under good manage-

ment, of being much more so. The trade of Cape Mount is worth, at a moderate computation, \$50,000 per annum. The exclusion of Europeans, we regard as tantamount, its present effects on our Colony considered, to the acquisition of the property of the soil; to which, it may be expected to lead, as soon as the growth of our population shall demand its comprehension within our territorial limits.

P. S. Letters received this day, from our factory at Sesters, state that that establishment remains unmolested; that King Freeman stands true to his engagements; and that, on the return of the dry season, our interest will be easily established there, more effectually and advantageously, than at any former period.

Respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. ASHMUN.

No. 2.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That King Peter, King Long Peter, King Governor, King Zoda, and King Jimmy, in person and by their representatives, for themselves and their people, on the one part, and J. Ashmun, Agent for the American Colonization Society, and C. M. Waring, Vice-Agent, acting in behalf of the said Society, on the other part, having met by previous appointment on the 11th of May, 1825, at Gourah, on Bushrod Island, for the purpose of strengthening the bond of friendship between each other, and the principals and people whom they respectively represent, separately and jointly stipulate and agree:

1st. That there shall be a firm and perpetual peace between the parties represented in this Convention.

2nd. That the American Colony shall never disturb the Kings whose signatures are attached to this instrument, nor the people, in the quiet possession and use of the lands which they now occupy, or may hereafter require for building their towns or making plantations.

3d. That, whenever hereafter any wild lands between the St. Paul's and Montserado rivers may be required by the American Colony for plantations, or other purposes, the authorities of the said Colony shall previously call a conference of the Kings herein

named, and settle equitably the conditions on which said lands shall be occupied.

4th. The American Colonization Society, shall have the right, in consideration of *five hundred bars of tobacco, three barrels of rum, five casks of powder, five pieces of long bast, five boxes of pipes, ten guns, five umbrellas, ten iron pots, and ten pair of shoes*, immediately to enter into possession of the tract of unoccupied land, bounded towards the west by Stockton creek, and on the north by the St. Paul's river, including the free use of the channel of the said river.

5th. The authorities of the Colony shall appoint some respectable and influential king or head-man, living near the ceded territory, to whom reference of all differences, between the colonists residing on said territory and the country people, may be made; but who is not to interfere otherwise in the affairs of the settlement.

KING PETER'S ✕ mark.

KING LONG PETER'S ✕ mark.

KING GOVERNOR'S ✕ mark.

KING ZODA'S ✕ mark.

KING JIMMY'S ✕ mark.

J. ASHMUN.

C. M. WARING.

Witnesses;

KING PETER BROMLEY'S ✕ mark.

BA CAIA'S ✕ mark.

J. S. MILL.

No. 3.

THE JUNK ESTABLISHMENT.

History of the negotiation for the same, and geographical sketch of the Junk territory.

The first considerable river discharging its waters into the ocean, to the leeward of Cape Montserado, is the Junk. The District contiguous to the mouth of this river, as is usual along this coast, bears its name; and commencing five miles to the windward, extends two or three miles below it. The distance

of the Junk from Monrovia is roundly estimated at 40 miles, which is supposed to be a few miles greater than an exact ad-measurement would give it.

The Junk District is traversed by two considerable rivers, which, descending, the one from the N. N. W. and the other from the mountainous country to the E. N. E. discharge their waters into the ocean at the distance of only two miles from each other. A peninsular tongue of alluvial, sandy land, of several miles extent, is formed by the near approach and almost parallel direction of these rivers, towards their mouths.—The river, on the southeastern side of this peninsula, is called the *Junk*; and that on the north, is distinguished as the *Red Junk*; a name descriptive of the colour of the clay of which its banks are partly composed.

Both rivers are navigable by boats, the Red Junk particularly, on which canoes are daily in the practice of ascending a distance of more than 40 miles, and thus approaching within five miles of the navigable parts of the Montserado. The anchorage off the mouths of these rivers, and the landing across the bars by which they are subtended, is safe and practicable, at nearly all seasons of the year. The native population of the District is numerous, laborious, and enterprising: and the trade, consisting chiefly of rice and camwood, considerable.

One of the most obvious measures for benefitting the settlements on the Montserado, which a bare inspection of a map of this part of the coast suggests, and a very slight acquaintance with its resources demonstrates to be of great importance, is the opening of an extensive inland water communication between the Bassas, and Cape Montserado. The Red Junk, of itself, presents the means, as has been already stated, of carrying on this communication nearly 50 miles. The Junk will carry it ten miles farther down the coast, when the St. John's and its different branches are said to afford the means of its extension into the neighbourhood of the Sesters.

The Colony has already a strong footing in the St. John's; and, it is believed, a safe and permanent one at the Sesters. The occupation of the Junk, only, is wanted to complete this chain of communication, and bind the whole country to the Colony in a strong connexion of intercourse, trade, and interests.

The inconveniences, of wanting an establishment at this station, have been more sensibly and frequently perceived, since the occupation of the Sesters and St. John's, than before. The regulations of trade, which can only be enforced by the Colony in the neighbourhood of its settlements and factories, have been extended to no part of the coast to the windward of Bullock Town in Grand Bassa. By occupying the Junk, the Colony would be able at once to place the whole line of coast to the leeward of the cape under these regulations. The trade of foreigners would be nearly excluded. And as the consequence of both, the best security of an abiding peace with all the different tribes, along a line of more than 100 miles of the coast, would be afforded the Colony.

The communication between the leeward tribes and the Colony has always been liable to very unpleasant and frequent interruptions from the impositions practised on traders arriving at the Junk rivers, on pretence of exacting ferriage toll. The evil arising from this single source called too loudly for redress, so early as 1824, to admit of being longer neglected. A stipulation was, in September of that year, concluded by Mr. Waring, on the part of the Colony, with the Junk chiefs, on that subject. But it has been frequently and very artfully evaded, and proved, like most other conventions unfavourable to the immediate interest of the natives, to be too weak a restraint on their avarice.

It was accordingly determined in the early part of October, 1826, as a measure of equal advantage and necessity to the Colony, to obtain an establishment, if possible, on the peninsula between the two rivers, at which a factory should be formed, and a Colonial Agent should be constantly stationed, whose duty it should be, besides conducting and regulating the trade of the Colony with that district, vigilantly to watch over its interests and extend its influence in that quarter. In pursuance of this intention, Mr. E. Johnson and Jesse Shaw received a commission and instructions to negotiate with the Junk Chiefs* for the cession of the peninsula, on the 5th of October, 1826.

* These chiefs are King Prince Will, of the Junk; King Tom, of the Red Junk; Peter Harris, a powerful and influential Krooman; and the headmen of the two first, Tom French and Junk Pepper.

The Commissioners met the Chiefs in Council, the 10th of October, and spent the day in urging, without effect, a proposition to purchase in the name of the Colony, a part of their Peninsula.

On the 11th, it was perceived by the Commissioners that, should the point be yielded by the Chiefs, and the land sold, their objections would be merely overruled, but could not, at present, be obviated; and that a jealous distrust of the designs of the Colony must remain with them, which threatened to render much more precarious the possession of the territory, than a less perfect tenure more unanimously and freely granted.

A perpetual grant of the situation was then asked for, and, after a short consultation, unanimously made. And on the basis of the grant, the Commissioners, on the same day, negotiated and concluded the following agreement, to wit:

A compact with the Junk Chiefs, securing to the Colony the occupation and use of a district in that country.

This solemn compact, concluded this eleventh day of October, 1826, between J. Ashmun, Agent of the Colony of Liberia, on the one part, and King Prince Will, King Tom, and Peter Harris, all of the Junk, on the other part, witnesseth:

That J. Ashmun, and his successors in the government of Liberia, shall enjoy the perpetual use and entire jurisdiction of all that piece of territory situated on the mouths of the Red Junk and the Junk, bounded on the northwest and north by the ocean and mouth of the Red Junk river; on the northeast by the same river; on the east by a line drawn across the narrowest part of the peninsula, from the Red Junk to Junk rivers; on the southeast by the Junk river; and on the south and southwest by the Junk river and the ocean.

That the said Will, Tom, and Harris, shall immediately erect a house on the said ceded territory, not less than eight fathoms in length, nor less than two and a half fathoms in breadth, divided into three ground apartments, one having a well-floored and secure loft; which house shall be built in the most substantial country style, and be the property of the said Colony of Liberia, to be used for a trading factory.

That J. Ashmun shall, on the completion of the said factory, send a factor to reside in it constantly, and supply it at all sea-

sons, with the best assortment of trade goods in his power, and require all the traders from the Colony, resorting to the Junk, to make their trade in or at the same, and in no other place.

That no obstruction shall ever be placed, by the headmen of Junk, in the way of the free access of any traders desirous to resort to, or returning from, the said factory.

That no custom, tribute, dashes, or other exaction or presents, shall at any time, be required, by the said headmen, of the factory or traders of the Colony, on any pretence whatever.

That the prices of all produce and merchandise entering into the trade of the factory, shall be settled, from time to time, by the contracting parties, and strictly adhered to by both.

That no credits shall be allowed or asked, at the factory.

That Prince Will, King Tom, and Peter Harris, be paid, each twenty bars, by J. Ashmun, as soon as the factory shall be begun, in order to defray the expense of the building. Old debts to the amount shall be turned towards this payment, where the parties receiving are indebted to the Colony.

That Prince Will shall sell to the factory a large and sound Kroo canoe, at a reasonable price, which canoe shall remain for the sole use of the factory.

The parties finally contract and promise to present and punish all frauds and impositions, practised or attempted by their people, respectively, and hereby bind themselves to make full indemnity for property lost or damaged by the violence or fault of such as they are mutually bound to control; and in the execution of this treaty, and all their transactions with each other, to observe the most perfect good faith.

Executed by Elijah Johnson and Jesse Shaw, on the part of the Agent of Liberia; and by the other contracting parties in person, at the Junk, the day and year before stated. In testimony whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their hands.

PETER HARRIS, his X mark.

TOM FRENCH, his X mark.

JUNK PEPPER, his X mark.

KING WILL, his X mark.

KING TOM, his X mark.

J. ASHMUN.

Witnessed by ELIJAH JOHNSON,
JESSE SHAW.

No. 4.

Deed of conveyance of a tract of country on the bank of St. John's river, by B. Gray and others, to J. Ashmun, Nov. 20, 1826.

This Indenture, made this twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, between Bob Gray, Jack Gray, and Centipede, Headmen of Grand Bassa, the King and other Chiefs consenting, of the one part, and J. Ashmun, Agent of, and in trust for, the American Colonization Society, of the other part, witnesseth:

That, in consideration of three hundred bars of merchandise, paid by the said J. Ashmun to the said Bob, Jack, and Centipede, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the said Bob, Jack, and Centipede, have granted, bargained, sold, released, enfeoffed, and confirmed, and, by these presents, do grant, bargain, sell, release, enfeoff, and confirm, and into possession deliver, all that tract and parcel of country situated on the south bank of the great central trunk of the river St. John, in the aforesaid country of Grand Bassa, bounded as follows, to wit: on the west, by a line running due north, indefinitely, from the water's edge, due north of the west end of Factory Island: on the east, by a line running in the same manner from the water's edge, due north of the east end of Factory Island, and the St. John's river, south, and extending northward indefinitely.

To have and to hold unto the said J. Ashmun, in trust as aforesaid, the abovedescribed tract and parcel of country, in fee simple, forever.

And the said Bob Gray, Jack Gray, and Centipede, for themselves, their successors, and assigns, the said tract and parcel of country, unto the said J. Ashmun, his successors, and assigns, in trust for the said American Colonization Society, against the claim or claims of the said Bob, Jack, and Centipede, and against the claim and claims of all other persons and parties whatever, do, by these presents, forever warrant and defend.

In testimony whereof, the aforesaid parties have hereunto subscribed and signed their names, at Grand Bassa, on the day of the year above written.

BOB GRAY'S ✕ mark.

JACK GRAY'S ✕ mark.

CENTIPEDE'S ✕ mark.

J. ASHMUN.

Deed of conveyance of Factory Island, Nov. 20, 1826.

This Indenture, made the seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, between J. Ashmun, Agent of the American Colonization Society, for the Colony of *Liberia*, of the *one part*: and Joe Harris, of Grand Bassa, with the consent and concurrence of the King and Headmen of the same country, of the other part, witnesseth:

That, in consideration of one puncheon of rum, three boxes of pipes, four bars of tobacco, and ten muskets, paid in hand, by the said J. Ashmun, and of one hogshead of tobacco, ten pieces of cloth, five pots, five bars of beads, one Neptune, four iron bars, three casks of powder, and ten cutlasses, and one hundred flints, *to be paid* by the same unto the same, the said Joe Harris, for himself, his heirs, assigns, administrators, and executors, hath sold, granted, bargained, released, and enfeoffed, and, by these presents, doth sell, grant, bargain, release, and enfeoff, unto the said J. Ashmun, in trust for the American Colonization Society, all that parcel and district of country known by the name of Factory Island, being an island situated, lying, and being, in the river St. John, in the country of Grand Bassa, commencing, towards the west, at about two miles from the mouth, and in the northern branch of the said river; and extending, eastwardly, up the said branch, four miles, less or more, and being of the average breadth of half a mile, less or more, and containing one thousand acres, less or more, together with the houses, timber, fruit-trees, and other appurtenances, to the same belonging. To have and to hold the said Island and appurtenances, unto the said J. Ashmun, in trust for the American Colonization Society, *in fee simple*, forever.

And the said Joe Harris, against the claim of the said Joe Harris, and against the claims of all other persons and parties, unto the said J. Ashmun, his successors and assigns, as above stated, the aforescribed Island, doth, by these presents, forever warrant and defend.

In testimony whereof, the parties abovenamed have subscribed their hands, at Grand Bassa, the day and year abovescribed.

J. ASHMUN,

JOE HARRIS'  mark.

Witnessed by JOE HARRIS, CENTIPEDE, FRENCH JACK.

It is especially agreed and understood, by the parties to this instrument, that J. Ashmun shall forever enjoy the right of taking from the banks of the St. John's river, any timber, stones, and other building materials, necessary for the construction of houses and for other improvements, on the said Factory Island, without charge or molestation from any persons whatever.

No. 6.

Deed of perpetual lease of the Sesters Territory. Executed October 27th, 1825.

Know all men, that this agreement, whereof King Freeman, of Young Sesters, of the one part, and Colston M. Waring and Jacob Warner, duly commissioned by J. Ashmun, Agent of the American Colonization Society, to transact in the name and on the part of the said Society, of the other part, are parties, witnesseth: That I, the said Freeman, in consideration of one hoghead of tobacco, one puncheon of rum, six boxes of pipes, to be paid and delivered to me yearly, every year, the first to commence from the date of these presents, hereby cede and convey to the American Colonization Society, the sole use, occupation, and possession of all that tract of country, lying on either side of the Young Sesters river, and extending half a league southwardly of its southern bank, and the same distance to the northward of its northern bank, being every where of the width of one league, exclusive of the bed of the river, and extending longitudinally from the mouth of the said river Young Sesters, to its source. I, the said Freeman, also undertake and agree, for the consideration above specified, to defend and protect the said Society, in their aforesaid occupation and use of the above-described territory, against all claims, demands, and annoyances, whatever, that may be made or offered, by any of the neighbouring Tribes, Princes, or Headmen, in prejudice of any rights conveyed by these presents. I, the said Freeman, also stipulate, cede, and assure, to the said American Colonization Society, the service of all my labouring people, who are to be employed under the direction of the Agent of the said Society, in any labour and improvements to be accomplished on the territory

aforesaid: it being mutually understood and stipulated that the said people are not to be employed in any service which shall require them, or any of them, to leave or be absent from the territory above ceded:

And that we, the abovenamed Commissioners, for, and in behalf of the American Colonization Society, stipulate and promise, in consideration of the sole use and possession of the aforescribed Territory of Young Sesters, to pay and deliver to the said King Freeman, every year, estimating the commencement of the first from the date of these presents, the aforespecified merchandise, and to execute, in all respects, the conditions and stipulations of the said Society, as undertaken and assumed by the same, in this instrument.

In witness whereof, we, the abovenamed parties, have hereunto set our hands, at Young Sesters, this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of the Colony of Liberia the fourth.

KING FREEMAN.

J. WARNER.

C. M. WARING.

Executed in duplicates of the same tenor and date, whereof one is deposited in the hands of King Freeman, and the other retained, and filed and recorded in the Office of the Agent of the American Colonization Society, in and for the Colony of Liberia.

J. ASHMUN.

This *original deed* is January 24th, 1826, sent per the 'Union,' to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, to be filed for preservation in the United States.

J. A.

No. 7.

Deed of cession to the American Colonization Society of the northern part of Bushrod Island.

These presents, executed this fifteenth day of December, in the year of Jesus Christ, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, on the St. Paul's river, between J. Ashmun, Agent of the American Colonization Society for the Colony of Liberia, of the one part, and Mary McKenzie, proprietress of the north-

era half of Bushrod Island, of the other, witnesseth: that, in consideration of an annuity of fifty bars, lawful and customary money of the country, to be paid in quarterly instalments, for ten years, or during the life of the said Mary, the first annual payment having been this day received, she, the said Mary, hath granted, bargained, sold, enfeoffed, released, and confirmed, and by these presents, doth grant, bargain, sell, enfeoff, release, and confirm, to the said J. Ashmun, all that parcel and tract of land, lying and being on, and a part of, the right bank of the Stockton creek, commencing at the disjunction of the said creek, from the river St. Paul, and extending from the said head, or disjunction, so far downward towards the southwest, as her right in the lands of the said bank reaches; and one half mile inland, measured from the western margin of the said creek. To have, and to hold for the only use, and behalf of the Colony of Liberia, and for no other purpose, or party, the said parcel and tract of land, forever.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature, at the place, and on the day above specified.

MARY McKENZIE, her \times mark.

Registered according to law, December 19th, 1827.

J. W. PROUT, *Register.*

(C.)

Act of incorporation of the Montserado Channelling Company.

1. A corporation, having this title, is hereby constituted, for the sole purpose of *improving the mouth of the Montserado River and anchorage*, to consist of stockholders.

2. Any person subscribing and paying one share of ten dollars, or any greater number of shares, shall be a stockholder in the said company.

3. All the business of this corporation shall be conducted by a committee of the following persons, and such successors and associates, taken from among stockholders, as the majority shall, from time to time, choose, to supply vacancies in their own body, viz: L. Carey, C. M. Waring, &c. &c. six in all, in whose meetings, the Agent of the Colony shall, *ex officio*, preside.

4. The committee shall appoint a Treasurer, of their own number, and meet, as often as they shall judge proper, for the transaction of business.

5. It shall be the special duty of the Committee to superintend, (following the order of their names) in their own persons, the execution of the great work of improvement contemplated by the company.

6. The advantages to stockholders, and their security for the reimbursement of their subscriptions, are to arise out of a tonnage duty, to be assessed, by the Executive of the Colony, on all colonial craft using the improved channels, and out of a light anchorage duty, to be imposed on all merchant vessels trading to Monrovia.

7. As soon as the improved channel shall be rendered navigable, the aforesaid duties shall be chargeable. Of the proceeds, a sufficient sum shall be reserved for keeping the work in order: another sum, sufficient to pay the stockholders an interest, not exceeding thirty-three per cent. per annum, on the amount of their shares, shall next be reserved out of the said proceeds, and the balance be applied as a sinking fund, to repay the principal of the stock, until the whole shall be extinguished; when all the rights and powers of the corporation shall devolve to the Executive of the Colony, and be employed only for the benefit and improvement of the same.

8. Certificates of stock, signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the Agent of the Colony, shall be transferable.

Done in Council, at Monrovia, the second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

J. ASHMUN.

REMARKS.

Soon after this charter was obtained, the company commenced its operations, in the way prescribed: the first object of which was, to place temporary and cheap obstructions across the river, at the angle a little above its mouth, and below the town of Monrovia, with a view to determine what effect on the direction and force of the current, would follow from filling up the same bed with stones. The result was satisfactory, and a canal, through which it is intended to turn the whole channel, has been com-

menced from that point of the southwestern bank upon which it was demonstrated that the obstructions proposed, will project the water of the river with the greatest force.

This labour is now begun. The shares subscribed, are about one hundred, making a capital of one thousand dollars in hand; but stockholders are pledged to raise it to four thousand, if that sum should be requisite to its completion.

The object of this work is to afford a sheltered, direct, and easy boat access from the roads to town; saving, in every trip, a distance of from three to five miles: and, ultimately, a channel, by which vessels may run into the Montserado, and moor at the wharves of Monrovia.

It is desired that the Society would subscribe, or authorize a subscription, to this stock. To every vessel discharging here, the advantage of even a boat channel, would be, at least, two hundred dollars, exclusive of risk, which I regard, at least, as much more.

J. ASHMUN.

MONROVIA, June 11, 1827.

Outline of the plan of the Infirmary of Invalids for Liberia.

1. The Agent, and Council, and Physician, of the Colony, are its directors.

2. All colonists requiring medical treatment, poor widows, single women, orphan children, if *not* sick, and others unable to support themselves creditably and comfortably, may be admitted by a ticket from one of the directors.

3. A manager is appointed to reside at, and give his exclusive and constant attention to the members of the Infirmary. He has charge of all the utensils, provisions, furniture; directs and superintends the employments of such as can labour; preserves order and cleanliness; carries into effect *all* the prescriptions of the attending Physician, and causes the punctual observance of all the rules and regulations of the institution.

4. The Physician to visit and prescribe for all the patients at least three times weekly; oftener, if necessary.

5. Twelve apartments, six for men and male patients, six entirely separate, for females, with a large eating, school, and wor-

ship room, are in the use of the institution. Every person has a small, plain, and cheap folding-bed to himself; all eat at a common table; have their hours of labour, relaxation, and rest, stated; are obliged to shift, at least, twice a week; once to have clean bedding, and to scrub and wash their apartments on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

6. There is a *bill of fare* prepared for the institution, prescribing the ingredients of every meal through the week. The provisions in use, are, nearly all, the productions of the country; the table is supplied in sufficient abundance, and the food wholesome, but cheap and simple.

7. That part of the plan to which the greatest share of our attention has been given, is that which aims at providing every *man, woman, and child*, with such work, as their different complaints, sexes, ages, and former habits, will permit them to perform with the greatest advantage to themselves and the institution; and thus make it defray, if not the whole, yet the greater part, of the expense of carrying it on. It is confidently believed we shall succeed in this object. Materials of every kind are provided by the attention of the manager. Tools we have supplied for carrying on different kinds of work; and it is believed we have been particularly happy in the choice of the manager. He wants science, but is a man of great perseverance and assiduity, skilled in several trades, and possessing a good judgment in all. He is a man of piety, and excellent moral character, and of the middle age: C. BROWN, from Southampton, Va. in 1825.

8. A *Cook, Steward, Nurse, and Washerwoman*, receive a small compensation per diem. All others are paid for the work they actually perform, at low rates. The earnings of all, are subject to a deduction, judged sufficient to defray the expense which they severally cause the institution, viz: men's earnings, of \$2 per week; women's do. \$1 50 per week; children's, \$1 per week. The women are all required, moreover, to perform their own washing, and the men to scour their own apartments.

9. The sorts of labour prescribed to the patients and others belonging to the Infirmary, are: 1. *Cooking*; 2. *Nursing*; 3. *Washing* (not only for the members of the Infirmary, but for others, who may send in this work); 4. *Common Sewing*; 5. *Netting Seines*; 6. *Grinding Camwood*; 7. *Grinding Ochre*, of

which we have the material in exhaustless abundance; 8. *Picking Oakum*; 9. *Picking Cotton*; 10. *Carding, Spinning, and Weaving Cotton*; 11. *Making and jointing Shingles*; 12. *Drawing Clap-boards*; 13. *Manufacturing Brooms*; 14. *Coarse Shoes*; 15. *Axe-helves*; 16. *Oars*; 17. *Hoe-handles, &c. &c.*; 18. *Spinning*; 19. *Rope-yarn*; 20. *Laying Rope, &c.*

10. One of the most interesting features of this institution is, the provision made in its plan for converting it into a manufacturing establishment, with a view to teach colonists what may be done with the various and excellent materials for the different manufactures, with which the country abounds. From having been successfully employed in the infirmary, it is hoped that many will carry to their homes their regular habits of industry, an improved method of housekeeping, a spirit of engaging in domestic manufactures, and a good knowledge of the best methods of carrying them on. No servants are to be employed from abroad: and every person admitted, is to become a *part of the system*.

Provisions, &c. comprehended in the Bill of Fare.

Rice, in some form, at every meal.

Cassada, and plantains, one or other, at every meal.

Yams.

Potatoes.

Greens.

Fresh meat, two days in the week.

Salted meat, one day in the week, besides for soup, and seasoning other food.

Soup, (prepared "*scientifically*," according to Dr. Mitchell, and boiled seven hours,) every day, at dinner, a pint, or nine spoonfuls, to each adult person.

Corn meal, for mush, twice a week, when it can be had.

Flour bread, twice a week, when it can be had.

Palm oil, variously used, and as often as the physician suffers.

Tea, twice only in the week.

Coffee, (sweetened with molasses) the produce of the country, daily.

Fowls, arrow-root, and other small stores, for the ill only, who cannot leave their rooms.

J. A.

(D.)

MARYLAND APPROPRIATION.

MARYLAND, *Sch.*

At a session of the General Assembly of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the last Monday of December, being the twenty-fifth day of the said month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and ended the thirteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, his Excellency JOSEPH KENT, Esq., Governor, among others, the following law was enacted, to wit:

No. 172. An act making appropriation for the benefit of the American Colonization Society.

Whereas the People and Government of this State, have witnessed, with deep interest, the exertions of the American Colonization Society to promote and carry into effect the great and laudable objects of their association; and whereas this Legislature do most highly approve of the scheme of African Colonization, set on foot by said Society, and believe it to be the only one which can promise practical benefit to the country, or to that class of the community which it is intended to relieve: Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the order of the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, for the use of said Society, the sum of one thousand dollars, out of any unappropriated monies which shall be in the treasury at the time of the passage of this act: *Provided,* That the Treasurer of the said shore shall be satisfied that the said sum will be expended for the benefit of the free People of Colour, who have been actual residents of this State for twelve months previous to the time of their embarkation.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the said Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay to the order of the Treasurer of the Society aforesaid, the sum of one thousand dollars, for the use of said Society, in the month of January, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; and the like sum, at the same time, in each successive year thereafter: *Provided,* That after the present year, no payment shall be made under the authority of this act,

unless the officers of said Society shall present satisfactory proof to the said Treasurer of the Western Shore, that the whole of the appropriation of the preceding year, or such parts thereof as may have been expended, has been applied towards the colonization on the Coast of Africa, of free People of Colour, who had been actual residents of this State for twelve months preceding the time of their embarkation: *And provided further*, That the appropriation shall be extended to the applicants for colonization from each of the counties and the city of Baltimore, in the ratio of applications.

By the House of Delegates, March 13th, 1827.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House on the 10th day of February, 1827, was this day read, and assented to. By order:

GIDEON PEARCE, *Clerk.*

By the Senate, March 13th, 1827.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate on the 8th day of March, 1827, was this day read, and assented to.

By order:

WM. KILTY, *Clerk.*

JOSEPH KENT.

[THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.]

MARYLAND, *Scd.*

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a full and true copy, taken from the original engrossed bill deposited in and belonging to the office of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of said State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the said Court of Appeals, this eleventh [L. s.] day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

TH. HARRIS, *Clk. Ct. of Apps.*

(E.)

THIS SOLEMN COMPACT, concluded this 16th day of January, 1827, between J. Ashmun, Agent of the Colony of Liberia, and King West, of Trade Town, *witnesseth:*

That the unhappy resort to arms, which, since the month of April, 1826, has disturbed the friendly relations of the contracting parties, be, from this date, in all its causes, effects, and circumstances, forever so forgotten, and buried in oblivion, as to cease entirely to be the occasion of complaint or difference to the parties.

That a friendly intercourse and equitable trade between the people of the contracting parties, be mutually encouraged and protected by the latter.

That the persons and property of the contracting parties and their people be by them regarded as sacred and inviolable; and that they mutually endeavor to strengthen the friendly ties by which they hereby bind themselves together by an interchange of kind offices: and, particularly, that they aid and assist the enemies of each other in no way whatever.

A small present shall be mutually given and accepted by the contracting parties, in confirmation of the foregoing agreement and stipulations.

Signed by the contracting parties in presence of witnesses, at Trade Town, the date above written.

J. ASHMUN.

KING WEST'S ✕ mark.

(F.)

The following public testimonials of approbation have been given to the design of the Colonization Society the last year.— For many others, we refer to the Appendix of the last Annual Report.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, Nov. 12, 1827.

On the petition of the Vermont Colonization Society, the committee reported a resolution instructing our Senators and Members in Congress to use their exertions in procuring the passage of a law, in aid of the objects of the Society; which was read, and adopted.

Resolutions of the Ohio Legislature.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their efforts to induce the Government of the United States to aid the American Colonization Society in effecting the object of their institution, which is so eminently calculated to advance the honour and interest of our common country.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to forward to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a copy of the foregoing resolution.

EDWARD KING,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAMUEL WHEELER,

Speaker of the Senate.

January 24, 1828.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1828.

I certify the above to be a correct copy of the original roll remaining in this office.

JEREMIAH McLENE,

Secretary of State.

MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.

At a meeting of this Convention, May 31, 1827, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, introduced the objects and plan of that Society, and solicited the notice and approbation of the Convention. The subject was referred to the Rev. Mr. Edwards, of Andover, Rev. Dr. Willard, of Deerfield, and Rev. Mr. Pierpont, of Boston; who made the following report:

The Committee to whom was referred the communication of Mr. R. R. Gurley, in relation to the American Colonization Society, requesting that the favor of this Convention may be shown to its objects, and making certain suggestions as to the manner in which those objects may be promoted by this body, have considered the subject referred to them, and respectfully report:

That, in the opinion of your Committee, the objects of the American Colonization Society are such as must be approved by humanity and an enlightened patriotism; and such as especially commend themselves to the countenance of a free Christian community; and that, although it does not fall within the circle of this Convention's specific duties, nor yet of its powers, to appropriate any part of its funds to the advancement of any of the Society's objects; yet it is competent for this Convention to show to the Society a fraternal sympathy, and not only to give it a word of cheering and encouragement, but to recommend it to the individuals who compose this body to co-operate with that, in such manner, and at such times, as to each individual shall seem to be pointed out by Christian prudence and benevolence. Your Committee therefore recommend that it be

Resolved, That this Convention, approving the objects of the American Colonization Society, and being earnestly desirous of seeing its efforts prospered of God, and favored of man, do recommend it to the several members of this body, who are disposed actively to co-operate with the Society, to lay its claims before their respective congregations, at such time and in such manner, as, in their judgment, may best conduce to the interests of personal freedom, national security, and that righteousness and peace which belong to the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

By order of the Committee,

J. EDWARDS, *Chairman*.

Boston, May 31.

Voted, That this report be accepted.

A true copy from the minutes of the Convention.

Attest.

JOHN CODMAN,

Scribe of the Convention.

CONNECTICUT CONVENTION.

At an annual meeting of the Convention of the Congregational Clergy of Connecticut, at Hartford, May 2, 1827:

Resolved, That this Convention does cheerfully recommend the American Colonization Society to the charitable consideration of the Congregational Churches in this State, as an institu-

tion worthy of the patronage of individuals, of the States, and of the Nation.

Resolved, That this Convention cordially approves of the measure proposed by several ecclesiastical bodies in our country, of making collections in the churches for the Colonization Society, on the Sabbath immediately preceding or succeeding the Fourth of July; and that they recommend such annual collections to the churches and congregations in this State.

Passed in Convention.

THOMAS ROBBINS, *Secretary*.

OHIO METHODIST CONFERENCE.

At a special meeting of the Ohio Local District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held June 18th, 1827,—present about forty ministers, and a large number of spectators; after an address on the objects and character of the American Colonization Society, by the Rev. M. M. Henkle, the Agent, the following resolution, moved by S. Bostwick, and seconded by the Rev. E. Booth, was carried by a unanimous vote of the Conference; and was also approved by a unanimous vote of all present.

Resolved, That this Conference cordially approve the benevolent objects of the American Colonization Society; and that all the preachers within its jurisdiction be, and they are hereby, earnestly requested to deliver public addresses, and to take up public collections, in support of the Colonization cause, on the Fourth day of July, annually, or on the Sabbath immediately preceding or succeeding that day, wherever it may be found practicable.

CHARLES ELLIOTT, *President*.

S. BOSTWICK, *Secretary*.

June 18th, 1827.

Extract from the minutes of the Baptist General Convention of the State of Ohio, held May 28th, 1827.

“The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from the Rev. Moses M. Henkle, Agent of the American Colonization Society: whereupon the following resolution was adopted;

“Resolved, That this Convention highly approve of the objects of said Society, and that we recommend to our ministers and brethren, generally, to use their influence to advance its interests.”

The following is a copy of a communication made to the Board of Managers of the Ohio State Colonization Society, by the Lutheran Synod of Ohio:

Agreeably to the propositions made by a committee of the Board of Managers of the Ohio State Colonization Society to the Lutheran Synod of Ohio, convened at Columbus, June 10th, 1827, a committee was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. A. Henkle, James B. Manning, and C. Henkle, to report on the above subject. The committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following resolutions; which were adopted by the Synod:

Resolved, That this Synod not only highly approve the objects of “the American Colonization Society, for Colonizing the free people of Colour of the United States, on the coast of Africa,” but cordially recommend to all the members of this Synod, to patronize said Society, and to render all possible aid and support thereto.

Resolved, That the Synod return the most sincere thanks to the Board of Managers, for the “exposition of the views of the Colonization Society,” by them communicated to the Synod.

Resolved, That Rev. C. Henkle be appointed to transmit a copy to the Board of Managers of the aforesaid Society.

[Ohio Paper.]

Resolutions of the New York Methodist Annual Conference.

NEWBURGH, May 21, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Your communication to the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in behalf of the American Colonization Society, was duly received, and laid before that body. As the result of its deliberations on this important and interesting subject, I am happy to forward to you the following

copy of resolutions, which stand recorded on the Journals of the Conference, viz:

“Resolved, 1. That each preacher in charge, be advised, with the consent of the official members, to take up a collection in one or more of the principal congregations of his circuit or station, in behalf of the Colonization Society, on the 4th of July next, or on the Sabbath immediately preceding or succeeding that day.

“Resolved, 2. That the money collected, be transmitted, as soon as possible, to N. Bangs & J. Emory, Agents of the Methodist Book Concern at New York; and by them to be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Colonization Society, after deducting such expenses as they may be at, in receiving and transmitting said monies.”

As an individual, permit me to express my earnest and hearty wishes for the success of the Society, in its noble enterprise; and that the contemplated collections may bear a due proportion in amount, to the importance of the cause, the interests of which they are designed to subserve.

Very respectfully, Yours, &c.

THOMAS MASON, *Sec'y.*

Resolution of the Methodist Baltimore Annual Conference.

At the Conference of the Methodist Church, lately held in Baltimore, the following resolution was passed, and communicated to the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, by its Secretary:

Resolved by the Baltimore Annual Conference, in Conference assembled, That we highly approve the objects of the American Colonization Society; and that we will use all prudent means to promote its success, by taking up collections in aid of its funds, on the Sabbath preceding or succeeding the 4th of July, in all places where it is practicable.

Resolution of the Connecticut General Association.

The General Association of Connecticut, at its late meeting, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Association do highly approve of the object and exertions of the Colonization Society, and do recommend to the Ministers in our connexion in this State, to use their influence, in that way that they shall judge proper, to aid the Society.

Resolution of the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania.

MIFFLIN, October 7, 1827.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of West Pennsylvania, at Mifflin, Sept. 30th, 1827, the Synod

Resolved, That this Synod highly approve of the institution and proceedings of the American Colonization Society, and most earnestly recommend its interest, and advancement, to the prayers and patronage of all the Churches under their care.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Secretary of the Society.

J. GEO. SCHMUCKER,

Prest. of the Ev. Luth. Synod of West Pennsylvania.

W. SCHULTZE, *Secretary.*

Resolutions of the Synod of the German Reformed Church.

The Auxiliary Colonization Society of Frederick County, at a meeting in August last, adopted the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the President appoint a Committee of three, to appear before the Clergy and Lay Delegates of the German Reformed Church, when they meet in Frederick, and lay before them the objects which this Society have in view, their means of effecting them, and all such facts as may, in their judgment, be calculated to interest them in favor of said Society; and that the Committee urge upon such meeting the importance and necessity of their aid in establishing Auxiliary Societies where none exist, in the respective neighbourhoods where said Clergy and Lay-Delegates reside.”

In compliance with the above resolution, the President appointed Frederick A. Schley, John Nelson, and George Baer, Esquires, as the Committee. Those gentlemen waited on the Synod when in session, and, after an able address from F. A.

Schley, Esq. the Synod unanimously resolved, in substance, as follows:

Resolved, That the Synod view, with deep interest and hearty approbation, the American Colonization Society, and regard their cause as equally worthy the efforts of the philanthropist, the Christian, and the enlightened statesman.

Resolved, That it be, and hereby is, recommended to the Clergy belonging to the German Reformed Church, throughout the United States, to take up collections, annually, in their respective congregations, on the fourth of July, or such other day as they may deem most expedient, to aid said Society; and to recommend to their congregations the establishment of Auxiliary Societies.

Resolutions of the Grand Jury in Ross County, Ohio.

The Grand Jury empannelled for the County of Ross, for the March Term of the Court of Common Pleas, after having disposed of their official business, adopted a preamble and resolutions, in which their opinions are thus expressed:

“Whereas the benevolent scheme to colonize the free People of Colour, on the continent of Africa, merits the decided concurrence, and the entire approbation of the members which compose the Grand Jury:

Therefore Resolved, That we, the members of this Grand Jury, do heartily concur in the great and benevolent plan instituted by the American Colonization Society at Washington City, for the purpose of colonizing the free People of Colour on the continent of Africa; and do recommend it to the patronage of the good people of this county.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be signed by the Foreman of this Grand Jury, and that it be made public through the medium of the newspapers of this place.”

(G.)

Address of the Colonists to the Free People of Colour in the U. S.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Monrovia, held at the Court House, on the 27th day of August, 1827, for the pur-

pose of considering the expediency of uniting in an address to the Coloured People of the United States, JOHN H. FOLKS, Esq. in the chair, it was

Resolved, That a committee of four persons be appointed, to frame a circular address, to be published in the United States, for the better information of the People of Colour in that country, respecting the state of this Colony, and the condition of the settlers; and

That Captains James C. Barbour and F. Devaney, W. L. Weaver, Esq. and the Rev. C. M. Waring and George R. McGill, be the committee to prepare and report the said address, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September next.

TUESDAY, *September 4th*, 1827.

The forenamed committee reported the following address, which was adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the United States, and there published, for the information of the Coloured People of that country:

(CIRCULAR.)

As much speculation and uncertainty continues to prevail among the People of Colour in the United States, respecting our situation and prospects in Africa: and many misrepresentations have been put in circulation there, of a nature slanderous to *us*, and, in their effects, injurious to *them*; we feel it our duty, by a true statement of our circumstances, to endeavor to correct them.

The first consideration which caused our voluntary removal to this country, and the object which we still regard with the deepest concern, is liberty—liberty, in the sober, simple, but complete sense of the word: not a licentious liberty, nor a liberty without government, or which should place us without the restraint of salutary laws—but that liberty of speech, action, and conscience, which distinguishes the free, enfranchised citizens of a free State. We did not enjoy that freedom in our native country; and, from causes which, as respects ourselves, we shall soon forget forever, we were certain it was not there attainable for ourselves or our children. This, then, being the first object of our pursuit in coming to Africa, is probably the first subject on which you will ask for information. And we must truly de-

clare to you, that our expectations and hopes, in this respect, have been realized. Our Constitution secures to us, so far as our condition allows, "all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the citizens of the United States;" and these rights and these privileges are ours. We are proprietors of the soil we live on, and possess the rights of freeholders. Our suffrages, and, what is of more importance, our sentiments and our opinions have their due weight in the Government we live under. Our laws are altogether our own: they grew out of our circumstances; are framed for our exclusive benefit, and administered either by officers of our own appointment, or such as possess our confidence. We have a judiciary, chosen from among ourselves; we serve as jurors in the trial of others; and are liable to be tried only by juries of our fellow-citizens, ourselves. We have all that is meant by *Liberty of conscience*. The time and mode of worshipping God, as prescribed to us in his word, and dictated by our conscience, we are not only free to follow, but are protected in following.

Forming a community of our own, in the land of our forefathers; having the commerce, and soil, and resources, of the country at our disposal; we know nothing of that debasing inferiority with which our very colour stamped us in America: there is nothing here to create the feeling on our part—nothing to cherish the feeling of superiority in the minds of foreigners who visit us. It is this moral emancipation—this liberation of the mind from worse than iron fetters—that repays us, ten thousand times over, for all that it has cost us, and makes us grateful to God and our American patrons for the happy change which has taken place in our situation. We are not so self-complacent as to rest satisfied with our improvement, either as regards our minds or our circumstances. We do not expect to remain stationary. Far from it. But we certainly feel ourselves, for the first time, in a state to improve either to any purpose. The burden is gone from our shoulders: we now breathe and move freely; and know not (in surveying your present state) for which to pity you most—the empty name of liberty, which you endeavor to content yourselves with, in a country that is not yours, or the delusion which makes you hope for ampler privileges in that country hereafter. Tell us, which is the white

man, who, with a prudent regard to his own character, can associate with one of you, on terms of equality? Ask *us*, which is the white man who would decline such association with one of our number, whose intellectual and moral qualities are not an objection? To both these questions we unhesitatingly make the same answer:—There is no such white man.

We solicit none of you to emigrate to this country: for we know not who among you prefers rational independence, and the honest respect of his fellow-men, to that mental sloth and careless poverty which you already possess, and your children will inherit after you, in America. But if your views and aspirations rise a degree higher—if your minds are not as servile as your present condition—we can decide the question at once; and with confidence say, that you will bless the day, and your children after you, when you determined to become citizens of Liberia.

But we do not hold this language on the blessing of liberty for the purpose of consoling ourselves for the sacrifice of health, or the suffering of want, in consequence of our removal to Africa. We enjoy health after a few months' residence in the country, as uniformly, and in as perfect a degree, as we possessed that blessing in our native country. And a distressing scarcity of provisions or any of the comforts of life, has for the last two years been entirely unknown, even to the poorest persons in this community. On these points there are, and have been, much misconception and some malicious misrepresentations in the U. States.

We have nearly all suffered from sickness, and, of the earliest emigrants, a large proportion fell in the arduous attempt to lay the foundation of the Colony. But are they the only persons whose lives have been lost in the cause of human liberty, or sacrificed to the welfare of their fellow-men? Several out of every ship's company have, within the last four years, been carried off by sickness, caused by the change of climate. And death occasionally takes a victim from our number, without any regard at all to the time of his residence in this country. But we never hoped, by leaving America, to escape the common lot of mortals—the necessity of death, to which the just appointment of Heaven consigns us. But we do expect to live as long, and pass this life with as little sickness as yourselves.

The true character of the African climate is not well under-

stood in other countries. Its inhabitants are as robust, as healthy, as long lived, to say the least, as those of any other country. Nothing like an epidemic has ever appeared in this Colony; nor can we learn from the natives, that the calamity of a sweeping sickness ever yet visited this part of the continent. But the change from a temperate to a tropical country is a great one—too great not to affect the health, more or less—and, in the cases of old people, and very young children, it often causes death. In the early years of the Colony, want of good houses, the great fatigues and dangers of the settlers, their irregular mode of living, and the hardships and discouragements they met with, greatly helped the other causes of sickness, which prevailed to an alarming extent, and were attended with great mortality. But we look back to those times as to a season of trial long past, and nearly forgotten. Our houses and circumstances are now comfortable; and, for the last two or three years, not one person in forty, from the Middle and Southern States, has died from the change of climate. The disastrous fate of the company of settlers who came out from Boston in the brig *Vive*, eighteen months ago, is an exception to the common lot of emigrants; and the causes of it ought to be explained. Those people left a cold region in the coldest part of Winter, and arrived here in the hottest season of our year. Many of them were too old to have survived long in any country. They most imprudently neglected the prescriptions of our very successful physician, the Rev. Lot Carey, who has great experience and great skill in the fevers of the country, and depended on medicines brought with them, which could not fail to prove injurious. And, in consequence of all those unfortunate circumstances, their sufferings were severe, and many died. But we are not apprehensive that a similar calamity will befall any future emigrants, except under similar disadvantages.

People now arriving, have comfortable houses to receive them; will enjoy the regular attendance of a physician in the slight sickness that may await them; will be surrounded and attended by healthy and happy people, who have borne the effects of the climate, who will encourage and fortify them against that despondency which, alone, has carried off several in the first years of the Colony.

But you may say, that even health and freedom, as good as they are, are still dearly paid for, when they cost you the common comforts of life, and expose your wives and children to famine, and all the evils of want and poverty. We do not dispute the soundness of this conclusion either: but we utterly deny that it has any application to the people of Liberia.

Away with all the false notions that are circulating about the barrenness of this country: they are the observations of such ignorant or designing men, as would injure both it and you. A more fertile soil, and a more productive country, so far as it is cultivated, there is not, we believe, on the face of the earth. Its hills and its plains are covered with a verdure which never fades; the productions of nature keep on in their growth through all the seasons of the year. Even the natives of the country, almost without farming tools, without skill, and with very little labor, make more grain and vegetables than they can consume, and often more than they can sell.

Cattle, swine, fowls, ducks, goats, and sheep, thrive without feeding, and require no other care than to keep them from straying. Cotton, coffee, indigo, and the sugar cane, are all the spontaneous growth of our forests; and may be cultivated, at pleasure, to any extent, by such as are disposed. The same may be said of rice, Indian corn, guinea corn, millet, and too many species of fruits and vegetables to be enumerated. Add to all this, we have no dreary Winter here, for one half of the year to consume the productions of the other half. Nature is constantly renewing herself, and constantly pouring her treasures, all the year round, into the laps of the industrious. We could say, on this subject, more; but we are afraid of exciting, too highly, the hopes of the imprudent. Such persons, we think, will do well to keep their rented cellars, and earn their twenty-five cents a day at the wheelbarrow, in the commercial towns of America, and stay where they are. It is only the industrious and virtuous that we can point to independence, and plenty, and happiness, in this country. Such people are nearly sure to attain, in a very few years, to a style of comfortable living, which they may in vain hope for in the United States; and, however short we come of this character ourselves, it is only a

due acknowledgment of the bounty of Divine Providence to say, that we generally enjoy the good things of this life to our entire satisfaction.

Our trade is chiefly confined to the coast, to the interior parts of the continent, and to foreign vessels. It is already valuable, and fast increasing. It is carried on in the productions of the country, consisting of rice, palm oil, ivory, tortoise shell, dye woods, gold, hides, wax, and a small amount of coffee: and it brings us, in return, the products and manufactures of the four quarters of the world.—Seldom, indeed, is our harbour clear of European and American shipping; and the bustle and thronging of our streets, show something, already, of the activity of the smaller seaports of the United States.

Mechanics, of nearly every trade, are carrying on their various occupations; their wages are high; and a large number would be sure of constant and profitable employment.

Not a child or youth in the Colony but is provided with an appropriate school. We have a numerous public library, and a court house, meeting houses, school houses, and fortifications sufficient, or nearly so, for the Colony, in its present state.

Our houses are constructed of the same materials, and finished in the same style, as in the towns of America. We have abundance of good building stone, shells for lime, and clay, of an excellent quality, for bricks. Timber is plentiful, of various kinds, and fit for all the different purposes of building and fencing.

Truly, we have a goodly heritage: and if there is any thing lacking in the character or condition of the people of this Colony, it never can be charged to the account of the country: it must be the fruit of our own mismanagement, or slothfulness, or vices. But from these evils we confide in Him, to whom we are indebted for all our blessings, to preserve us. It is the topic of our weekly and daily thanksgiving to Almighty God, both in public and in private, and He knows with what sincerity, that we were ever conducted, by his Providence, to this shore.—Such great favours, in so short a time, and mixed with so few trials, are to be ascribed to nothing but his special blessing. This

we acknowledge. We only want the gratitude which such signal favours call for. Nor are we willing to close this paper without adding a heartfelt testimonial of the deep obligations we owe to our American patrons and best earthly benefactors, whose wisdom pointed us to this home of our nation, and whose active and persevering benevolence enabled us to reach it. Judge, then, of the feelings with which we hear the motives and doings of the Colonization Society traduced—and that, too, by men too ignorant to know what that Society has accomplished; too weak to look through its plans and intentions; or too dishonest to acknowledge either. But, without pretending to any prophetic sagacity, we can certainly predict to that Society, the ultimate triumph of their hopes and labours, and disappointment and defeat to all who oppose them. Men may theorize, and speculate about their plans in America, but there can be no speculation here. The cheerful abodes of civilization and happiness which are scattered over this verdant mountain—the flourishing settlements which are spreading around it—the sound of Christian instruction, and scenes of Christian worship, which are heard and seen in this land of brooding pagan darkness—a thousand contented freemen united in founding a new Christian empire, happy themselves, and the instruments of happiness to others—every object, every individual, is an argument, is demonstration, of the wisdom and goodness of the plan of Colonization.

Where is the argument that shall refute facts like these? And where is the man hardy enough to deny them?

(H.)

Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ART. I. This Society shall be called “The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States.”

ART. II. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their consent) the free People of Colour residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-

operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

ART. III. Every citizen of the United States, who shall subscribe these articles, and be an annual contributor of one dollar to the funds of the Society, shall be a member. On paying a sum of not less than thirty dollars, at one subscription, he shall be a member for life.

ART. IV. The officers of the Society shall be, a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Recorder, and a Board of Managers, composed of the abovenamed officers, and twelve other members of the Society. They shall be annually elected by the members of the Society, at their annual meeting, on the Saturday preceding New Year's Day, and continue to discharge their respective duties till others are appointed.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers, and to call meetings of the Society, and of the Board, when he thinks necessary, or when required by any three members of the Board.

ART. VI. The Vice-Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge these duties in the absence of the President.

ART. VII. The Secretary shall take minutes of the proceedings, prepare and publish notices, and discharge such other duties as the Board, or the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, according to seniority, (when the Board is not sitting,) shall direct. And the Recorder shall record the proceedings and the names of the members, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. VIII. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of the funds of the Society, under such security as may be prescribed by the Board of Managers; keep the accounts, and exhibit a statement of receipts and expenditures at every annual meeting, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. IX. The Board of Managers shall meet on the first Monday in January, the first Monday in April, the first Monday in July, and the first Monday in October, every year, and at such other times as the President may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its object as they shall think proper, or shall

be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies occurring during the year, and make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this constitution.

ART. X. Every Society which shall be formed in the United States, to aid in the object of this Association, and which shall co-operate with its funds for the purposes thereof, agreeably to the rules and regulations of this Society, shall be considered auxiliary thereto; and its officers shall be entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers.

LIST OF SOCIETIES

Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF MARYLAND.

Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

Gen. Samuel Smith,
Roger B. Taney,
Luke Tiernan,
Dr. James Stuart,
Robert Oliver,
Isaac McKim,
Col. Maynadier,
Robert H. Goldsborough,
Charles Goldsborough,
James H. McCulloh,
Philip E. Thomas,
Robert Gilmer,
Hezekiah Niles,
John Grahame,
Richard T. Earle,

William Barroll,
Joseph Kent,
Joseph E. Muse,
Thomas James Bullitt,
Daniel Martin,
Anthony Banning,
Wm. H. Tilghman,
J. T. Chase,
A. C. Magruder,
John Brewer,
James Murray,
John Leeds Kerr,
Daniel Murray,
J. J. Speed,
Samuel Sterett.

Board of Managers.

Rev. Dr. Henshaw,
— Mr. Nevins,
— Mr. Waugh,
— Mr. Breckenridge,
— Dr. Wyatt,
— Dr. Kurtz,
— Mr. Hanson,
— Mr. Finlay,
Peter Hoffman,
Col. Benjamin C. Howard,
Gen. Geo. H. Stuart,
Col. William Stuart,
Robert Armstrong,
Col. John Berry,
Thomas Kelso,
Jacob I. Cohen,
Dr. P. Macauley,
Solomon Etting,
D. E. G. Edrington,
Wm. Bose,

John Hoffman, *Treasurer.*
Edward J. Coale, *Secretary.*

Thomas Armstrong,
Wm. Wilkins,
Hugh McElderry,
Wm. Gwynn,
Richard H. Douglas,
Thomas Ellicott,
Dr. Richard Steuart,
Nathaniel Williams,
Richard Gill,
Edward Kemp,
Richard B. Magruder,
Upton S. Heath,
Charles S. Walsh,
Francis H. Davidge,
Joseph Cushing,
Fielder Israel,
Tilghman Brice,
Edmund Didier,
Dr. Eli Ayres,
Wm. R. Adair.

James Bryan, *Asst. Sec.*

Agency.

Hon. Judge Brice, *Chairman*.
 John H. B. Latrobe,
 John I. Lloyd,

Charles Howard,
 Charles C. Harper, *Secretary*.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

His Excellency Gideon Tomlinson, Governor, *President*.

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. John Thompson Peters, a Judge of Supreme Court.
 Benjamin Silliman, Professor of Chemistry in Yale College.
 Rev. Leonard Bacon, New Haven, *Secretary*.
 Seth Terry, Esq. Hartford, *Treasurer*.

Managers.

His Honor John S. Peters, Lieutenant Governor, Hebron.
 Hon. Ebenezer Young, Speaker House Representatives, Killingly,
 Rev. Joel H. Linsley, Hartford.
 Rev. Samuel Merwin, New Haven.
 Right Rev. T. C. Brownell, President Washington College.
 Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, Principal American Asylum, Hartford.
 Seth P. Beers, Esq. Com. S. Fund, Litchfield.
 Hon. John Alsop, Senator, Middletown.
 Hon. R. I. Ingersoll, Member Congress, New Haven.

AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.

Hon. Elijah Paine, *President*.

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. C. P. Van Ness,

His Ex. Ezra Butler.

Managers.

Rev. Almon Dunbar,
 Hon. Seth Wetmore,
 Hon. Martin Chittenden,
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The African Repository & Colonial Journal.

This work is published monthly, by order of the Managers of the American Colonization Society. It contains thirty-two octavo pages in number, at two dollars a year, payable in advance. It is designed to comprise a history of the proceedings of the Society and the African Colony; essays on the subject of Colonization; intelligence concerning the operations of Institutions throughout the world, aiming to abolish the Slave Trade and improve the African race; and in fine, all such information as may conduce to the accomplishment of the great objects of the Society.

Any person who shall obtain five subscribers and remit \$10, will receive a copy gratis, which will be continued so long as the remittance shall be annually made.

All communications relating to the Editorial Department of the Repository, should be made to Rev. R. H. Gurley, Secretary of the Society, Washington City; and to relate to its pecuniary concerns, to Mr. James C. Dunn, Georgetown, D. C.

Notices.

Copies of this and several preceding Reports can be forwarded by mail to any individuals who may apply for them to the Secretary.

Auxiliary Societies are earnestly requested to forward, as early as may be, their annual contributions to the Treasurer, Richard Smith, Esq. of this city, that the Society may be enabled to fit out expeditions for the Colony in due season.

Generous and highly important Scheme.

REV. R. H. GURLEY.

PETERSBURG, N. Y. Dec. 26, 1857

Dear Sir—Above is my draught for \$100, which, I trust, you will be able to pass without much delay or trouble. I am fully persuaded, that the only present chance for our labours in behalf of Africa and her unhappy children on our shores, is the which the Amer. Colonization Society opens up to our patriotic and christian friends. Can there not be one hundred persons found, who will subscribe \$1000 each to the funds of your Society?—\$100 to be paid in hand, and the residue in nine equal payments. If there can be, you are then at liberty to consider me as one of the one hundred persons, and the enclosed draught as the first payment of my \$1000.

Your friend.

GERHIT SMITH.

Several subscriptions on the above plan, have been received; and it seems exceedingly desirable that the wealthy and liberal should carry it into full execution.

Form of a Constitution for an Aux. Society.

1st. This Society shall be called ———, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

2d. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the parent Institution at Washington, in the colonization of the Free People of colour of the United States on the coast of Africa—and to do this not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other Societies.

3d. An annual subscription of ——— shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of ———, a member for life.

4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, and Managers, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

5th. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Managers.

6th. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society —

7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

8th. The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the parent Institution and other Societies.

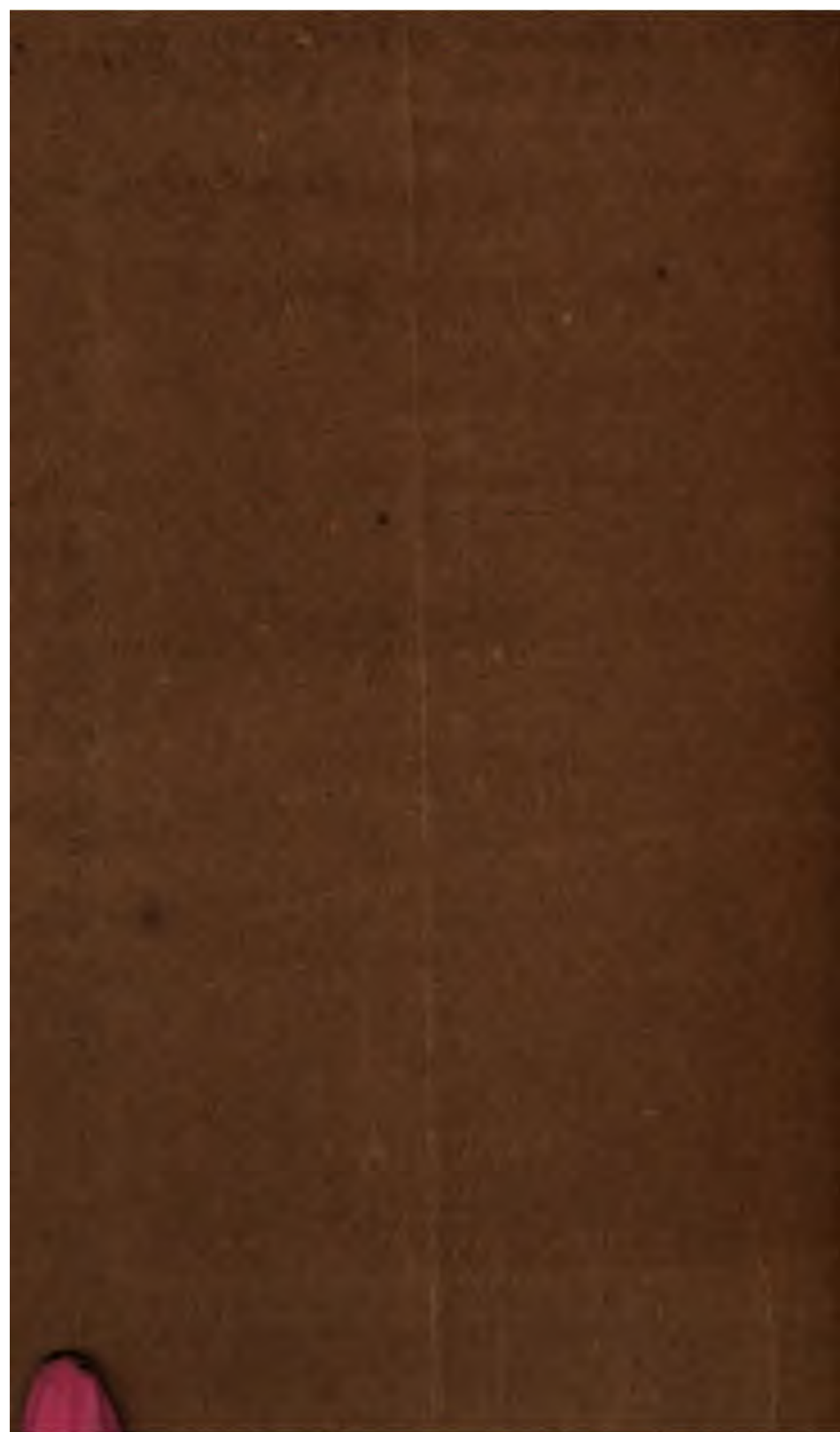
Rev. Andrew Norton Prof. Theol.

THE *Cambridge*
TWELFTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY
FOR
Colonizing the Free People of Colour
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

—♦—
WITH AN APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON
1829.

PRINTED BY JAMES C. DUNK, GEORGETOWNS, D. C.



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Gift of
Andrew Norton,
Prof. in Harv. Univ.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
AT THEIR
TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twelfth Annual Meeting of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour on the Coast of Africa, was held on Saturday evening the 17th Jan. at the City Hall in Washington. Though the weather was quite unpleasant, the assembly was numerous and respectable, and was honoured with the presence of many of the most distinguished men of our country, among whom were Chief Justice MARSHALL, the Secretary of State, and many Members from both Houses of Congress.

At seven o'clock, the President of the Society, Judge WASHINGTON, took the Chair, and the names of the following Delegates from Auxiliary Societies were read by the Secretary:

From the State Society of Virginia.

Chief Justice MARSHALL,
The Hon. JOHN TYLER,
The Hon. C. F. MERCER.

From the State Society of Vermont.

The Hon. H. SEYMOUR,
The Hon. BENJAMIN SWIFT.

From the State Society of New Hampshire.

The Hon. SAMUEL BELL.

From the Society of Lexington, Ky.

The Hon. Judge CLARKE.

From the Society of Ann Arundel County, Md.

ALEXANDER RANDALL, Esq.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Esq.

From the Society of Fredericksburg, Va.

THE HON. JOHN L. MARYE.

From the Society of Petersburg, Va.

THE HON. MR. ARCHER.

From the Society at Preston, Trumbull County, Ohio.

THE HON. MR. WHITTLESEY, President.

From the Society at Snowhill, Md.

THE HON. MR. WILSON.

From the Society of Crawford County, Pennsylvania.

THE HON. STEPHEN BARLOW.

From the Society at Pittsburg, Penn.

THE HON. WILLIAM MARKS,

THE HON. JOHN L. KERR.

From the Society of Albemarle County, Va.

THE HON. MR. RIVES.

From the Society in Alexandria, D. C.

GEORGE JOHNSON, Esq.

WM. GREGORY, Esq.

From the Society in Georgetown, D. C.

JOEL CRUTTENDEN, Esq. President,

R. DUNLOP, Esq.

GIDEON DAVIS, Esq.

From the Society in Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE HON. JACOB BURNET.

From the Society in Wilmington, Delaware.

THE HON. KENSEY JOHNS.

The Secretary then read the Report of the Board of Managers on the affairs of the Society for the past year, the progress of the Colony, its condition and prospects.

The Hon. C. F. MERCER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the President and Board of Managers, for their able and successful exertions during the year, and for the report laid before this meeting, and that they be requested to print the same.

Mr. MERCER addressed the meeting, and after congratulating the President and Board on the return of the present anniversary under auspices so

cheering, adverted, by way of contrast, to the earlier periods of the society, and especially, to that, when its plan was first submitted, by a resolution, asking the co-operation of the general government, to the patronage of the Legislature of Virginia. He remembered, he said, the various objections which it encountered in that body, and particularly from the speech of a gentleman, now distinguished in the councils of this nation, who, notwithstanding that he voted for the resolution, contended, that Africa was a mere sand barren; that the climate was pestilential; and that the idea of founding there, an asylum for emancipated slaves, was chimerical; that every emigrant who was transported thither, would cost, for his transportation, at least \$200: and that the sum required to plant a colony, would exhaust the resources of the greatest empire in the world. The scheme, at that day, met with but lukewarm friends or open enemies, in almost every direction. What a different spectacle now salutes the view of the patriot and the philanthropist.—The Society had already, a Colony in Africa, which, in the short space of five years from its actual commencement, had attained a strength and extent such as the first settlements of Virginia did not reach in the fourth of a century. Yet it had been planted by the efforts of a private Society, without the direct aid of any Government, and had succeeded in despite of persecution, (if the opposition of hostile sentiments could be so denominated.) It had rested, for its support, mainly on the exertions of individual zeal and benevolence: under the blessing, indeed, of that superintending Providence from which all good councils and all just thoughts proceed. From this point in its history, the friends of the Society might look back with an honest pride, and forward with the highest anticipations of complete success.—Their efforts had already received the sanction of nine of the states of this Union, and the day was fast approaching when its advocates would have no farther opposition to subdue—when but one opinion would prevail, as to the motives and the objects of the enterprise: when the slave-holder and the abolitionist would consider this Society as a middle ground, where they might unite in sentiment and action—when our Southern brethren would become convinced, said Mr. M. that the Society sought nothing more anxiously than the peace and prosperity of the slave-holding states. The time is not, we may trust, very remote, when there will exist not a district, a city or a village in our country, where the success of the American Colony of Liberia will not be hailed with joy. A place was long sought for in vain, to which the free coloured population of the United States might be transported with safety to others, and advantage to themselves: at length, such a spot has been found, where every advantage seemed to be concentrated, which the most enlightened friend of the African race could have desired. Here, that race is in every form a curse, and if the system, so long contended for by the uncompromising abolitionist could prevail, its effect would be to spread discord and devastation from one end of the Union to the other. The evil though begun in the South, would be staid by the North. But if

the interests of the North and of the South, the feelings and views of the East and of the West can be united in a well-matured system of colonization, not only may the threatening prospect of future danger be avoided, but the evils, now felt and complained of, be greatly mitigated, if not wholly removed. Here Mr. M. adverted to the situation of his native state, and the condition of the free black population existing there, whom he described as a horde of miserable people—the objects of universal suspicion; subsisting by plunder; and then took occasion to refer to the condition of the same class of population in the City of Philadelphia. After complimenting that city as the pride and ornament of our country, and referring to her deserved fame, as well for the excellence of her police, as for the benevolence of her early founders, which still continued, he said, to distinguish their descendants; he added, that he had some time ago availed himself of an opportunity of devoting two days in that city to the investigation of the condition of its coloured population. One of them was a Sabbath—the other, a day of labour—and he had seen on both, scenes of aqualid and hopeless misery—such as he had never witnessed in any part of the globe—neither among the wretched paupers of England, nor the wooden-shod peasantry of France. He had conversed with a very intelligent physician there, who had supplied him with facts, which, if it were proper to detail on the present occasion, would add a deep and mournful colouring to this picture. Experience had there confirmed the deductions of reason, that if we would render freedom, to the slave, a blessing; if we would confer real benefits, on the children of Africa, Colonization must go, hand in hand, with Emancipation. In endeavouring to accomplish this object, the Society would find ample employment. The pernicious influence which had been charged upon its designs, was not only foreign to them, but deprecated, by no part of the American people, more sincerely, than by the friends of the colonization of Africa by her free coloured descendants of the United States. He was happy to believe, said Mr. M., that the fears of his Southern friends were, every day, becoming more and more quieted, while a conviction was hourly strengthening at the North, that their Southern countrymen were actuated by the same spirit of benevolence with themselves. All that was needed, for a just estimate of the views of both, was to enable them to understand each other. The result would be to unite their efforts by common council. Could both parts of the Union be represented in one common assembly here, it would soon be found that the delegates from every quarter of America had brought with them the same feelings. Justice would be done, at once, to the policy of the South, and to the humanity of the North.

In conclusion, Mr. M. renewed his congratulations to the President, on the prosperous advances of the African colony, which might be ascribed in part to his early and steady patronage, and the moral influence of a name deservedly dear to both continents. In offering a resolution of thanks to the

Board of Managers which he knew to be merited by their persevering zeal and ability, he desired to be regarded not as an officer of the Parent Institution, from whose councils other duties had withdrawn him, during the past year, but as a delegate of the Colonization Society of his native commonwealth, which he had the honour, on the present occasion, to represent, in common with his much revered friend, on his left, (Chief Justice Marshall,) and an absent friend, recently the Governor of that Commonwealth, (Mr. Tyler of the Senate,) whose attendance was withheld from the present meeting by ill health, and the inclemency of the season.

F. S. KEY, Esq. then rose and said,

That he felt grateful, as a member of the Board of Managers, for the approbation expressed in the resolution just passed.—He begged leave to present to the meeting, by the resolution he was about to offer, a far more worthy subject of thanks than the Board of Managers. It becomes this Society, while it expresses its regret for the loss of one to whom it is more indebted than to all the labours of all its friends, to express also its thankfulness, that he was ever given to us. The lamented Ashmun was a man raised up by Providence, fitted for, and called to the post which he had so honourably filled, and to which he gave himself as a martyr.

He did not fear to be thought an enthusiast, in saying, that clearer indications were never given that the Almighty interposes in the schemes of his creatures, than by the incidents which removed Mr. Ashmun from his humble labours here, to a continent where his name will be remembered forever. It ought to be known, that it was not the wisdom of the Board of Managers that selected for the deliverance and government of their infant Colony in Africa, the man who so faithfully and eminently performed this service. With a meek and quiet spirit he had moved among us, in his sphere of humble duties, as if unconscious himself of the energies he was afterwards to develope.

While fitting out a vessel about to sail from Baltimore, with settlers for the Colony, some apparent accident suggested the necessity of his accompanying them to Liberia, and without any appointment from the Board, or any further design than that of seeing them restored to the land of their forefathers, and returning in the vessel, he embarked with them. His return, the state of the Colony upon his arrival, rendered impossible. It was on the brink of destruction. The former Agent had been compelled, by ill health, to leave it. The people were cut off from all communication with the natives, who were then collecting forces to assail them, without a leader, and dispirited at the prospect of the unequal contest approaching them. He resolved to share their fate, and encouraged and prepared them for the defence they so nobly sustained. From that moment till his death, it is well known how he devoted all the powers of his mind and body, till he sacrificed health and life to the people he had saved. It is well known, how, in the varying circumstances of danger and difficulty, in

The African Repository & Colonial Journal.

This work is published monthly, by order of the Managers of the American Colonization Society. It contains thirty-two octavo pages one number, at two dollars a year, payable in advance. It is designed to comprise a history of the proceedings of the Society and the African Colony; essays on the subject of Colonization; intelligence concerning the operations of Institutions throughout the world, aiming to abolish the Slave Trade and improve the African race; and in fine, all such information as may conduce to the accomplishment of the great objects of the Society.

Any person who shall obtain five subscribers and remit \$10, will receive a copy gratis, which will be continued so long as the remittance shall be annually made.

All communications relating to the Editorial Department of the Repository, should be made to Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the Society, Washington City, such as relate to its pecuniary concerns, to Mr. James C. Dunn, Georgetown, D. C.

Notices.

Copies of this and several preceding Reports can be forwarded by mail to any individuals who may apply for them to the Secretary.

Auxiliary Societies are earnestly requested to forward, as early as may be, their annual contributions to the Treasurer, Richard Smith, Esq. of this city, that the Society may be enabled to fit out expeditions for the Colony in due season.

Generous and highly important Scheme.

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

PETERBURG, N. Y. Dec. 20, 1837.

Dear Sir: Above is my draught for \$100, which, I trust, you will be able to realize without much delay or trouble. I am fully persuaded, that the only present channel for our labours in behalf of Africa and her unhappy children on our shores, is that which the Amer. Colonization Society opens up to our patriotic and christian benevolence. Can there not be one hundred persons found, who will subscribe \$1000 each to the funds of your Society?—\$100 to be paid in hand, and the residue in semi-annual payments. If there can be, you are then at liberty to consider me as one of the one hundred persons, and the enclosed draught as the first payment of my \$1000.

Your friend.

GERRIT SMITH.

Several subscriptions on the above plan, have been received; and it seems exceedingly desirable that the wealthy and liberal should carry it into full execution.

Form of a Constitution for an Aux. Society.

1st. This Society shall be called _____, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

2d. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the parent Institution at Washington, in the colonization of the Free People of colour of the United States on the coast of Africa—and to do this not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other Societies.

3d. An annual subscription of _____ shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of _____, a member for life.

4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, and Managers; Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

5th. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Managers.

6th. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society.

7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

8th. The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the parent Institution and other Societies.

—CHAS.

Rev. Andrew Norton
Pres. Thos. D.

THE *Cambridge*
TWELFTH
ANNUAL REPORT

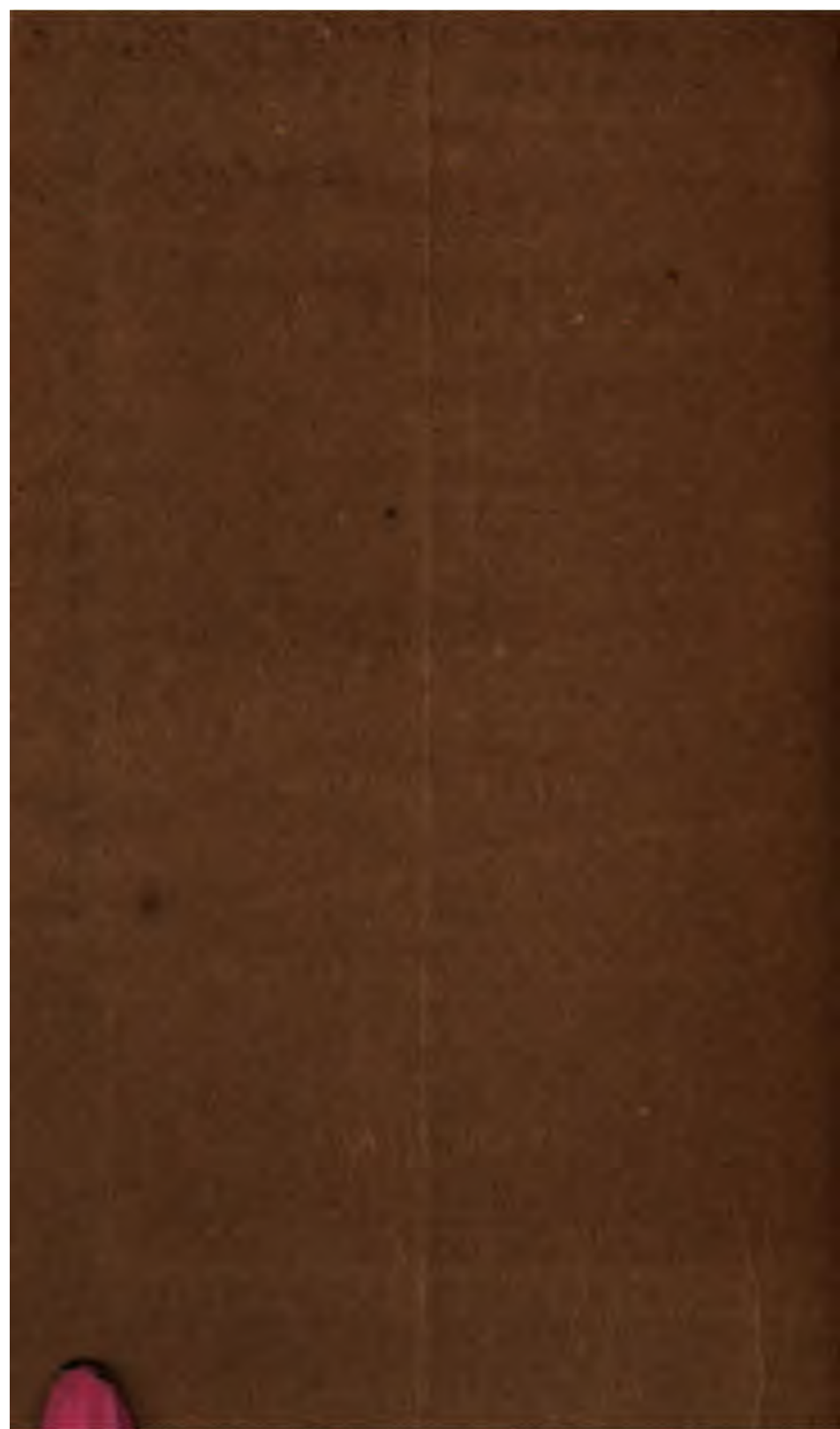
OF THE
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FOR
Colonizing the Free People of Colour
OF THE
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WITH AN APPENDIX.

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WASHINGTON

1829.

PRINTED BY JAMES C. DURN, GEORGETOWN, D. C.



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Gift of
Andrew Norton,
Prof. in Harv. Univ.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
AT THEIR
TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twelfth Annual Meeting of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour on the Coast of Africa, was held on Saturday evening the 17th Jan. at the City Hall in Washington. Though the weather was quite unpleasant, the assembly was numerous and respectable, and was honoured with the presence of many of the most distinguished men of our country, among whom were Chief Justice MARSHALL, the Secretary of State, and many Members from both Houses of Congress.

At seven o'clock, the President of the Society, Judge WASHINGTON, took the Chair, and the names of the following Delegates from Auxiliary Societies were read by the Secretary:

From the State Society of Virginia.

Chief Justice MARSHALL,
The Hon. JOHN TYLER,
The Hon. C. F. MERGER.

From the State Society of Vermont.

The Hon. H. SEYMOUR,
The Hon. BENJAMIN SWIFT.

From the State Society of New Hampshire.

The Hon. SAMUEL BELL.

From the Society of Lexington, Ky.

The Hon. Judge CLARKE.

which had in view the only practicable result—gradual emancipation—the first steps to be taken were those preparative measures which only could render their emancipation a blessing at all. No stronger motive could be addressed to the human heart, than that which the measures of the Society held out, to enable them to estimate the value of freedom. Instead of being turned out upon the world, without the means of support, and without hope, the emancipated are offered an asylum, where with the first enjoyment of liberty, they may rationally know its value and realize its blessings. Under the patronage and protection afforded to them in the Colony, every inducement is presented to persuade them to feel that their happiness is in their own power. They cannot fail to find in the equality of their condition, and the sure rewards of industry, the greatest encouragements to perseverance in their exertions. The acquisition and enjoyment of separate property for themselves and their families, and the rules of descent must there set in motion those principles of action in the human heart, which lay at the foundations of social happiness, and all well-regulated human government. To this are added the blessings of education and religious instruction. Why, Mr. President, said Mr. S. should we doubt that the African is susceptible of the highest degrees of moral and social improvement? We do wrong to human nature in every situation of life, to judge of its capacity unfavorably, merely because we find that despotism and paganism degrade and debase the human character. This Colony, too, planted by you on the shores of Africa, is a Christian Colony, and its growth is strengthened under the moral influences of our religion. If liberty is power in the social state—and if knowledge is power—so too, above both, is Christianity power. Mr. S. then referred to facts stated in the Annual Report, from which he drew the conclusion that the state of the Colony was prosperous beyond what could have been expected at so early a period, and that the operation of its moral as well as political institutions promised to realize the hopes of its founders and patrons. He thought that the benevolent and patriotic would find in the actual experience of its success hitherto, a pledge on which they could rely, that their final hopes should be realized, in respect to our own country. The plan of the Board of Managers had thus far proceeded under most discouraging circumstances from its commencement. In spite of public opinion, and with extremely limited and precarious resources, it seemed to have been sustained by the influence of super-human power. It has certainly, said Mr. S. attained a point of success, which it was not expected to have reached so soon, and there was no reason to think that its prosperity was to be checked. Its final success must depend on the perseverance of its patrons, and surely all will admit that to abandon the experiment at the present favorable point of its progress, would be to trifle with the demonstrations of the safest and most instructive of all teachers—experience.

If, said Mr. S. its prosperity shall be continued, the debt which, not only our own country, but the civilized world owes to Africa, may be paid.

Who can foresee in what results your efforts may end? They are not for us to know, and it is not for man to set the limits of those blessings which may flow in upon that benighted and afflicted country, from the establishment there of an educated and Christian State. We may hope, however, without presumption, that these blessings may not only be perpetuated to those whom we may colonize there, but shall extend and expand their beneficent and resistless influence, till whole nations of the human family shall be gathered within the pale of civilization and christianity.

All the preceding resolutions were adopted with great unanimity.

It was then

Resolved. That the fourth article of the Constitution of the Society, be so altered, that the time fixed for the annual meeting of the Society, shall be the third Monday of January.

After the President had retired, on motion by Gen. C. F. MERCER, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Hon. Bushrod Washington, the President of the Society, for the dignified and able manner in which he has presided over the proceedings of this meeting.

The Rev. Mr. RYLAND, of this city, was elected a member of the Board of Managers, in the place of Dr. RANDALL. The other officers remain the same as in the last year.

OFFICERS.

HON. BUSHROD WASHINGTON, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia.

HON. HENRY CLAY, of Washington City.

COL. HENRY RUTGERS, of New York.

HON. JOHN C. HERBERT, of Maryland.

ROBERT RALSTON, Esq. of Philadelphia.

GEN. JOHN MASON, of Georgetown, D. C.

SAMUEL BAYARD, Esq. of New Jersey.

ISAAC MCKIM, Esq. of Maryland.

GEN. JOHN HARTWELL COCKE, of Virginia.

RT. REV. BISHOP WHITE, of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM H. FITZHUGH, Esq. of Virginia.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Boston.

HON. CHARLES F. MERCER, of Virginia.

JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. of Yale College.

General LAFAYETTE, of France.

HON. JOHN MARSHALL, of Virginia.

HON. RICHARD RUSH, of Washington City.

Bishop McKENDREE.

PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq. of Maryland.

DOCTOR THOMAS C. JAMES, of Philadelphia.

RICHARD FIELD, M. D. of Virginia.

Managers.

FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq.

COL. HENRY ASHTON,

WALTER JONES, Esq.

DR. THOMAS HENDERSON,

REV. JAMES LAURIE, D. D.

REV. JOHN N. CAMPBELL,

REV. S. B. BALGH, D. D.

W. W. SEATON, Esq.

REV. O. B. BROWN,

SAML. H. SMITH, Esq.

REV. WILLIAM HAWLEY,

REV. WM. RYLAND.

REV. R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary.*

RICHARD SMITH, *Treasurer.*

JOHN UNDERWOOD, *Recorder.*

REV. ISAAC ORR, *Gen'l. Agent and Assis't. Sec'y.*

REPORT.

It is with deep and solemn grief, that the Managers find themselves compelled, at the commencement of their Twelfth Report, to announce an event more melancholy than any which it has heretofore been their duty to record; an event which while it has filled with sadness ten thousand hearts throughout this Union, has overwhelmed with sorrow the Colony of Liberia.

While the meeting will perceive instantly, that allusion is made to the decease of the late Colonial Agent of this Society, Mr. Ashmun, it will readily believe, that the Managers find it difficult to select language which will express adequately, either their respect for his character or their sense of the loss which the African cause has sustained by his death.

No one who has been familiarly acquainted with the conduct of our departed Friend since he has stood at the head and directed the energies of the African Colony, will be surprised to learn, that the disease of which he died was excited by excessive and well nigh unprecedented efforts to fulfil nobly and successfully the duties of his station. In the month of January last, these duties had increased to such an extent that, to adopt his own language, "days and nights were too short." Returning from a fatiguing visit to the

leeward settlements, he is urged, almost simultaneously, to settle affairs with no less than six vessels, (some of which had just arrived with emigrants, and were anxious for a speedy departure,) to defend the settlement against the threatened attack of a piratical Spaniard, to confer with several kings in the interior, and conduct a tedious negotiation for opening a new trade path into the country, to engage in a long and difficult judicial investigation, to allot to the new comers their several plantations, and to direct all the complicated proceedings of the entire Colony; so that the wonder is rather that his constitution, already enfeebled by a long residence in a tropical climate, and a weight of cares which might have prostrated a more vigorous frame, should have endured so long, than that it should at length have sunk beyond the possibility of recovery. He was attacked by a violent fever on the 5th of February, and continued for many days on the very verge of life. But ever unmindful of himself when public duty called, the daily intervals of reason were employed in giving instructions which might secure the interests and aid the progress of the Colony.

Favoured by Heaven with sufficient strength to arrange every thing in preparation for his absence as his last hope, he embarked amid the tears of the Colonists, in the *Doris*, for the United States, on the 25th of March, and after incredible suffering, arrived at St. Bartholemews on the 9th of May. Here he enjoyed the kindest attentions and the best medical advice, and though at one time reduced so low that the faintest hope of his convalescence seemed expiring, yet a sudden accession of strength enabled him on the 16th of July to take passage for New Haven, at

which port he arrived after a long, and to him a very distressing voyage, on the 10th of August. Though extremely reduced, the cheering sight of his native shores, the friendly salutations and sedulous kindness of the citizens, and the efforts of physicians anxious to preserve so invaluable a life, inspired him for a few days with new vigour, and awakened hopes which were, alas! but too soon to perish. Scarcely a week had elapsed before he found himself sinking; and a friend informed the Board, that in order to confer with him by one of its members, no time was to be lost. The Secretary of the Society arrived at New Haven just twenty-four hours before he expired. At this awful crisis of nature's trial, Mr. Ashmun exhibited a mind elevated above the reach of calamity, and awaiting with unruffled composure and cloudless serenity, the great transition. Profoundly humble before the Eternal Majesty, the voice of human approbation was painful to him; while detaching his affections from every earthly object, he gathered power for his last conflict from the Divine promise and grasped in triumph the Christian's hope. Those who entered his chamber felt that it was a sacred place. With a child-like simplicity of manner and expression, and charity the most affecting, they saw blended traits of heroic fortitude and apostolic magnanimity. Affliction could not extinguish the ardour of his soul, and often did his pale features glow with a light which seemed reflected from that brighter world he was so soon to enter. The love of country so beautifully described by the Roman Poet,

“Cœlumque

Adspicit, et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos,”

was but a feeble sentiment compared with that cherished by our friend towards the Colony which had so long been the field of his labours. To this were given (as far as more solemn and personal duties would permit) the thoughts of his last hours, and on this he implored the divine blessing in his last supplication. The final evening of his life found him giving instructions concerning the education of a little African boy, his attendant, who had been rescued by him from pirates, and in conversing with great interest and animation concerning the state of the Colony; and having fulfilled every duty which seemed to demand his attention, at 12 he gently slept in death.

Thus terminated the life of one whose name has long been identified with the cause of this Institution. Heaven has taken him, and to its mandate we bow. Let us thank God that he was spared to effect so much, and that the power of his example will be deathless as his fame. Gifted with those great and rare endowments, intellectual and moral, indispensable to success in enterprises of vast and enduring utility; an understanding clear and comprehensive; judgment profound and exact; invincible courage and unyielding perseverance; an industry and activity which made moments productive, and which necessity alone could limit; a disinterestedness ever happy when conferring happiness on others; and a lofty spirit of devotion, kindled and sustained by communion with God, and ruling all his faculties for the Divine honour; he seemed chosen by higher wisdom than ours to found in Africa a Christian Nation. It is not possible for the Managers, on this occasion to present even a brief history of Mr. Ashmun's exertions, nor can the present

age estimate the importance of their results. They will be better known when we shall see nothing to regret in the institutions of our country, and when humanity and religion shall have achieved their last triumph over the miseries of Africa.

But the Board have a further mournful duty to discharge in recording the death and in expressing their respect to the memory, of Dr. William Thornton, one of the earliest and most faithful friends of Africa, from the origin of the Society an efficient member of the Board of Managers, and who ever with heartfelt attachment contributed his counsels and his efforts to promote the adoption of judicious measures in aid of our cause and their successful execution. The attention of Dr. Thornton was attracted to the subject of African Colonization while a young man, and with philanthropic enthusiasm, he determined to become himself the conductor of the free coloured people of America to the land of their ancestors. A number were prepared to place themselves under his direction, but want of adequate funds prevented the fulfilment of his design. The hope however that the scheme of African Colonization would finally receive the public sanction he continued to cherish, and the establishment of this Society was an event which gratified some of the purest and strongest feelings of his heart.

Though the death of individuals who have long taken so honourable a share in the operations of this Society, has deeply impressed the Board with the vanity of all expectations except those excited by confidence in God; yet in the review of the past year the Managers find much to awaken gratitude, enliven hope, and invigorate resolution.

It was stated by the Board in their last Report, that three vessels, the brigs Doris and Nautilus and schooner Randolph, had been despatched with emigrants during the autumn. The Doris with 107 passengers (sixty-two of which were liberated slaves) after a protracted passage of 61 days, arrived at Liberia on the 15th of January. A single death, and that of an aged and infirm female, occurred on the passage. The schooner Randolph, conveying 26 Africans manumitted by a single individual near Cheraw, S. C. completed her voyage of 34 days on the 17th of the same month, with all her passengers in perfect health. The Nautilus, with 164 persons principally from the lower counties of North Carolina, arrived on the 19th of Feb. 54 days from Hampton Roads. To prevent the disappointment of some who had perhaps too inconsiderately made arrangements to emigrate, a larger number than usual, considering the size of the vessel, had been permitted to embark in the Nautilus; and recollecting this fact and the unfortunate length of the passage, that four deaths should have occurred among the children, can occasion no surprise. The emigrants by the Randolph and the Nautilus, suffered little after their arrival from the climate, though the passengers by the Doris were severely afflicted and 24 of their number fell victims to disease. It deserves remembrance, however, that in the opinion of the Colonial Agent the season was one of the most unhealthy ever known; that the passage of the Doris had been nearly twice the usual length; that the mortality was confined to those who had occupied most northerly situations in this country, and that all the deaths occurred in Monrovia. "Draw a

line (says Mr. Ashmun) due east and west across Elkridge, Maryland, and not a death has invaded the people from the south of it." "There is (he remarks also) in comparing Monrovia and Caldwell, an average difference of temperature in favour of Caldwell of three and a half to four degrees, taking the heat of the 24 hours, at the two places, for months together. Except two children, I know not that ever an individual has yet died of fever at Caldwell." It is a subject of regret that this entire company was not immediately transferred to the St Paul's; but besides that human sagacity could not foresee the calamity which was to visit them at the Cape, the earnestness with which their friends in Monrovia sought to retain them gave a force to their own inclinations to remain, which would yield to nothing short of a positive command of the Agent. Their stay was the more readily acquiesced in, because accommodations could not be found in Caldwell for the whole number (300) which had just arrived: and because some must and more were desirous, too many were permitted to continue in Monrovia.

The general health of the Colony has through the year, been uninterrupted; and additional experience confirms the Managers in the belief, that there is nothing in the African Climate to prevent the successful establishment of colonies of coloured persons from the United States, but that its influences are well adapted to the constitutions of the coloured race.— A slight indisposition soon after their arrival in Liberia may be expected, but subsequently they enjoy more vigour and exemption from disease than in countries without the tropics.

The general aspect of affairs cannot be better described than in the language of Mr. Ashmun.

"The established state of the Colony, a treasure of past experience, the confirmed health of the settlers, our better knowledge of materials for every useful work, and a path trodden smooth by use, begin now, as the fruit of perseverance in the unfavourable circumstances of former years, to requite in a fuller measure, the labour and expense bestowed on the improvements of the Colony. Every month adds to it some new acquisitions, discloses some new resources, or produces some new valuable improvements."

In the testimony of Captain Nicolson, of the U. States' Ship Ontario, who on his return from the Mediterranean about the commencement of the last year, visited and spent some days at the Colony, and who spared no pains, to ascertain from personal inspection its true condition, the Managers have found a full and cheering confirmation of the statements of the Colonists themselves and of the Colonial Agent. Some may regard this testimony as the more valuable because coming from an intelligent officer who was entirely disinterested, and whom none dare accuse either of prejudice or enthusiasm. By this gentleman the Colonists are represented not only as contented and enterprising, but as making rapid progress in the most important public and private improvements, and exerting a salutary and extensive influence over the native tribes. "These tribes," he remarks, "have begun to perceive that it is civilization and religion, which give superiority to man over his fellow man. What they see in their own neighbourhood has elicited a spirit of inquiry which must tend to their benefit,

and the Philanthropist may anticipate the day, when, as the Colony extends its settlements, the slave trade shall cease, and our language and religion shall spread over this now benighted land."

It deserves mention, as a fact clearly indicating the inviting and promising condition of the Colony, that eight coloured men of the Ontario's crew, highly recommended by Capt. Nicolson, having received the amount to which they were entitled, (nearly three years' pay,) were, at their own request, discharged from the ship, that they might become settlers in Liberia. The Board acknowledge with pleasure, their obligations to Capt. Nicolson, not only for the very friendly interest which he evinced in the affairs of the Colony, but for having, unsolicited, after he was informed of the destination of his ship, obtained from Tunis many valuable seeds, which, with others from the Archipelago and Asia Minor, he presented to the Colonial Agent.

A very valuable addition has, the past year, been made to the Territory of the Colony. Just before the illness of Mr. Ashmun, a company was chartered, with certain exclusive privileges for two years, to commence an Agricultural settlement, in connection with a public factory, distant 20 miles from Monrovia, at the head of navigation on the St. Paul's, the Dey or St. Paul's Chiefs having previously, for a small compensation, been induced to give their consent. The company proceeded to occupy the spot selected for the settlement on the 12th of February. A large tract of country, (including this settlement) the finest, in the opinion of Mr. Ashmun, which he had seen in Africa, easily to be cleared, abounding in streams of fresh wa-

ter (the St. Paul's itself being sweet at the falls) which had long been vacated and left as a sort of barrier between the coast tribes and the interior, was on the 14th of April ceded to the Society. From the acquisition of this, may be expected advantages of the most valuable, extensive and permanent character. Boatswain, a powerful chief, has already engaged to open a trade road from his own residence about 100 miles distant, but from the nearest part of the old route not more than fifty. Beyond the residence of Boatswain the roads are open, and for aught that is known, a free communication to the great cities of Central Africa.

It was stated in the last Report, that the whole right or western bank of Stockton Creek had been ceded to the Society, and a settlement upon it already commenced. In transmitting the deed, Mr. Ashmun remarks, "We have thus occupied Bushrod Island, which, containing a tract of 20,000 acres of fine level land, is destined at some future period, to become the orchard and granary of the Montserado district of Liberia." A country called Tabocanee, situated between Grand Bassa and Young Sesters, has been offered to the Society; but though abounding in coffee, and connecting two important stations, the sterility of the soil near the sea, and the want of any commodious harbours have rendered doubtful the propriety of its immediate acquisition. The question in regard to it, is still undecided. The native authorities at the head of Junk River, have expressed an earnest desire that a settlement should be established in their Country, which is represented as promising well for the interests both of Agriculture and Trade.

It is in contemplation among the Colonists, to form

an Agricultural establishment near the head of the Montserado River; and as the soil is good, and the attention of the people directed, with more than usual interest, to the culture of the earth, they will, doubtless, prosecute their plan with a commendable spirit. The Managers cannot but regard these facts, taken in connection with the detailed statements concerning Territory, in their last Report, as affording evidence the most conclusive, that a rich and almost unlimited country is opening to the enterprise of our Colonists, and that the difficulty is not to find lands the most inviting, but men and means to plant and improve them.

The two great interests of the Colony, its *Agriculture and Trade*, have advanced through the year, with a sure and regular, if not a rapid progress. Though to foster and extend the first of these, has been a primary object of the Managers and their Colonial Agent, yet truth demands the avowal, that to the latter is the Colony principally indebted for its unexampled prosperity. Nor can we reasonably expect, that this order of things will be speedily reversed.

It is a remark of the late lamented Agent, "that the sources of trade and commerce naturally belonging to the Colony, placed as it is, on the central part of a coast of vast extent, and bordering on populous and industrious nations in the interior of the Continent, are not a tenth part explored. And until they shall be (he adds) both explored and occupied, and so long as this vast field of commercial enterprise holds out new inducements to the settlers, to enter upon and cultivate it, is *agriculture* destined to *follow* in the train of *trade* and not to *lead* it." Admitting the correctness of this remark, yet the Managers find reason, from a careful

observation of the affairs of the Colony, during the year just past, to conclude, that if Trade is to lead, Agriculture is to follow not far behind, with a firm and assured step. A large proportion of the emigrants are by habit, entirely unprepared for any but agricultural pursuits; the knowledge which experience in trade has given to the early settlers, diminishes the chance of success to those who would now enter upon the same employment; several who have conducted an extensive traffic, have been made to feel the precariousness of hopes founded upon commercial speculation; and above all, the animating prospects of competency and abundance, clearly apparent before every industrious and persevering cultivator of the soil—these considerations have powerfully contributed to increase the disposition for agricultural exertions.

There remains not a doubt, said Mr. Ashmun, some months ago, that the products of the Colony will, the ensuing year, equal its consumption in every article except rice. Indeed, during the year, the spirit of agricultural industry and effort has, both at Caldwell and Millsburg (the new settlement on the St. Paul's) been exhibited with extraordinary energy, and in its results have been seen the most convincing proofs of the productiveness of the soil, and the best rewards of labour. The farmers of Caldwell have associated themselves into an Agricultural Society, at the weekly meetings of which, the members report individually, their progress on their plantations, discuss freely one or more practical questions, on which a vote is finally taken, and each question unanimously determined, is recorded as a maxim in the practical agriculture of the settlement. These maxims the members are pledg-

ed to reduce to practice. The Settlement of Millsburg commenced (as we have already stated) in the month of February, is represented as in the most promising way, and early in the last summer, the products of its farms had been sent down in considerable quantities to the market of Monrovia. An intelligent settler writes, "There are many fine mill-seats on this new territory, and it would be almost incredible if I were to state the many advantages which are here visible. Nothing appears to be wanting but means and men of industry, and in a short time the whole of the present Colony might be supported by its own inhabitants along the banks of the noble Dey, and in the adjacent country."*

Trade, however, is pursued by many with enthusi-

*It has occurred to the Managers that they might perhaps, gratify this meeting by here enumerating the different species of domestic animals, and the various products now rearing in the Colony, and which cannot hereafter be wanting, unless through the inexcusable negligence and indolence of the settlers. Of *Animals*, *Horses*, *Cattle* in abundance, *Sheep*, *Goats* in abundance, *Asses* are lately introduced, *Fowls*, *Ducks*, *Geese*, *Guinea Fowls*, *Swine* numerous—Fish no where found in greater quantities. *Fruits* are *Plantains*, *Bananas*, in endless abundance, *Limes*, *Lemons*, *Tamarinds*, *Oranges*, *Sousop*, *Cashew*, *Mangoes*, 20 varieties of the *Prune*, *Guava*, *Papaw*, *Pine Apple*, *Grape*, *tropical Peach* and *Cherry*.—Vegetables are *Sweet Potatoe*, *Cassada*, *Yams*, *Cocoa*, *Ground-nuts*, *Arrow-root*, *Egg-plant*, *Ocre*, every variety of *Beans*, and most sorts of *Peas*, *Cucumbers*, *Pumpkins*. Grains are *Rice*, the staple—*Indian Corn*, Coffee excellent and abundant—Pepper of three varieties, of which each is equal to Cayenne—Millet and Guinea Corn—Cotton, staple good, but not yet cultivated. To these may be added Indigo, which, it is thought, may be raised to advantage, and the Sugar-Cane, which may, and doubtless will, ultimately receive attention.

astic ardour and great success, and while individuals have derived from it a very valuable profit, it has contributed most essentially, to the general prosperity.— It is carried on with the natives, through the factories along the coast, or at home, with the tribes of the interior, and with vessels from the United States. It must (as has already been remarked,) be regarded as in its infancy, and new sources will, probably, be annually developed in the wide and productive countries, and among the populous, powerful, but as yet, unvisited tribes of the interior. At the commencement of the year four small schooners had actually gone abroad in the Coasting trade under the flag of the Colony—several others were about to sail, most of which had been built and fitted out at Monrovia. While great efforts have, during the year, been made, to explore the St. Paul's River, to commence an intercourse with the more remote tribes and to open in various directions, new channels of trade; from our own cities many vessels have been sent thither; an unusual interest and spirit of inquiry has been excited among commercial men, concerning the Liberian trade; and more than all, Providence has brought before the Society, an individual, (now about to embark for Africa) singularly qualified to extend our knowledge and influence, and to facilitate communication with the distant, but powerful nations of the interior. The Board allude to Abduhl Rahhahman, the unfortunate Moorish Prince. This man was born in the City of Tombuctoo, of which place, his grandfather Almam or (Alimamy) Ibrahim or (Abrahima) was the King. When Prince was at an early age, his Father Almam Ibrahim was sent to Foota Jallo, a populous and fertile country as large as

New England, twelve hundred miles distant from Tombuctoo, of which Teembo is the capital, then a dependency of Tombuctoo, but which subsequently became independent, and elevated Almam Ibrahim to the throne. Having passed some portion of his youth at Teembo, Prince returned to Tombuctoo, and there finished his education. Having entered the army of Foota Jallo he soon distinguished himself, and at the age of 26, while conducting a war with the Hebohs, (a tribe on the north of Foota Jallo) was finally taken with almost his entire army, transferred to a slave ship, carried to the West Indies, thence to Natchez, and there has remained in slavery 40 years.

A providential occurrence, of the most rare and wonderful character, has resulted in the emancipation of Prince, and under circumstances the most auspicious, he now stands ready to embark for the Colony of Liberia. Dr. Cox, a surgeon on board an American vessel, trading on the African coast, having landed and missed his way on shore, was left by the ship, and under these circumstances, resolved to penetrate into the Country. He travelled several days, during which he received a severe wound in the leg, and arrived sick and friendless at the Capital of Foota Jallo. Here he was received by the father of Prince and by Prince himself, with the utmost kindness, and having enjoyed their hospitality for six months, returned to America in the same vessel, which, on her previous voyage, had been compelled to abandon him. After Prince had been sixteen years a slave, he one day recognized Dr. Cox in the streets of Natchez. The interview was one of affecting interest, and liberal but unsuccessful offers were made by Dr. Cox to obtain

freedom for one to whom he felt himself so deeply indebted. Recently, however, the proprietor of Prince expressed his readiness to liberate him; and application was made for his removal to Africa, to the Executive of the Union. Recollecting the kindness shown by this unfortunate man while in other circumstances, to a distressed American citizen, with a liberality most honourable to this Department of the Government, Prince was taken under its protection, and is now to be restored by it to the land of his nativity, his home and his friends. Nor does he depart unbefriended by the public. The story of his misfortunes has excited deep sympathy in the minds of our countrymen, and about \$4,000 have been contributed to aid the ransom of his family; some, if not all of which, it is hoped, will soon enjoy with him the privileges of a Colony, which charity and religion have founded for the benefit of the Coloured race. The Managers indulge hopes of great and permanent advantages to the Colony, from the return of this captive Moor. Several African languages he can still speak, and the Arabic is written by him with facility. Among his family connections, were many of the most powerful chieftains in the countries intermediate between Teembo and Tombuctoo, and on the throne of Foota Jallo, only 200 miles distant from Liberia, in 1825 sat his brother, (represented as of a most amiable and unwarlike disposition) *Abduhl Kadre*. Prince seems now resolved to make his home and find his grave in Liberia; but should his views change, he will be assisted without delay to return to his own country. Wherever may be his future residence, he is disposed to aid by his influence the Colonial trade with the Interior,

and would gladly bring the communities with which in early life he was acquainted, into habits of friendly, commercial, and christian intercourse with the settlements of the Colony.

A few public buildings have been commenced, and several valuable ones completed the last year. It has been deemed more judicious to finish those already undertaken, than to attempt to make large additions to their number.

The recaptured Africans introduced by the Norfolk, a little more than a year since, are represented as in a condition vastly improved; "orderly, easily governed, and willing to labour, they have proved a valuable acquisition to the Colony." In August last, lands were to have been assigned to them, and it is probable that at this time, they are living entirely upon the products of their own industry.

The Managers are happy in the belief, that the Colony possesses ample means of defence against any possible combination of the natives, or of the pirates on the coast. The entire military organization of the Colony, depends for its extent, discipline and strength, upon the public spirit of the people, and yet nearly every able bodied man, not specially exempted, has enrolled himself, as a member of some uniformed corps. Four companies, two of infantry, and two of artillery, and a detachment of twenty guards, enlisted or drafted for one year, from the body of the citizens, for the purpose of manning the Battery, constitute the militia, which trained as it has been, under the eye of the late Agent, and inspired with confidence, by repeated and remarkable success, leaves no ground for apprehensions of public danger.

In the system of Education, the Managers can report no important improvements. The Schools are numerous, the teachers attentive and faithful, and every child in the Colony enjoys the benefit of their instructions. These instructions, we regret to say, are limited by the ability of the teachers, to the simplest branches of knowledge, and cannot be expected to form that intellectual character, which the condition of the Colony requires. But the Managers trust, that the time is near, when better means of education shall be enjoyed, when men of colour shall be prepared in this country, to conduct the schools of the Colony, with enlightened minds and entire success. Particularly do they feel inspired with this confidence, in view of the recent establishment of the African-Mission School Society, an institution, the avowed object of which, is to educate young men of colour, that they may become missionaries or teachers in Africa, and which patronized by the venerable Bishops of the Episcopal Church, and under the direction of gentlemen from every part of the Union, distinguished alike by talents and piety, can hardly fail to fulfil adequately, its very interesting and important design. None, surely, can tend more directly or efficiently, to promote the best interests of our Colony, as well as the whole cause of African improvement.

The Managers have reason to believe that moral and religious duties, receive from the Colonists, the same faithful and strict attention, which has for several years excited the admiration of strangers, and given them a powerful influence over the heathen tribes. But the want of an enlightened ministry, is severely felt, and was indeed regarded by the late Colonial

Agent, as "the most urgent of all the actual necessities of the Colony." "How it is in other parts of the world, he remarks, I know not, but in this Colony I have seen the direct and inseparable connection of christianity, taking in its doctrines, its worship, and its practical fruits—with all that is mentally and morally improving, all that is exalting to human nature—in a word, all that is good and excellent among us." Sunday schools have recently been established throughout the Colony, two of which are for the benefit of native children. The effects of these have been salutary, but as remarked by Mr. Ashmun, they are partial and inadequate, operating only on the child, while the parents remain unprofited. But such, he adds, as worthily sustain the office of the ministry, come with an authority, which none dare wholly despise.

Impressed with similar sentiments, the Board have witnessed, with no ordinary pleasure, the determinations of several Missionary Associations, in this country, and that of a similar society in Switzerland, to send Missionaries to Liberia; and while anticipating from their operations, vast benefits to the Colony, they have predicted still more cheering consequences to the uncivilized and wretched native population. Unfortunately the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which more than a year ago, resolved to enter upon the field so widely and invitingly presenting itself in Africa, have as yet, been unable to find suitable persons to advance as pioneers in the difficult but glorious work. The Episcopal Missionary Society has been called to mourn the loss of the Rev. Jacob Oson, a coloured minister of devoted piety, who died while just preparing to embark under their pa-

tronage for Liberia. But the Evangelical Missionary Society of Basle, Switzerland, have set a most honourable example. Five single Missionaries, bearing commissions from this Society, liberally educated, yet familiar with the agricultural and mechanic arts, arrived in Liberia about the commencement of the year, and by the latest accounts, were all in good health. "These Missionaries, (says the venerable Dr. Blumhardt, in his letter to the Board) whom only the love of Christ has urged to leave their country and friends, and who are ready to spend and be spent for the salvation of their African brethren, enjoy our full confidence, and we beg leave to recommend them with heartfelt concern, to your christian kindness and protection. Every mark of help and support shown to our beloved Missionaries, will be looked at with cordial thankfulness, not only by our own Committee, but also by the numerous friends in Switzerland and Germany, who are wishing well to our undertaking." The attention of this mission has been directed to Grand Bassa, as the place for a permanent establishment, but on this subject, the Managers are yet ignorant of the final decision. But of this, they are assured; that civilization and christianity, will find in no heathen country on the globe, fewer obstacles, or feebler opposition to impede its progress, than in Africa.

"In the chain of great moral causes, says Mr. Ashmun, it may be no trivial event, that a school has been opened by the Baptist Missionary of the Colony, 35 miles in the interior from Cape Mount, and 65 or 70 from Montserado, for the instruction of the children of the Vie Nation. It commenced with 35 scholars, and is decidedly patronized by the first Chiefs of the nation,

who declare it to be their purpose *to clothe and train in all respects to the habits of civilized life, all the youth who receive its instructions.*"

The system of government has experienced no important change, and its success has continued uninterrupted and undiminished. After the departure of Mr. Ashmun, all the duties of the Colonial Agency devolved upon the Vice Agent, the Rev. Lot Carey, and for six months were fulfilled by him in a manner highly creditable to his integrity and his understanding.—The instructions which he received from Mr. Ashmun have been faithfully obeyed, and all the complicated affairs of the Colony been superintended with vigilant and persevering attention.

It having been ascertained that Liberian vessels, entering the ports of the United States, would be liable to the duties imposed on foreign tonnage, the Managers have deemed it right (in order to place the Colonists on an equality in trade with the citizens of other countries,) to exact the small duty of 25 cents per ton from all American vessels, and of 50 cents per ton from all foreign vessels trading to Liberia.

In attempting to select an individual for the Colonial Agency, the Managers were so happy as to find among their own number, a gentleman, well qualified by intellectual character, strict integrity, and philanthropic sentiments for the important station which has long been so ably filled. This was Dr. Richard Randall, of this city, who having voluntarily offered himself, cheerfully accepted the appointment, and accompanied by Dr. Mechlin, (a young physician of great promise, elected as the Colonial Surgeon) sailed for Liberia, early in November.

Having attended to the most important topics, more immediately connected with the Colony, the Board now turn to the progress and prospects of their cause in this Country. No preceding year has developed so much to elevate our hopes, and add vigour to our exertions, as that which has just elapsed.

The Fourth of July collections, upon which we have depended so much, have been liberal, though small compared with the merits of the object they are designed to aid, and less than we trust they will be in each future year. We respectfully invite the attention of our friends generally, and especially the ministers of Christ, to this subject. We solicit them to make themselves well acquainted with our views and prospects, both with regard to this country and to Africa, and we have no fear of the result. Their own consciences will then make the strongest appeal in our favour, and will induce them to contribute their efforts and their influence in reducing to a reality some of the brightest prospects of Religion as well as of Liberty.

Peculiarly interesting and auspicious have been the events relating to our Society and the Colony, in the State of Virginia. The Managers regard this circumstance as most gratifying and encouraging, inasmuch as Virginia, in the foreground of the Southern States, intimately acquainted with the designs and operations of this Society, cannot be supposed either willingly or ignorantly to betray the common interests of our Southern Community. Yet with a firm and decided tone does she advocate our cause, and show herself ready to promote its prosperity, by her best efforts and her commanding influence. In addition to her contributions, on a very liberal scale, of funds, and of sentiments in

our favour the most enlightened, a State Society has recently been organized, under cheering auspices, and with the fairest prospects of eminent success.

In Kentucky too events are, perhaps, equally propitious. A correspondent observes, "a large majority of both houses of our Legislature are thorough going in favour of the removal of our coloured people to Africa. So great has been the recent change of opinion here, on this subject, that unable to find an adequate secondary cause of such a result, it has strengthened my belief that God is for us. A resolution has been unanimously adopted, to form a State Colonization Society—and our success will be triumphant."

The Ladies of our Country, begin to manifest, not only individually, but by association, their attachment to this cause, and signally to put forth their efforts and exert their influence to advance it. In Richmond and Petersburg, Va. they have honourably led the way in this noble exercise of feeling, and in these truly laudable and generous achievements. Their example has been already imitated by the Ladies of Georgetown; in this District; and the flame of that pure and virtuous enthusiasm thus kindled, has already warmed many a female bosom in our neighbouring cities. Nor can this enthusiasm be arrested. The claims which our scheme presents to the understanding and hearts of Christian Ladies, are too urgent and affecting to be neglected, or set aside by them, most susceptible as they always are to good impressions, and most prompt and active in all good works.

In their last Report, the Managers announced the plan of a Gentleman in the State of New York, to secure \$100,000 to the Society by annual subscrip-

tions of \$100 each for ten years. Twelve individuals have already come forward and subscribed in aid of this munificent scheme, and the Board are informed of others who intend soon to participate in its accomplishment. At this bright period of their expectations the Managers will not despair of the speedy and entire fulfilment of a design so generously devised, so highly important, and to which the ability of the numerous wealthy friends of the Society is altogether adequate. Let the project be once generally and seriously considered, and its execution is certain.

It has been proposed by a Gentleman in Ohio, to raise a fund of \$20,000 by subscriptions of \$50 each, to be expended in the purchase of a ship for the Society; and several hundred dollars have been secured for the object. The plan is so feasible, and promises so much benefit to the Society, that the Managers feel bound to solicit in its favour, the thoughts and contributions of their friends throughout the Union.

Nearly six hundred free persons of colour are, at this moment, seeking a passage to the Colony of Liberia. Many of these are of the most respectable in their class, who it is believed, will be no expense to the Society, after their arrival at the Colony.

The disposition to emancipate slaves for the purpose of colonizing them, is making progress with a rapidity far exceeding the means of the Society, and perhaps, equal to the wishes of all the sober and judicious friends of Freedom. The Managers have long known that thousands were connected with the system of slavery from necessity and not from choice; and that they stood ready to confer freedom on their slaves, whenever it should appear evident that this could be done with benefit to

those liberated and without detriment to the public welfare.

One hundred and sixty-five slaves have the year past been offered to the Society by six individuals, and for more than two hundred is a passage now sought to the African Colony. Of some of these, the expense is defrayed by their proprietors; while the sacrifice incurred in giving freedom to others, has fully equalled the means of individual benevolence.

The great demand made upon the Treasury of the Society in consequence of the three expeditions despatched last year, (expeditions which, so far as the ability of the emigrants was concerned, were less fortunate than usual,) and the too limited means of the Board, have prevented any attempts to add to the numbers of the Colony until the present month. But the Managers are happy to state, that the ship *Harriet* is now chartered, and nearly ready to sail from Norfolk, with a select company of about 170 emigrants. Every necessary preparation has been made by the Colonial Government to transfer this company, immediately after their arrival, to the healthy settlements on the *St. Paul's*.

The slave trade still exists, and exists under circumstances, and to an extent, revolting alike to every humane and christian sentiment. The Managers fear that its speedy suppression is not to be expected.— Though all christendom has resolved to abolish it, yet the love of gain still stimulates the hardened in crime to attempt at all hazards their depredations upon human liberty, and too often are they successful.— But the Colony of Liberia is evidently checking the evil at its source, and will be found, the Managers

trust, a powerful means of implanting in the breasts of barbarians, sentiments of social and fraternal affection.

In obedience to a resolution of the Society, the Managers presented a Memorial to the Congress of the United States at its last session. The Select Committee of the House submitted a Report decidedly favourable to the views of the Memorialists, while that of the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate, was of an opposite character. But the Managers cannot believe, that an enterprise involving interests so great, and so intimately connected with the national welfare, and which requires for its full accomplishment the amplest resources, will finally be deemed unworthy the consideration and aid of the National Government.

With the hope of extending the operations of the Society and augmenting its funds, the Managers have recently appointed as General Agent and Assistant Secretary, the Rev. Isaac Orr, a gentleman in whose talents, integrity and piety, they have undoubting confidence. Funds alone are wanting to give new impulse and illustrious success to the cause of this Institution.

For these, then, in conclusion, the Board make their appeal to the gentle charities of the female mind—to the pious sentiments and persevering benevolence of the Christian Ministry—to the Patriot who devotes himself to his country's cause, and the Philanthropist who identifies his own interests with those of the world—to the State Legislatures—and, in fine, to this NATION, elevated as it is, by the hand of God, to unexampled prosperity, and blest with power to diffuse the mingled lights of Liberty, Science and Religion, over half the Globe.

The American Colonization Society in Account Current with
RICHARD SMITH, Treasurer.

1828.

Feb.	1,	To N. Jewett for expenses of Office,	\$5 80
	"	" Rev. M. Henckle on account of services as Agent, ..	206 63
	2,	" J. McPhail, freight of provisions and passage of emigrants to Liberia,	106
	11,	" R. P. Dunlop, amount of his expenses on a journey to Harrisburg, Pa. on business of the Society, ..	33 84
	"	" Way & Gideon, balance of account for Printing, ..	14 34
	17,	" R. R. Gurley, on account of Salary,	500
	21,	" Rev. M. Henckle, bal. of ac't. due him as Agent, ..	72 53
March	10,	" John Kennedy, amount of account for Salary, rent of Office and contingencies,	163 37
	"	" W. Ropes, for balance due the late Rev. H. Sessions, for services rendered as Agent,	231 36
	11,	" Thomas & George, for amount of Invoice of Hardware, sent to Liberia in November last,	326 03
	24,	" R. R. Gurley, for expenses incurred by him on account of the Society,	20
April	1,	" Rev. B. O. Peers, on account of services as Agent, ..	152 55
	14,	" Rev. James R. Nourse, expenses incurred as Agent, ..	162 37
	"	" James C. Duna, balance of his account for printing Repository,	399 93
	"	" John A. Kennedy's acc't. for postage for 3 months, ..	29 59
	26,	" R. R. Gurley, to defray expense to New York, on business of Society,	50
May	13,	" J. Ashmun's draft in favour of A. D. Williams, ...	111 70
	14,	" Samuel Fish, for balance due for carrying out emigrants to the Colony,	485 17
	"	" Dr. J. W. Peaco, for services at the Colony,	200
The four following drafts for supplies for the Colony—			
June	5,	" J. Ashmun's draft in favour of Captain R. Edwards, ..	237 09
	14,	" ditto ditto ditto Captain Woodbury, ..	192 20
	15,	" ditto ditto ditto Cap. Samuel Fish, ..	411 17
	16,	" ditto ditto ditto Benjamin Brand, ..	144
	"	" John Kennedy's salary, rent of Office, &c.	152
	"	" R. H. Douglass, on account of freight and passage of emigrants to the Colony,	2,464 88
	"	" J. Nourse, to defray his expenses on business for the Society,	40

Amount carried forward, \$6,912 56

1828.	<i>Amount brought forward, \$6,912 56</i>			
	The four following drafts for supplies for the Colony—			
July	5,	" J. Ashmun's draft in favour of Lot Carey,	85	
	6,	" ditto ditto ditto ditto,	133	
	16,	" ditto ditto ditto Capt. W. Matthews,	478	97
	25,	" ditto ditto ditto Capt. Willis Allen,	670	14
	29,	" B. O. Peers, balance due him for services as Agent,	50	45
August	5,	" C. C. Andrews, on account of board and tuition of Washington Davis, a youth of colour,	35	
	7,	" Lot Carey's draft in favour of John Andrews, for supplies to the Colony,	93	80
	11,	" Rev. William Hawley, to defray his expenses while on business of the Society at N. York, and Vt. &c.	50	
	16,	" Lot Carey's draft in favour of W. Ropes, Esq. for supplies to the Colony,	989	89
	"	" J. A. Kennedy, for postage 3 months,	26	13
	20,	" R. R. Gurley, expenses on a visit to Mr. Ashmun, at New Haven, Connecticut,	40	
Sept.	9,	" J. Kennedy's Salary, rent of Office, &c.	142	81
	"	" J. C. Dunn, for printing,	200	
	11,	" J. McPhail, charter of brig Nautilus,	1,200	
	22,	" J. R. Nourse, expenses and compensation,	112	81
	26,	" B. Andrews, expenses of Washington Davis,	12	82
	"	" Richard Randall, salary as Agent, ...	400	
	29,	" John Este, for stationary, &c.	14	40
Oct.	11,	" J. McPhail, for transportation of Colonists,	800	
	The three following drafts for supplies for the Colony—			
	12,	" Lot Carey's draft,	1,470	50
	16,	" ditto ditto,	535	97
	24,	" ditto ditto,	161	
	"	" Dr. Joseph Mechlin, on account of Salary,	100	
	"	" J. A. Kennedy, for postage,	48	26
Nov.	17,	" C. C. Andrews, for board, &c. W. Davis,	31	15
	"	" R. R. Gurley, for provisions furnished by Captain Matthews,	20	
	18,	" R. R. Gurley, for expenses on a journey,	40	
	"	" Dr. Laurie, on account of W. Draper,	7	
	25,	" William Draper,	68	
Dec.	9,	" J. Kennedy, for Salary and rent of rooms,	130	92
	13,	" Dr. Laurie, on account of W. Draper,	75	
	22,	" R. R. Gurley, for Salary,	450	
	31,	" J. Ashmun, for balance of account,	674	40

Amount carried forward, \$16,459 98

1829. *Amount brought forward, \$16,459 97*

Jan. 7,	To C. C. Andrews, for support of W. Davis,	42 24
15,	" Rev. Mr. Orr, for Salary as Assistant Agent,	200
"	" J. A. Kennedy, for postage,	31 48
"	" Rev. William Hawley, for expenses to Vermont,	10
21,	" Lot Carey's draft for supplies,	225

1828. Discounts paid on monies borrowed, viz.

July 15,	On \$1,800,	\$19 20
August 6,	On 1,500,	16
Sept. 16,	On 1,800,	19 20
Oct. 7,	On 1,500,	16
Nov. 16,	On 500,	2 83
18,	On 1,800,	19 20
Dec. 9,	On 1,500,	16
	-----	168 46
Nov. 16,	To amount reimbursed of monies borrowed,	500
Dec. 18,	" ditto ditto ditto ditto,	500

1829.

Jan. 21,	" balance in hand, including \$76 counterfeit notes,	1,484 81
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\$19,561 93

Supra CR.

1828.

Jan. 31,	By balance in hand, including \$71 counterfeit notes,	\$240 12
Feb. 29,	" donations to date, per Repository,	2,124 21
April 1,	" ditto ditto per ditto,	680 86
30,	" ditto ditto per ditto,	310 21
May 29,	" ditto ditto per ditto,	568 70
June 30,	" ditto ditto per ditto,	383 73
July 21,	" ditto ditto per ditto,	822 31
Aug. 19,	" ditto ditto per ditto,	1,416 30
Oct. 30,	" ditto ditto per ditto,	2,939 31
Nov. 30,	" ditto ditto per ditto,	940 88
Dec. 27,	" ditto ditto per ditto,	1,609 73

1829.

Jan. 20,	" ditto ditto per ditto,	1,932 93
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Amount carried forward, \$13,969 29

Amount brought forward, \$13,968 28

1828. And also by proceeds of notes and bills discounted as follows:—

June 5,	By proceeds of \$1,800,	\$1,787 10	
10,	" ditto of 1,500,	1,485 75	
Sep. 12,	" ditto of 800,	796 46	
Oct. 14,	" ditto of 1,000,	994 33	
17,	" ditto of 500,	500	
			5,562 64
" overcharge in Ashmun's draft, 11th Feb. 1828, .			30
			<hr/> \$19,561 93

Jan. 21, By balance in hand, including \$76 in counterfeit notes, \$1,484 81

H. E. January 22, 1829.

RICHARD SMITH,
Treasurer American Colonization Society.

APPENDIX.

(PAGE 21.)

Office of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1825.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, the digest of the laws, and the plan of civil government for Liberia, as adopted by the Agents of this Society, having been read and considered, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers, considering the satisfactory information afforded by recent accounts from the Colony, of the successful operation of the plan of the civil government thereof, as established by their Agents in August last, and seeing therein reason to reconsider their instructions to the Agent of the 29th of December, 1824, now approve of the principles in that form of government, and give their sanction to the same.

Resolved, That the digest of the laws be referred to a committee to examine the same, and compare them with the Constitution and laws of 1820, and report to the next stated meeting.

Office of the American Colonization Society,

WASHINGTON, MAY 23, 1825.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, this day, the committee appointed at the last meeting, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board, having considered the digest of the laws now in force in the Colony of Liberia, dated August 19, 1824, as prepared by the Agent, do approve the same, and declare the same to be, under the Constitution, the law of the Colony, adding thereto the following: In case of failure to find recognizances for good behaviour, when required, the person so failing shall be subjected to such labour on the public works, or other penalty as the Agent shall prescribe, until he shall find re-

cognizance, or the object for which it was required of him shall have been answered.

In all cases of banishment, where the banished person has no heir in the Colony, the land held by him shall revert to the Colony.

Resolved, That this declaration of the law of the Colony, shall not be construed to annul or impair any regulations which the Agent, under his constitutional authority, may have seen fit to establish subsequent to the above date of August 19, 1824.

Resolved, That the Resident Agent cause to be printed two thousand copies of the Constitution, government, and laws, of the Colony of Liberia, as established by this Board at Washington, 23d May, 1825.

JAMES LAURIE, *Acting President*.

R. R. GURLEY, *Resident Agent*.

CONSTITUTION

For the Government of the African Colony at Liberia.

ARTICLE I. All persons born within the limits of the Territory held by the American Colonization Society, in Liberia, in Africa, or removing there to reside, shall be free, and entitled to all such rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE II. The Colonization Society shall, from time to time, make such rules as they may think fit for the government of the settlement, until they shall withdraw their Agents, and leave the settlers to the government of themselves.

ARTICLE III. The Society's Agents shall compose a Board, to determine all questions relative to the government of the settlement, shall decide all disputes between individuals, and shall exercise all judicial powers, except such as they shall delegate to Justices of the Peace.

ARTICLE IV. The Agents shall appoint all officers not appointed by the Managers, necessary for the good order and government of the settlement.

ARTICLE V. There shall be no slavery in the settlement.

ARTICLE VI. The common law, as in force and modified in

the United States, and applicable to the situation of the People, shall be in force in the settlement.

ARTICLE VII. Every settler coming to the age of twenty-one years, and those now of age, shall take an oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII. In cases of necessity, where no rule has been made by the Board of Managers, the Agents are authorized to make the necessary rules and regulations, of which they shall by the first opportunity, inform the Board for their approbation; and they shall continue in force, until the Board shall send out their decision upon them.

ARTICLE IX. This constitution is not to interfere with the jurisdiction, rights, and claims, of the Agents of the United States, over the captured Africans and others, under their care and control, so long as they shall reside within the limits of the settlement.

ARTICLE X. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution, except by an unanimous consent of all present, at a regular meeting of the Board of Managers, or by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at two successive meetings of the Board of Managers.

The Board received from the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, early in last year, a plan of Government, exhibiting several deviations from the form sketched in 1824, but in its principles the same. These deviations Mr. Ashmun remarks, "have grown gradually out of the altered and improving state of the Colony, and are neither the offspring of a rash spirit of experiment, nor have they been made without evident necessity." At a meeting of the Board of Managers, October 22d, 1828, it was determined to consider the revised Constitution or form of Government, submitted by Mr. Ashmun, and after due deliberation, it was

Resolved, That the Constitution as modified by the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, and as now in operation, be hereby adopted.

PLAN OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE COLONY OF LIBERIA.

The necessity of a mild, just, and efficient civil Government, for the preservation of individual and political rights among any

people, and the advancement of true prosperity, induces the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society to adopt, after mature consideration, the following system of Government, for the proper regulation of public affairs in the Colony of Liberia.

ARTICLE I. The Agent of the American Colonization Society, resident in the Colony, possesses within the same, sovereign power, subject only to the Constitution, the chartered rights of the citizens, and the decisions of the Board.

ARTICLE II. All male coloured people, who have subscribed the oath to support the Constitution, and drawn, and not forfeited lands in the Colony, shall be entitled to vote for, and be eligible to the civil offices of the Colony.

ARTICLE III. The Civil Officers of the Colony shall be appointed annually: and the polls for the general annual election of the Colony, shall be opened on the last Tuesday in August, and continue open not more than three, nor less than two successive days, in the different Settlements.—Elections shall be organized by the Sheriff, by the appointment in each Settlement, of a President, two Judges, and two Clerks.

ARTICLE IV. The Colonial Officers eligible by the annual suffrage of the freeholders, in which the Agent has the right to interpose his negative, assigning to the voters in time to renew the choice at the same election, his reasons for such interposition, are, *for the Colony*, a Vice-Agent, two Counsellors, a High Sheriff, a Register, and a Treasurer: and for each of the Settlements consisting of not less than sixty families, two Commissioners of Agriculture, two Commissioners to form a Board of Health, and two Censors.

ARTICLE V. The Vice-Agent shall be admitted to the council of the Agent in all important matters; and shall express an opinion on all questions submitted to his consideration. He shall aid the Agent in the discharge of his various duties, and in the support and execution of the laws; and in the event of the Agent's absence, or sickness, the Vice-Agent shall become the General Superintendent of Public Affairs.

ARTICLE VI. The Vice-Agent with two Counsellors, shall constitute a Council; who shall meet when requested by the Agent, to deliberate on the interests of the Colony, and the measures to be taken for their security and advancement.

The Vice-Agent shall also advise with the other members of the Council, on any subjects connected with the general welfare, as often as he shall think it proper; and report the result to the Agent if proper, or act upon the same, in case of his absence.

ARTICLE VII. The duty of the Counsellors shall be, to aid the Agent, or Vice-Agent, with their advice and counsel, on subjects relating to the general welfare of the Colony, whenever thereto requested by either.

ARTICLE VIII. The High Sheriff shall, either by himself or his deputies, aid in the organization of elections; act as Marshal for the Government of the Colony; execute all processes, judgments, and commands of the Court of Sessions, and perform, generally, the services required of the same Officer, by the common laws of England and the United States.

ARTICLE IX. The Secretary of the Colony shall take charge of, and carefully keep all the papers, records, and archives of the Colony, generally; shall attend and exactly record the doings of the Agent in Council; shall publish all the ordinances, and legal enactments of the Government; publish Government notices; issue the Agent's orders, civil, military, and judicial, to the proper functionaries; deliver a fair copy of Government papers necessary to be recorded to the Register of the Colony; and manage its internal correspondence on the part, and under the directions of the Agent.

ARTICLE X. The Register shall record all documents and instruments relating to the security, and title of public or individual property; Government grants; patents; licences; contracts and commissions; and all other papers which are properly a matter of record, and to which the Government of the Colony shall be a party.

Every volume of records when completed, shall be delivered by the Register, to the Secretary of the Colony, for preservation, among the archives of the Colony.

ARTICLE XI. The Treasurer of the Colony shall receive and safely keep all the monies, and public securities required by law, or the judgment of courts to be deposited in the public Treasury, and shall deliver up, and pay over the same, only by a requisition signed by the Agent, or Vice-Agent of the Colony; to whom he shall render a statement of the public finances on the Monday preceding the annual Election of the Colony.

ARTICLE XII. The Commissioners of Agriculture shall report, and serve as the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to the Agriculture of the Colony.

The Commissioners composing the Board of Health, shall report, and serve as the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to the health of the Colony; shall ascertain the proper objects of medical attention; report nuisances prejudicial to the public health, direct their removal; and make themselves generally active in diminishing the sufferings and dangers of the settlers caused by sickness.

Each of these Committees shall record, for the future use of the Colony, all important observations and facts relating to the subjects of their charge.

ARTICLE XIII. The two Censors shall act as conservators of the public morals, and promoters of the public industry; and be obliged to all the duties, and invested with all the legal powers, on whatever relates to the public morals and industry, which are lawfully required of, and possessed by grand jurors, in such parts of the United States as recognize such auxiliaries to their magistracy.

It shall be the special duty of these officers to ascertain in what way every person, in their proper districts, acquires a livelihood; to report or present idlers; detect vicious or suspected practices; and present for legal investigation and cure, every actual, or probable evil, growing out of the immoralities, either of a portion of the community, or of individuals.

ARTICLE XIV. The Judiciary of the Colony shall consist of the Agent and a competent number of Justices of the peace, created by his appointment. The Justices shall have cognizance of all cases affecting the peace, and of criminal cases within the definition of *petit larceny*, and all actions of debt not exceeding twenty dollars. In the court of monthly Sessions, whether acting as a court of law, or a court of equity, the Agent or Vice-Agent shall preside, and the Justices be his associates.

The court of Monthly Sessions shall have original Jurisdiction in all actions of debt, in which the amount in litigation shall exceed twenty dollars; and in criminal causes above the degree of *petit larceny*; and shall have appellate jurisdiction in all civil causes whatsoever.

The requisite number of Constables for the Colony shall be appointed by the Agent annually.

A Clerk and a Crier of the Court of Sessions shall also be appointed by the said Court, annually.

An Auctioneer, who shall conduct all auction sales except those of the Sheriff and Constables, in pursuance of the judgment of the Courts of the Colony; shall also be created by annual appointment of the Agent.

A Store Keeper, Librarian, Commissary of Ordnance, to be appointed by the Agent, shall be respected and obeyed in matters belonging to their respective functions, as officers of the Colony.

Instructors in all public schools having the sanction of a public charter, or participating in any degree in the public funds, shall be appointed and employed by the regular school committees of the Colony, but with the Agent's approbation and concurrence.

All Custom, Port, Infirmary, Medical, Guard and Police Officers, not appointed by the Managers of the Colonization Society, and whose services are required and defined by the laws of the Colony, together with the public Measurers, Inspectors, and Appraisers, shall be appointed by the Agent of the Colony.

ARTICLE XV. The Militia of the Colony shall consist wholly of such uniformed Volunteer Corps as shall obtain charters under the Government of the Colony; of which charters, the following shall be fundamental articles:

1st. That the Corps shall always comply with any requisitions for their services, either wholly or in part, made by the executive Government of the Colony.

2nd. That the Corps shall ever preserve and hold themselves and their arms and equipments in a state of readiness for actual service, at the shortest notice.

3rd. That the Officers be commissioned by the Agent: and

4thly. That they shall muster, parade, and serve in the line of the Colony, under general Officers, when thereto required by the Executive Government.

General Officers shall be appointed by the Agent; and when especial reasons do not forbid, shall be taken from the Officers of the several Corps, and promoted according to rank, and the seniority of their commissions.

All Military Officers and delinquencies, shall be tried by a General Court Martial, to be composed, except the Officers and Guards of the Court, of Commissioned Officers; and to sit quarterly.

A correct Copy.

J. ASHMUN.

Digest of the Laws now in force in the Colony of Liberia, August 19th, 1824.

1st. Sedition, mutiny, insubordination, or disobedience to the lawful authorities, are high misdemeanors, and punishable either by the Justice, Court of Sessions, or prerogative of the Agent, as the case may be.

2nd. Quarrelling, riot, drunkenness, Sabbath breaking, profaneness, and lewdness, are infractions of the public peace, and punishable, by sentence of Justices, or of the Court of Sessions, with fine, imprisonment, standing in the stocks, or whipping.

3rd. Persons having violated the peace, or committed the misdemeanors specified in section first, on being discharged from custody, must find recognizances for their good behaviour.

4th. Simple theft, in which the property stolen shall be less than five shillings, is petit larceny, and shall always be punished, in pursuance of sentence of Justices, or Court of Sessions, by a fine of fourfold the value of the property stolen, and the culprit to find recognizances in twenty times the amount.

5th. Grand larceny, and all felonies, punishable, in pursuance of judicial sentence, with whipping and imprisonment, either in irons or not, or by a term of labour in chains on the public works. In case of failure to find recognizances for good behaviour, when required, the person so failing shall be subjected to such labour on the public works, or other penalty as the Agent shall prescribe, until he shall find recognizance, or the object for which it was required of him shall have been answered.

6th. Every able-bodied male person, receiving rations, is to labour for the public, under the superintendence of the Commissioner for Public Works, two days in each week. Every person is to be considered in good health, who shall refuse to report

himself, and afford satisfaction of his inability to labour, to the Committee of Health.

7th. Every able-bodied person as aforesaid, or person not reporting his indisposition as aforesaid, neglecting to labour on public works, or negligently attending to his own domestic labours, during the four days of each week allowed him, shall, on the representation of the Committee of Public works, be immediately, together with his family, put on his own resources.

8th. No person forfeiting his rations, shall have them restored in less than one month.

9th. Persons obstinately refusing to acquiesce in the express decisions of the Board of Managers, shall, on conviction thereof by a court of justice, forfeit all their real estate in the Colony, and be compelled to leave it.

10th. Persons trespassing on unappropriated lands by cutting or removing timber, or other property, are liable to exemplary damages.

11th. No person is to reside on the lands of the Colony, without permission of the Society, or their Agent.

12th. Expulsion from the Colony may take place on conviction for offences directly affecting the peace and good government of the same; and when ordered by the Society, in punishment of any misdemeanors, in their judgment deserving that penalty.—The property of exiles to pass to their next heirs resident in the Colony. In all cases of banishment, where the banished person has no heir in the Colony, the land held by him shall revert to the Colony.

13th. The party in any judicial trial, is entitled, if he desire it, to trial by jury.

14th. The common law, and usages of the courts of Great Britain and the United States, to regulate all judicial proceedings.

15th. All persons are permitted to dispose of property by will. The estate of intestates to be committed, with letters of administration, to administrators appointed by the Agent.

16th. In all lands appropriated to settlers, every third lot, when practicable, shall be reserved for public uses.

17th. No person shall own lands who does not reside in the Colony, and cultivate at least two acres, or carry on, with con-

sent of the Agent, some mechanical trade, and build a substantial house on his town lot.

18th. A substantial house, to answer the requisition of the preceding section, must be, 1st. of sufficient extent to accommodate the family. 2nd. Built of stone, brick or pise; or of frame or logs, weatherboarded, and covered with tile or brick.

19th. All settlers, on their arrival, shall draw town lots and plantations, for which the Agent is to give them a certificate, specifying their number, and the time of drawing. If, within two years from that date, two acres of land on the plantation shall have been brought under cultivation, the town lot cleared and enclosed, and a legal house built, the said certificates may be exchanged for a title deed of such lands, to be held thereafter in fee simple.

20th. All town lots are to be enclosed by the proprietors with a good fence; any person neglecting to make such a fence, shall be answerable to his next neighbour for all damages he may sustain from the neglect, by application to the Committee of Agriculture, who shall proceed as directed in the laws of the 13th August, 1823. (See Journal under date of November 24, 1824.)

21st. Persons holding town lots or plantations, are to keep the streets contiguous thereto, clear of weeds and brush to the centre, and cultivate any trees which may be planted thereon. Neglects in these cases are to fall under cognizance of the Committee of Agriculture, who are to proceed as in the law referred to in the preceding section.

22d. Every married man, besides a town lot, shall have for himself five acres of plantation land, two for his wife, and one for each child, if they are with him: *Provided*, That no single family shall have, in all, more than ten acres.

23d. No colonist shall deal with the natives of the country for lands.

24th. Nothing but articles of necessity are to be given or expected in the rations issued from the public stores.

25th. Missionaries are permitted to reside, coming out with the approbation of the Society, so long as they devote themselves to their sacred functions.

The Funeral of Mr. Ashmun was attended by a very numerous concourse of citizens, (the Governor of the State, and the Faculty of Yale College being present,) and an able and eloquent Sermon was delivered in the Centre Church, by the Rev. Mr. Bacon. We give an extract from this very valuable discourse.

"Our departed friend has died a victim to his labours and sufferings in the cause of benevolence. Several years ago, after having watched for some time with an active and growing interest, the progress of the measures which had been commenced to relieve this nation from the pressure of a deadly evil, and to bestow on Africa the blessedness of freedom and religion, he gave himself to the work in which he has now died. He reached the field of his labours, at a time (August 1822,) when the Colonists had just been removed from the unfortunate location to which treachery had at first conducted them, and were taking possession of the newly purchased territory of Liberia. He found the few colonists alone, not a single white man there, the only surviving Agent having just before embarked in ill health for the United States. He found them almost without houses to protect themselves from the rains of their inclement season, which was then at its height, much less able to afford shelter for the new emigrants who had accompanied him. He found the establishment just ready to sink in disorder and dismay. The settlers were almost defenceless. The native princes, who had sold them the territory with the treacherous intention that they should not settle there, were threatening to destroy them, and were forming combinations for that purpose. In such an emergency it was, that he came to a work entirely new. He had been educated for the work of preaching the gospel. He had been a teacher in a literary institution. He was still a young man. And now he had come to place himself at the head of an unorganized, feeble, heterogeneous community. He was to act the Legislator;—he was to form and put in operation, a system of government; he was to sway the minds of this unformed mass of human beings, and mould them into unity; he was to make them freemen, and habituate them to the business of governing

themselves. At the same time he must act the Soldier;—he must rouse in his little flock of once degraded men, the spirit of manhood and the enthusiasm of self-defence, and he must head them in the conflict. He must act the Engineer;—he must lay out the fortifications of his little city, and superintend their hasty construction; he must take care that the very dwellings—even the temporary huts and shelters of the people, are constructed with reference to security from the enemy, and facility of defence in an assault. All this must be commenced at once, for delay was ruin. And just as all this was commencing, the fever which attacks almost every man on his first arrival from a temperate to a tropical climate, attacked him and the fifty emigrants who had come with him, with uncommon violence. They were all sick—sick without a physician—sick without any proper shelter from the rains—sick almost without medicines. His own wife, among others, was soon carried to the grave. But for him, and for all, there was no time to relax their efforts. Even in sickness and distress, there could be no respite. Their works must go on; for, daily and nightly, they were expecting that an army of savages would be upon them. While prostrated by disease, in the lucid intervals between the returns of delirium, our friend was compelled to rise from his sick bed, to inspect the condition and progress of these operations, to receive reports, to give out orders, to reanimate the weary and desponding, and to superintend all the affairs of this dismayed and distressed community. All this he did; and when at last the fever had left him in extreme debility, and he was just beginning to recover strength, the danger which they had been so long apprehending, came. About three months after his arrival, when their defences had been only partially completed, and when their entire effective force was thirty-five men and boys, they were attacked at the dawn of day, by a force of at least eight hundred armed savages. They were taken by surprise, and the enemy were almost in the midst of them before the alarm was given. By an effort of desperate valor, directed by the extraordinary self-possession and energy of our departed friend, the enemy were driven off, and the settlement on which were suspended so many hopes of humanity and religion was delivered. A few days afterwards, while the wounded were still helpless, and the well were ex-

hausted with constant fatigue and watching and alarm, the enemy returned with redoubled numbers and redoubled rage for their destruction; and again, by a valor and energy which would do honor to the history of any man or any people, they were repulsed, and utterly defeated.

I have thus described the commencement of his labours and sufferings in Africa, because there is no other way in which I could so well describe his character: inasmuch as it is only by what a man has done, that we can ever distinctly understand what he has been. And what sort of character it was that could act thus in circumstances such as these, it is not difficult to divine. Let me say then, that the same energy, the same self-possession and promptitude, the same exhaustless diligence, the same vigor and quickness of intellectual power, the same courage amid difficulties and dangers, have been exhibited in all his labours there. The establishment which he found on the brink of extinction, he left in prosperity and peace. The little colony which he found defenceless, weak and trembling with dismay, he left so strengthened, as to be safe against any probable attack by land or sea. The people whom he began to rule when they were few, unorganized, and disunited, he has successfully trained to habits of discipline, and taught to enjoy the blessings of rational liberty and real independence. And how well he has governed that people, how happy he has made them, how he has drawn their affections round him, their grief at his departure can testify. One of their own number, in whose hands our friend, on leaving the colony, placed the administration of affairs, thus speaks of the occasion of his embarkation for his native country. "The Colonial Agent, went on board the brig *Doria*, March 26, 1828, escorted by three companies of the military, and when taking leave, he delivered a short address which was truly affecting. Never, I suppose, were greater tokens of respect shown by any community on taking leave of their head. At least two thirds of the inhabitants of Monrovia, men, women and children, were out on this occasion; and nearly all parted from him with tears. In my opinion, the hope of his return in a few months, alone enabled them to give him up. He is indeed dear to this people, and it will be a joyful day when we are permitted again to see him." Ah that day! What grief will be theirs, when they learn that they shall see his face no more.

Nor were this man's moral and social traits of character, inferior to his intellectual qualities. Distinguished as he was, for power and comprehensiveness of intellect, for rapidity of conception, for versatility of genius, for skill in the management of men: and for boldness and energy of action, he was no less marked by those traits of character, which command our affection, or secure our confidence. A mildness, and suavity, and affectionateness of disposition, and a disinterestedness which felt for all as for himself, was blended with that decision and energy, which we have already noticed. A patience under pain and trouble, a meek fortitude of spirit, which, instead of sinking under distress, or disappointment, or infirmity, is humbled indeed, but is humbled only to rise more majestic—was exemplified in many striking incidents of his history. A dignity of person and manner which arrested the attention of strangers, and which fitted him for command, was not in him inconsistent with a deep and unaffected humility, to which those who saw him on his death-bed, bear ample testimony. And the basis, the grace, and ornament of all these virtues, was his piety—a principle of love and confidence towards God, springing from the knowledge of his Son as Lord and Saviour. It was this which enabled him to bear with patience every burthen; to resist the struggles of a corrupted nature; to give himself to labour and to suffering, with the self-denial of a martyr; and at last to die, with a calm, thoughtful, untrembling confidence, which none but the christian can experience.

Such was he whose life has been spent, and prematurely exhausted in his zeal for Africa. Do you ask, to what purpose has he died? I would that we could stand together on the promontory of Montserado, and see what has been accomplished by those toils and exposures, which have cost this man his life. Hard by, we might see the island, where, a few years since, there was a market for the slave trade. To that place crowds of captives were brought every year, and there they were sold like beasts of burthen. From that place they were consigned to the unspeakable cruelties of thronged and pestilential slave-ships; and those whom death released not in their passage across the Atlantic, went into perpetual slavery. At that time, this cape was literally consecrated to the devil; and here the miser-

able natives, in the gloom of the dark forest, offered worship to the evil Spirit. All this was only a few years ago. And what see you now? The forest that has crowned the lofty cape for centuries, has been cleared away; and here are the dwellings of a civilized and intelligent people. Here are twelve hundred orderly, industrious and prosperous freemen; who were once slaves, or in a state of degradation hardly preferable to bondage. Here are schools, and courts of justice, and lo! the spire which marks the temple dedicated to our God and Saviour—strange land-mark to the mariner that traverses the seas of Africa. Here, for a hundred miles along the coast, no slave-trader dares to spread his canvass; for the flag that waves over that fortress, and the guns that threaten from its battlements, tell him that this land is sacred to humanity and freedom. Is all this nothing? Is it nothing to have laid on a barbarous continent, the foundation of a free and christian empire? This is the work in which our friend has died.

But this is not all. I look forward a few years, and I see these results swelling to an importance which may seem incredible to cold and narrow minds. I see those few and scattered settlements, extending along the coast, and spreading through the inland. I see thousands of the oppressed and wretched, fleeing from lands where at the best they can have nothing but the name and forms of freedom, to this new republic, and finding there a refuge from their degradation. I see the accursed slave trade, which for so many ages past, has poured desolation along twelve hundred miles of the African coast, utterly suppressed, and remembered only as an illustration of what human wickedness can be. I see the ancient wilderness, like our own wide forests of the west, vanishing before the march of civilized and Christian man. I see towns and cities rising in peace and beauty, as they rise along our Atlantic shore, and on the borders of our rivers. I see fair villages, and quiet cottages, and rich plantations, spreading out where now in the unbroken wilderness, the lion couches for his prey. I see the pagan tribes, catching the light of civilization, and learning from the lips of Christian teachers, to exchange the bondage of their superstitions, for the blessed freedom of the gospel. I see churches, schools and all the institutions of religion and science, adorning Africa as

they adorn the country of the pilgrims. I hear from the mountains, and the vallies, and along the yet undiscovered streams of that vast continent, the voice of christian worship, and the songs of christian praise. In all those scenes of beauty or of gladness, I see, and in all those accents of thanksgiving, I hear, to what purpose this servant of God poured out his noble soul in his labours of love.

Who asks us to what purpose is this waste? To what purpose! Thousands and thousands of the exiled sons of Africa, going back from lands of slavery, to enjoy true freedom in the rich and lovely land which God has given them, shall one day answer in their shouts of joy. To what purpose! Africa, delivered from her miseries, her chains thrown off, her spirit emancipated from the power of darkness, rising up in strength and beauty like a new-born angel from the night of chaos, and stretching out her hands to God in praise, shall one day answer, to what purpose this martyr of benevolence has lived and died.

Is there not then blessed *consolation* blended with the affliction of his death? What though he has died in the midst of life? What though he has died away from the endearments of home, away from the parting embraces of parents, and kindred, and early friends? Is not such a death better than an inferior life? What parent would exchange the memory of such a departed son, for the embrace of any living one? Who would not rather that his brother or his friend had lived such a life, and died so nobly for so noble ends, than that he were still living, and living for no such exalted purpose? Is not that life longest which best answers life's great end? Is that life short which has accomplished great results?

"Can death come

To him untimely who is fit to die?"

We may indeed weep when such a mind departs from the world which its labours have blessed. We may weep when such hopes of bleeding humanity are extinguished. But shall not triumph mingle with our tears? Shall not emotions of praise temper and alleviate our sorrow? He is not dead, but sleepeth. More; he is not dead to usefulness. His works still live. The light which he has kindled shall cheer nations yet unborn. His memory shall never die. Years and ages hence, when the Afri-

can mother shall be able to sit with her children, under the shade of their native cocoa, without trembling in fear of the manstealer and murderer, she will speak his name with words of thankfulness to God; and as she tells them the story of his devoted labours, and his early death, she will teach them to trace back their happiness, their advancing intelligence, their very safety, to the remote agency, under God, of the man around whose bier, it is now our lot—our privilege let us say, to mingle our tears.

His *example* shall speak. There have been men whose names are way-marks: whose examples, through successive ages, stir the spirits of their fellow men with noble emulation. What has been done for God, and for the souls of men, and for the cause of wretched human nature by the lustre which gathers around the name of DAVID BRAINERD. How many lofty spirits has the simple history of his toils and sorrows kindled and roused to kindred enterprise. Other names there are, which beam from age to age with the same glory. HOWARD, CLARKSON, SWARTZ, MILLS,—what meaning is there in such names as these. Our departed friend will add another to that brilliant catalogue. He takes his place

“Amid th’ august and never dying light
Of constellated spirits who have gained
A name in heaven by power of heavenly deeds.”

Let us praise God for the light of his example, which shall never be extinguished, and which, as it beams on us, shall also beam on our children, and our children’s children, moving them to deeds of Godlike benevolence.

“Praise! for yet one more name with power endowed,
To cheer and guide us, onward as we press;
Yet one more image, on the heart bestowed,
To dwell there, beautiful in holiness.”

Dr. Thornton was among the first who took the subject of African colonization into consideration, as will be seen by reference to Brissot’s Journal of a tour through the United States, published about the year 1792. The following is an extract.

“Dr. Thornton, intimately connected with the Americans

All Military Officers and delinquencies, shall be tried by a General Court Martial, to be composed, except the Officers and Guards of the Court, of Commissioned Officers; and to sit quarterly.

A correct Copy.

J. ASHMUN.

Digest of the Laws now in force in the Colony of Liberia, August 19th, 1824.

1st. Sedition, mutiny, insubordination, or disobedience to the lawful authorities, are high misdemeanors, and punishable either by the Justice, Court of Sessions, or prerogative of the Agent, as the case may be.

2nd. Quarrelling, riot, drunkenness, Sabbath breaking, profaneness, and lewdness, are infractions of the public peace, and punishable, by sentence of Justices, or of the Court of Sessions, with fine, imprisonment, standing in the stocks, or whipping.

3rd. Persons having violated the peace, or committed the misdemeanors specified in section first, on being discharged from custody, must find recognizances for their good behaviour.

4th. Simple theft, in which the property stolen shall be less than five shillings, is petit larceny, and shall always be punished, in pursuance of sentence of Justices, or Court of Sessions, by a fine of fourfold the value of the property stolen, and the culprit to find recognizances in twenty times the amount.

5th. Grand larceny, and all felonies, punishable, in pursuance of judicial sentence, with whipping and imprisonment, either in irons or not, or by a term of labour in chains on the public works. In case of failure to find recognizances for good behaviour, when required, the person so failing shall be subjected to such labour on the public works, or other penalty as the Agent shall prescribe, until he shall find recognizance, or the object for which it was required of him shall have been answered.

6th. Every able-bodied male person, receiving rations, is to labour for the public, under the superintendence of the Commissioner for Public Works, two days in each week. Every person is to be considered in good health, who shall refuse to report

himself, and afford satisfaction of his inability to labour, to the Committee of Health.

7th. Every able-bodied person as aforesaid, or person not reporting his indisposition as aforesaid, neglecting to labour on public works, or negligently attending to his own domestic labours, during the four days of each week allowed him, shall, on the representation of the Committee of Public works, be immediately, together with his family, put on his own resources.

8th. No person forfeiting his rations, shall have them restored in less than one month.

9th. Persons obstinately refusing to acquiesce in the express decisions of the Board of Managers, shall, on conviction thereof by a court of justice, forfeit all their real estate in the Colony, and be compelled to leave it.

10th. Persons trespassing on unappropriated lands by cutting or removing timber, or other property, are liable to exemplary damages.

11th. No person is to reside on the lands of the Colony, without permission of the Society, or their Agent.

12th. Expulsion from the Colony may take place on conviction for offences directly affecting the peace and good government of the same; and when ordered by the Society, in punishment of any misdemeanors, in their judgment deserving that penalty.—The property of exiles to pass to their next heirs resident in the Colony. In all cases of banishment, where the banished person has no heir in the Colony, the land held by him shall revert to the Colony.

13th. The party in any judicial trial, is entitled, if he desire it, to trial by jury.

14th. The common law, and usages of the courts of Great Britain and the United States, to regulate all judicial proceedings.

15th. All persons are permitted to dispose of property by will. The estate of intestates to be committed, with letters of administration, to administrators appointed by the Agent.

16th. In all lands appropriated to settlers, every third lot, when practicable, shall be reserved for public uses.

17th. No person shall own lands who does not reside in the Colony, and cultivate at least two acres, or carry on, with con-

that State. He has already accomplished much, and should a kind Providence prolong his life, we are confident will do much more for the cause of this Institution.

In Mississippi, the Rev. Wm. Winans has called public attention to our plans, and excited an interest in the design of the Society.

The Committee appointed by the Managers in the lower part of Virginia, (consisting of Messrs. W. M. Atkinson, D. J. Burr, John M'Phail, and J. B. Harrison,) to aid in the collection of funds for the charter of the Harriet; fulfilled the object of their appointment, with great zeal and fidelity. Benjamin Brand, Esq. of Richmond, has ever shown himself ready to give time and attention to the affairs of our Society.

In preparing the Ship Harriet for her departure, and superintending the embarkation of the emigrants who took passage in her, Mr. M'Phail spent most of his time for several weeks, declining to receive a compensation for his valuable services. Such liberality merits the gratitude of all the friends of Africa.

Great efforts have been made by many other friends of the Society, to which it is not in our power to do justice in this note. We hope, that the present year, these efforts will be increased, and that they will be continued, until there shall exist in every State of the Union, an EFFICIENT STATE SOCIETY, well sustained by active auxiliaries, *in the counties or towns of its respective State.*

Memorial of the Auxiliary Society of Powhatan, for Colonizing in Africa, the Free People of Colour of the United States.

To the Delegates and Senators of the Legislature of Virginia, in General Assembly convened:

The memorial of the Powhatan Auxiliary Society, for colonizing in Africa, the Free People of Colour of the United States, most respectfully represents:

That twelve years have now elapsed, since a few individuals of the City of Washington, prompted by feelings of patriotism and philanthropy, formed themselves into a Society, under the

denomination of "The American Society, for Colonizing in Africa, the Free People of Colour of the United States."

It would naturally be supposed, that a Society organized for the promotion of an object so laudable and benevolent, could not fail of receiving at once, the cordial approbation, and liberal patronage of all, who had taken but a cursory view of the civil and political condition of the free people of colour, and the pernicious and dangerous influence which they exert over the slave population. Such, however, was unfortunately not the case. No sooner had the Society commenced its operations, than it saw itself surrounded on all sides, with difficulties the most embarrassing. Its friends were held up to public view as fanatics and incendiaries; its scheme was proclaimed to be altogether visionary; and predictions of its total failure, were constantly and confidently uttered. Prejudices arising from different causes, but equally inveterate, were arrayed against it; and some even of its most ardent friends, rather hoped than believed, that it would ultimately prove successful. Conscious, however, that success could only be ensured, by "mighty, unremitted and protracted effort," the Managers of the Society, to whom all its interests were entrusted, entered upon the discharge of the arduous and responsible duties of their station, with that prudence and caution, but at the same time, with that firmness and decision, which the cause in which they had embarked, necessarily required. Believing that the scheme of the Society, was eminently calculated to accomplish the object, for which it had been adopted, and to advance the welfare of their country, they resolved in the spirit of true wisdom, never to abandon it, until its impracticability had been fairly tested by experiment. From this resolution, they were moved neither by the derision of the unthinking, the predictions of the presumptuous, nor the fears of the timid. They steadily pursued their object, undismayed by the numerous and formidable obstacles which were thrown in their way, confident that, however numerous and formidable, they must at last yield to their unwearied and unceasing exertions.

The result has shown that their hopes were not chimerical, that their labours have not been in vain. Under the auspices of the Society, supported almost exclusively by "private charity;" the Coast of Africa has been successfully explored; an Asylum

has been provided, to which the free people of colour may be safely removed; a Colony has been planted, and based, it is believed, on a foundation permanent and stable. Your memorialists hazard nothing in the assertion, that history has furnished no instance of a Colony, either in ancient or modern times, which has flourished to the same extent, within so short a period, as the one established by the Society on the Coast of Africa. To this Colony more than 1400 (including those liberated and the late expedition) free negroes have been with their own consent, already removed, and notwithstanding the numerous misrepresentations which have been floating through the country, with regard to its languishing condition, and the dangers and hardships and sufferings, to which emigrants are exposed on their arrival thither, there are numbers more, who are ready and anxious to depart, whenever the Society can afford them the means of transportation.

The establishment of this Colony, and the unparalleled prosperity which has thus far attended it, constitute in the opinion of your memorialists, an ample refutation of all the objections, which have at different times, and in different forms, been raised to the practicability of the scheme. They have silenced in a measure, the insinuations of lukewarm friends, and the cavils of open enemies. The Society is daily receiving a new accession of firm and able advocates. Auxiliaries for the purpose of increasing its funds, and advancing its object, are multiplying in almost every State of the Union, and in none more rapidly than in Virginia. A deep and heartfelt interest in its behalf, seems to have been awakened from one extremity of the land to the other. In its successful progress it has arrested the attention, not of individuals merely, but of the National and State Legislatures. Whithersoever indeed it has directed its course, if all opposition has not retired before it, it has at least to some good extent, gained the confidence and support of the candid, the liberal, and the reflecting.

Nor is this to be wondered at. The American Colonization Society cannot fail, when properly examined, of enlisting in its behalf, the best wishes and noblest exertions of the patriot, because its operations are directly calculated to elevate the character, and ensure the domestic peace and prosperity of the country. It may be safely assumed, that there is not an individual in the

community, who has given to the subject a moment's consideration, who does not regard the existence of the free people of colour in the bosom of the country, as an evil of immense magnitude, and of a dangerous and alarming tendency. Their abject and miserable condition is too obvious to be pointed out. All must perceive it, and perceiving it, cannot but lament it. But their deplorable condition is not more obvious to the most superficial observer, than is (what is far worse, and still more to be dreaded,) the powerful and resistless influence which they exert over the slave population. While their character remains what it now is, (and the laws and structure of the country in which they reside, prevent its permanent improvement,) this influence must of necessity be baneful and contaminating. Corrupt themselves, like the deadly Upas, they impart corruption to all around them. Their numbers too, are constantly and rapidly augmenting. Their annual increase is truly astonishing, certainly unexampled. The dangerous ascendancy which they have already acquired over the slaves, is consequently increasing with every addition to their numbers; and every addition to their numbers, is a subtraction from the wealth and strength, and character, and happiness, and safety of the country. And if this be true, as it unquestionably is, the converse is also true; the danger of their undue influence, will lessen with every diminution of their numbers; and every diminution of their numbers, must add, and add greatly, to the prosperity of the country. To remove them, therefore, is truly the dictate of patriotism.

Great, however, as are the benefits which the Colonization Society promises to bestow upon this country, by removing beyond its limits, a class of the population which all acknowledge to be idle, useless and dangerous, they are by no means greater than the benefits which it will bestow upon the individuals who compose that class. The Society has been termed a benevolent institution; but this appellation it would not deserve, if it did not leave the free negro in a far more enviable condition in Africa, than that in which it finds him in America. In the removal of the free negro, his happiness ought to be consulted; and the Society has consulted his happiness. It has provided him an Asylum in a fertile country, and in a salubrious climate. It takes

him from the land in which he is an alien and an outcast, and restores him to the country from which his fathers were originally torn, by the hand of violence. It wipes from his character, the obloquy which here rests upon it, and opens before his vision a bright prospect of usefulness, and happiness, and freedom. In a word, it translates him from "darkness into light." In confirmation of the truth of the above remarks, your memorialists confidently appeal to the past and present prosperous condition of the Colony itself. They appeal to the industry and enterprising spirit of the Colonists; to their numerous works of public utility; to their flourishing schools; to their expanding commerce; to their increasing wealth; to their mild and wholesome government. They appeal too, to the fact, that the Colonists are constantly and earnestly imploring their brethren on this side the Ocean, to come over to their infant settlement, that they may share in their prosperity and happiness. These facts speak for themselves: they clearly evince, that the removal of the free people of colour is as beneficial to them, as to the country which they leave behind.

But, this is not all. Your memorialists might go on to exhibit the tendency of the Society to deliver Africa from the thralldom of barbarism, under which that unfortunate portion of the globe has for so many centuries been groaning. The whole history of the misfortunes of that country, may be comprised in one word, the SLAVE TRADE. It is this, that has paralyzed her physical and moral energies, and it is this, which has brought upon this country a deadly and a lasting curse. But, the Colony planted by the Society has already done much, and will yet do more, towards the suppression of that inhuman and nefarious traffic, not so much by the force of arms, as by the moral influence which it has exerted, and will continue to exert, over the surrounding native tribes. It has kindled in Africa the light of civilization and christianity, which sooner or later, must shine over every portion of that ill-fated and unhappy continent. In whatever aspect, therefore, the cause of colonization be considered, it does, in the opinion of your memorialists, address its claims alike to the Patriot, the Philanthropist, and the Christian; for, it is emphatically the cause of Liberty, of Humanity, of Religion. In this age of expansive and expanding benevolence,

when the streams of charity are flowing in ten thousand channels through the country, the wisdom of man has devised no scheme so comprehensive in its benevolence, so overflowing in its blessings, as the scheme of the Colonization Society. It has been justly and eloquently termed "a circle of philanthropy, every segment of which tells and testifies to the beneficence of the whole."

At the same time, however, that your memorialists are impelled by the interest which they feel in the cause of the Society, to speak of it in terms of high commendation, and to represent it as rapidly growing, as it certainly is, in the confidence of the American public, they are by no means unaware, that it has still to contend with opposition the most violent, and that too, from men of distinguished abilities. It is insisted in the first place, that the scheme of the Society, however plausible it may appear in the eyes of a few misguided philanthropists, is manifestly impracticable; and in the second place, that the execution of this scheme, even if it be practicable, is fraught with danger to the body politic. The reasons which have been urged to sustain the first of these objections, such as the difficulty of obtaining emigrants, the insalubrity of the climate of Africa, the hostile character of the native tribes, and so on, having been applied repeatedly to the best of all tests, the test of experience, have been demonstrated to be totally and altogether erroneous. The second objection may be resolved into this; that the Society, under the specious pretext of removing a vicious and noxious population, is secretly undermining the rights of private property.

This is the objection expressed in its full force, and if your memorialists could for a moment believe it to be true in point of fact, they would never, slave-holders as they are, have associated themselves together for the purpose of co-operating with the Parent Society; and far less would they have appeared in the character in which they now do, before the Legislative Bodies of a slave-holding State. And, if any instance could be now adduced, in which the Society has ever manifested even an intention to depart from the avowed object, for the promotion of which it was originally instituted, none would with more willingness and readiness, withdraw from it their countenance and

support. But, from the time of its formation, down to the present period, all its operations have been directed exclusively to the promotion of its one grand object, namely, the colonization in Africa, of the **FREE PEOPLE OF COLOUR** of the United States. It has always protested, and through your memorialists it again protests, that it has no wish to interfere with the delicate but important subject of slavery. It has never, in a solitary instance, addressed itself to the slave. It has never sought to invade the tranquillity of the domestic circle, nor the peace and safety of society. It would view the interference of Congress on this subject, as unconstitutional; as a flagrant and unjustifiable usurpation of the rights of the slave-holding States. There is no occasion, therefore, why the people of Virginia should manifest a hostile disposition towards the Society, since it has so often and so solemnly disclaimed all intention of intermeddling, either directly or indirectly, with the private property of individuals, and since no instance in which it has deviated from its primary and original design, has ever yet occurred.

In connexion with this subject, your memorialists beg leave to mention, that by an act of the Virginia Legislature, passed in 1805, emancipated slaves forfeit their freedom by remaining for a longer period than twelve months, within the limits of the Commonwealth. This law, odious and unjust as it may at first view appear, and hard as it may seem to bear upon the liberated negro, was doubtless dictated by sound policy, and its repeal would be regarded by none with more unfeigned regret, than by the friend of African Colonization. It has restrained many masters from giving freedom to their slaves, and has thereby contributed to check the growth of an evil already too great and formidable. Some, it is true, overlooking all considerations of policy and of prudence, and yielding only to the strong impulse of their own feelings, regardless of the consequences, do not hesitate to turn their slaves loose upon society, who, in a short time become, as they almost universally do, a burden to themselves, and a nuisance to all around them. But, in denying these people a residence in Virginia, the General Assembly provided no asylum for them elsewhere, and hence it has come to pass, that petitions after petitions for permission to reside within the State, are annually presented to the Legislature. The

rejection of such petitions, (except in some extraordinary cases,) has led, as might reasonably have been anticipated, to the open and notorious evasion of the law above referred to, many instances of which, might be enumerated by your memorialists. Now, the Colonization Society comes seasonably in aid of this abuse, by opening on the Coast of Africa, a safe and hospitable asylum, to which may be removed, not only such persons of colour as are born free, but such as may be made free by the act of their owners. The consequence will be, that the man who may desire, from whatever motive, to give freedom to his slaves, instead of casting them, as was formerly the case, unfriended and penniless upon the community, to augment the already too formidable numbers of the free people of colour, will now take them to the Colony which has been planted by the Society, with the fullest confidence, that their condition, in every respect, will be greatly ameliorated, and with the certain assurance, that the country from which they go, will be benefitted by their absence. Already has a large number of the slaves who have been emancipated in Virginia, since the establishment of this Colony, been taken to it, either at the cost of their former owners, or, as it has frequently happened, at the cost of the Society. And when the advantages of Colonization in Africa shall be more fully developed, the Act of 1805 will cease to be evaded; the tables of the Legislature cease to be burdened with petitions from free people of colour, and manumission cease to be what it now is, an injury to the slave, and a curse to the country. Your memorialists have noticed this topic, not merely because they believe it calculated to recommend the Society, but because from a misconception of it, has arisen the objection before adverted to, namely, that under a plausible pretext, the Society was covertly seeking to impair the rights of private property.

Believing, therefore, that the American Colonization Society is a patriotic and benevolent institution; that all its plans are within the compass of reasonable human exertions; that its invaluable blessings are not confined to the white population of this country, but extend themselves to the free people of colour, and to Africa herself; your memorialists have ventured again to bring it to the notice of the Legislature. In the discharge of this pleasing duty, they are animated by the reflection, that the

plan of colonizing the free people of colour, in some place beyond the limits of the United States, originated in the Legislature of Virginia, more than twenty years ago, when several important resolutions were passed upon this subject. Though the efforts, then made for this purpose, proved abortive, and the subject seemed for some time to be forgotten, yet after the lapse of twelve years, it again forced itself by its intrinsic importance, upon the attention of the Legislature, and gave rise to the resolution of 1816; a resolution, which passed the House of Delegates with only seven dissenting voices, and the Senate with only one. To this resolution, passed with great unanimity, by both branches of the General Assembly, may be traced the origin of the American Colonization Society. To the Legislature, then, the friends of the Society, in Virginia, encouraged by the past, appeal with confidence, for aid to enable them successfully to prosecute its scheme, and to rear to full maturity, the Colony which has been planted under its auspices. Never, at any time since its formation, has the Society more needed assistance than at present, though it may be truly said, that never at any time have its friends been more numerous, or more active. Upwards of five hundred free people of colour, one-fifth at least of whom are residents of Virginia, have, during the past year, made application to the Society to take them to Liberia, and are now not only ready, but full of eagerness to depart.

Your memorialists do not presume to point out the mode in which legislative aid should be afforded, and far less the quantum of that aid. What they ask more particularly, is, that the whole subject of African Colonization be brought fully before the Legislature; that it be deliberately and minutely examined in all its bearings, and decided on according to its merits. "Acting above disguise, they seek investigation." The cause in which they have embarked, is one of no ordinary magnitude, Talents, and influence, and wealth, are enlisted in its behalf. Numerous and powerful Auxiliaries are urging it forward. Its course is onward. Its consequences to society must, therefore, be injurious or beneficial. In either case, it demands investigation, that, if injurious, the wisdom of the Legislature may devise some means to arrest its progress, and if beneficial, that the resources of the State may be applied to accelerate its march,

and to bring upon the country, the blessings which it promises to bestow. And, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Signed in behalf of the Society,
JAMES CLARKE, *President*.

JOHN B. TINSLEY, *Secretary*.

Report of the Committee, to whom were referred sundry memorials on the subject of Colonizing the Free People of Colour of Virginia.

The Committee, to whom were referred sundry memorials on the subject of colonizing, on the coast of Africa, the free people of colour of Virginia, having given to the subject, the attention justly due to its importance, and to its intimate connexion with what they believe to be the best interests of the State, beg leave to report, that the object of all the memorialists seems to be, to induce the General Assembly of Virginia, to avail itself of the offer of the American Colonization Society, to receive and protect within its settlement, on the Coast of Africa, any portion of the free coloured population of America. To this course, the memorialists think the Legislature of Virginia not only pledged by its previous acts, but invited also by the most powerful considerations of State policy and national justice; and they appeal with confidence to the wisdom and patriotism of those to whom the interests of the State are now confided, to commence at once the important work of providing the necessary means for the gradual removal of such portions of the coloured population of the State, as are already free, or may hereafter be liberated.

Your committee are aware of the delicate nature of the subject, to which their attention has been thus directed; and while they deem it their imperious duty to investigate in the fullest manner its merits and its consequences, they hope to be able to present the result of their investigation, in a mode calculated neither to alarm the fears, nor to excite the prejudices of any impartial mind.

The establishment within the limits of any State, of a large

and growing community of individuals, essentially different from the great mass of its inhabitants, would, under any circumstances, be a matter of questionable expediency. But, if that community be distinguished by the peculiarity of its colour; be made up of slaves, or of their immediate descendants, and be diffused over every part of a slave-holding country, there is no longer room to doubt the baneful and dangerous character of the influence it must exert. The distinctive complexion by which it is marked, necessarily debars it from all familiar intercourse with the more favoured society that surrounds it, and of course denies to it all hope of either social or political elevation, by means of individual merit, however great, or individual exertions, however unremitted. The strongest incentives to industry, and moral as well as political rectitude, being thus withdrawn, it would argue a most extraordinary ignorance of the character of the human heart, to anticipate from those, in relation to whom virtue and intelligence, and patriotism, are stripped of their most powerful attractions, a course of conduct calculated either to exalt themselves, or to benefit the country in which they live. Reason, on the contrary, would point us to the very results which our own experience has so fully demonstrated. Ignorance, idleness, and profligacy, must be the inseparable companions, the unavoidable consequences of individual degradation; and they who are its unfortunate subjects, cannot fail to be a curse to the community with which they are connected, detracting at once from its general wealth, its moral character, and its political strength.

But, there is yet a more important and alarming view, in which this subject necessarily presents itself to the mind of every Virginian. A community of the character that has been described, with this additional peculiarity, that it differs from the class from which it has sprung, only in its exemption from the wholesome restraints of domestic authority, is found in the midst of a numerous and rapidly increasing slave population; and while its partial freedom, trammelled as it is, by the necessary rigours of the law, is nevertheless sufficiently attractive, to be a source of uneasiness and dissatisfaction to those who have not attained to its questionable privileges, its exemption from the prompt and efficient inquisition appertaining to slavery, makes it an important

instrument in the corruption and seduction of those, who yet remain the property of their masters. The extent of this evil, may be fairly estimated, by a reference to our Statute book. The laws intended either to prevent or to limit its effects, are of a character, which nothing, but the extreme necessity of the case, could ever justify, to a community of republicans; and the obligation to resort to them, is sufficient to command the serious attention of every enlightened patriot.

To considerations such as these, may be traced the policy, first resorted to by the Legislature of Virginia in 1805, of arresting the progress of emancipation, by requiring the speedy removal from the State, of all, to whom its privileges might be extended; and rigorous as this policy may seem to be; at war with the feelings of a very large and respectable portion of the community; and repressing by its mandates, some of the noblest principles of the human heart, it was nevertheless justified by the most powerful considerations of public necessity; it had become essential, towards preventing the rapid extension of an evil, that threatened in its progress, to destroy the peace and tranquillity of the State.

But, this unfortunately, was the utmost limit of its operation. The evil was already in existence, and possessed within itself, the means of its own extension, and accordingly, the free coloured population of Virginia, which in 1800, was only 24,000, had in 1820, reached the amount of 36,875. The only expedient left, was to prevent its farther increase, and if possible to ensure its decrease, by providing for its gradual removal; and accordingly the General Assembly, in its Session of 1816-'17, evidently with the intention of resorting to this expedient, renewed an effort it had made without success as early as 1800, to procure through the General Government, an asylum on the coast of Africa, for the reception of its coloured population. This object, for reasons which it is unnecessary to enumerate, was never accomplished.

But, a Society of intelligent and patriotic individuals, with scarcely any other resources than such as were supplied by private charity, and their own enterprising spirits, have, in the mean time, succeeded in exploring the most important parts of the Western Coast of Africa, in procuring a settlement of al-

most indefinite extent, and in planting within its limits, a thriving Colony of more than twelve hundred people, taken indiscriminately from the different States of the Union. The doors of this settlement are now opened to the coloured population of Virginia, and it rests with the Legislature to determine, whether a wise policy, and the best interests of the State, do not require that suitable stimulants to emigration, should be offered to those, for whose especial benefit, this valuable asylum has been prepared.

It is deemed unnecessary to repeat what has already been said, of the character of the population in question, of its hopeless degradation, and its baneful influence, in the situation in which it is now placed.

The advantages that would result from its removal, not only to itself, but to the country it would leave, and to the country of its adoption, may very safely be assumed as a matter no longer admitting of a doubt. But, there is one consideration connected with the subject, so interesting, and sustained by so many of the most imposing sanctions, ever drawn to the support of legislative enactments, that your committee would feel itself guilty of the grossest neglect, were its present labours terminated, without claiming for it the attention it so justly merits.

Under the influence of a policy, already referred to, and justified by the necessity from which it sprung, the laws of Virginia have prohibited emancipation within the limits of the State, but on condition of the early removal of the individual emancipated. Do not justice and humanity require, that the rigours of this condition should be softened, as far as possible, by legislative interposition? And how can this be so effectually accomplished, as by providing a safe and suitable asylum, together with the means of emigration to it, for those whose removal from the State is positively enjoined? There can be no doubt of the wisdom and propriety of controlling, and even entirely repressing the operations of benevolence and philanthropy, when inconsistent with the public safety, or the public welfare. But, that Government would be justly chargeable with the extreme of despotism, that should attempt, without necessity, to interfere with the kind and generous feelings of the human heart; or, where the necessity exists, without tempering the rigour of its decrees with such

emollients as charity may suggest, and the means at its disposal may supply.

On the present occasion, however, policy fortunately points to the very course which humanity would require. In providing for those whose removal from the State, is made a condition of their emancipation, the means of emigration to Africa, the General Assembly will be applying, in the opinion of your Committee, the only safe and efficient remedy to an evil, whose presence and magnitude is acknowledged, and whose future increase is dreaded by all. If the effect of this operation should not be, as some have sanguinely hoped, the entire extinction of slavery, in the end, there can be very little doubt, that it will at least open a drain for our coloured population, of which individual humanity and legislative wisdom may avail themselves, to an extent amply sufficient for all the purposes of public security. But should it realise in its results, the anticipations that have sometimes been formed in relation to it, and draw from us, without a single interference with individual rights, or a single violation of individual wishes, the great mass of our coloured population, then indeed may Virginia look to it, as the surest means of restoring her to that ascendancy among her sister States, of which it may be safely affirmed, that slavery only has deprived her.

Entertaining these sentiments, your committee cannot hesitate to recommend, in compliance with the suggestions of the memorials referred to them, the provision of a permanent fund for defraying, with proper limitations, the expenses of such free coloured people, as may choose to emigrate from the State of Virginia, to the settlement at Liberia. They are the more earnest in this recommendation, from having learned that there are at this moment, nearly six hundred applicants for emigration, a large proportion of whom are natives of Virginia. On two former occasions, the Legislature did not hesitate to contribute from the public funds, towards the encouragement of this patriotic undertaking, and it is not among the least pleasing of the recollections connected with the event, that while they were thus directly promoting so important an object, the effect of their example was to excite in some of their sister States, a spirit which has resulted, in one of them at least, in an annual appropriation for relieving itself from its free coloured population.

Your Committee are aware, that this whole business is, as yet, in some degree, a matter of experiment; and they would of course deem it inexpedient for the State of Virginia, at once, to engage in it to the full extent, that may ultimately be required of her. But enough has been demonstrated to justify a beginning by a small annual appropriation, at all times subject to the control of the Legislature; and this appropriation may hereafter be either withdrawn or increased, as its results shall be found injurious or beneficial.

In looking around for some special fund that may most properly be set apart for this object, the attention of your Committee has been particularly drawn to that portion of the public revenue derived from the annual sales of coloured convicts. Though small in amount, it is nevertheless sufficiently large for the experiment proposed; and its peculiar origin, springing as it does, from the crimes and the misfortunes of our coloured population, would seem to recommend it as particularly appropriate for improving the condition of that population, and for gradually relieving the State from the present evils, and the future dangers, inseparable from its existence and probable increase within her limits. Your Committee accordingly recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide for the removal of the free coloured people of Virginia to the Coast of Africa.
2. *Resolved*, That the Committee of Finance be directed to prepare a bill appropriating to this purpose, so much of the annual revenue as arises from the sales of convicts.

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We have long desired to see State Colonization Societies, auxiliary to the Parent Institution, established throughout the Union, and organized on such a plan, as to secure the greatest possible results. We have regarded the object of our Society as truly NATIONAL, and demanding for its full accomplishment, the energies and resources of the nation. Eleven State Societies have been already established. The following plan for a GENERAL ORGANIZED SYSTEM, was recently submitted to the Board of Managers, by the Rev. Isaac Orr, General Agent of the Society, and after due

consideration, was unanimously adopted; and is now earnestly recommended to the attention of all the friends of our cause. Why may not this system be put into actual and vigorous operation in the course of the present year? Is there any thing which more imperiously claims the thoughts and efforts of every humane, patriotic, or religious mind?

Plan for the establishment of State Colonization Societies, with Subordinate Associations throughout the Union.

1. That the State Societies be direct Auxiliaries to the General Society, and that it be recommended that each State Society should, by its constitution, determine to see that a Society, auxiliary to itself shall be formed, and kept in efficient activity, in each county in the state, from each of which a delegate shall be a manager of the State Society. The reasons for this latter provision, are, that the members of the State Society, being on the ground, and coming indeed from all parts of the State, can best discern, and seize upon the various facilities, which will enable them to form County Societies most readily; that they can, on the same account, do much without incurring the expense of employing an agent; and that if an agent must be employed, they have the best means of selecting one that is suitable, who being on the ground can perform the duties of his office without incurring the travelling expenses necessary to be incurred by an agent of the General Society.

2. That it be recommended to each County Society, to see that Societies auxiliary to itself be formed and kept active in every town or district in the County, from each of which a delegate shall be a manager of the County Society. The reasons for this are the same as in the preceding article.

3. That the annual meetings of the Town and District Societies, be in regular order, with regard to places, and in immediate succession; that as far as practicable, the same order and succession be observed with regard to the meetings of the various State Societies, to the end, that an agent of the General Society may attend them all in succession, as far as practicable; and that the meetings of the State Societies immediately precede the annual meeting of the General Society.

4. That the monies of the Town and District Societies, be generally collected directly before their annual meetings; that

they be transferred to the County Societies, by their Delegates to the meeting of that Society; that the monies of the County Societies, be collected and transferred in the same manner, to the State Society; and that the monies of the various State Societies, be collected and transferred in the same manner, as far as practicable, to the General Society.

The object of this article, is to save expense and embarrassment, in the collection of monies for the General Society.

5. That the various Societies make it the object of their most strenuous efforts, to collect funds sufficient to convey immediately to the Colony of Liberia, every coloured person of suitable age, and suitable qualifications, that is willing to go; that, with the attainment of this object, they will be satisfied; and that they combine and increase their efforts, until this object is fully accomplished.

6. That inasmuch as it must be deemed a leading object of this Society, to diffuse information, and exert an influence, by means of the press, it be earnestly recommended to the various Societies, to circulate as much as possible, the different publications of the Society, to obtain subscriptions for the Repository; to collect and transmit the payments for that work, with the contributions to the funds of the Society; and for compensation and encouragement in this undertaking, which may be performed almost without trouble by the collectors of the Town and District Societies, they are authorized by the Agent and Publisher (Mr. James C. Dunn, Georgetown, D. C.) of the Repository, to retain twelve and a half per cent. on all payments for that work collected.

The reasons, in brief, in favour of the whole system now recommended, are, that it contains in itself, the principles of its own life, and its own activity; that on this account, it avoids the expense and trouble of an extraneous influence; that it will be relieved of the various irregularities and embarrassments unavoidable by any other system less general in its character; and that as a ground of safe dependence for the Society, it will procure an income of much greater amount, and greater uniformity.

Resolutions of State Legislatures.

The following States have expressed in terms more or less favourable, their approbation of the plans of the American Colonization Society. Virginia, Georgia, Maryland, Tennessee, New Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut, Kentucky, Delaware, Vermont, Indiana. Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, New Jersey, Ohio, Delaware, Connecticut, Vermont, Kentucky and Indiana, have recommended the objects of the American Colonization Society to the patronage of the National Government, (Vide Appendix to the Tenth Annual Report of the Society, page 60, and Report 11th, page 80.)

During the last year, the following joint Resolutions passed the Senate of KENTUCKY, with only three dissenting voices:

Resolved, &c. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to use their best endeavours to procure an appropriation of money of Congress, to aid, so far as is consistent with the Constitution of the United States, in Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States in Africa, under the direction of the President of the United States.

2. That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of the several States.

Mr. Noble, of Indiana, presented to the Senate of the United States, a joint Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, recommending the American Colonization Society to the patronage of Congress.

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Departure of the Ship Harriet.

The Ship Harriet, Capt. Johnson, left Hampton Roads on the 9th instant, with 160 emigrants, for the Colony of Liberia. We are happy to say, that a more select and respectable company has not at any time embarked for the African Colony. Of this number, 18 were from Norfolk, 67 from Richmond, and 19 from Petersburg, Virginia.

Between 40 and 50 of this number, were slaves liberated by less than half a dozen individuals, for the special purpose of being transferred to the privileges of the Liberian Colony. Fifteen of these, very promising subjects for colonization, were emancipated by Miss Margaret Mercer, near Annapolis, Maryland, and 18 by the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, of Brunswick County, Virginia. Six were lately the property of Edward Colston, Esq. of Virginia. Several others had just received freedom from their benevolent proprietors. Many of those who had long been free, had acquired considerable property, and all who embarked, took with them a very liberal supply of provisions, household furniture, tools, and agricultural implements, and articles for trade. Most of these emigrants were in the vigour of life, highly recommended for their correct morals, and industrious habits; and a large proportion distinguished among their class for intelligence, influence, and piety. Abduhl Rahhahman, the unfortunate Moorish Prince, with his wife, took passage in the Harriet. Some days before the sailing of this vessel, the Secretary of the Society visited Norfolk, and at a meeting, attended by all those attached to the expedition, had an opportunity of impressing upon their minds, the great and solemn duties to which they were about to be called. He was followed by the Rev. James W. Douglass, who, in a very interesting discourse, suggested by the sacred text, "For they that say such things, declare plainly that they seek a country," directed the thoughts of all to the "better country" of the Christian's hope, to that City which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God.

After some very appropriate and affecting remarks, by two of the intended colonists, the Rev. David Payne, and the Rev. Joseph Turner, the former a preacher in the Methodist, the latter in the Presbyterian Church, the service was concluded with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Nimmo, of Portsmouth.

Before the departure of the Harriet, the Rev. Joseph Turner was ordained to the work of the ministry, by a Presbytery of the Church, of which he had long been an exemplary member, and a useful preacher

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Plan proposed by Gerrit Smith, Esq. to raise \$100,000 for the Society, by subscriptions of \$100 a year, for ten years.

The following are the subscriptions already received on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.

GERRIT SMITH, Peterboro, New York.

JASPER CORNING, Charleston, South Carolina.

THEODORE FREELINGHUYSEN, Newark, New Jersey

JOHN T. NORTON, Albany, New York.

E. F. BACKUS, New Haven, Connecticut.

A Gentleman in Mississippi.

MATTHEW CAREY, Philadelphia.

JOSIAH BISSEL, Rochester, New York.

WILLIAM CRANE, Richmond, Virginia.

FLEMING JAMES, ditto.

ROBERT RALSTON, Philadelphia.

ELLIOT GRESSON. ditto.

Mrs. M. H. CARRINGTON, }

Mrs. ANN FONTAINE, }

P. S. CARRINGTON, }

WM. A. CARRINGTON, }

\$100 annually by equal contributions.

Gen. EDWARD CARRINGTON,

A few Gentlemen near Oak Hill, Fauquier County, Va.

Rev. EBENEZER BURGESS, Dedham, Mass.

A friend in Virginia.

ARTHUR TAPPAN, New York.

LIST OF SOCIETIES

Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

We have condensed our list of officers to the several Societies, omitting the Managers in all except the State Societies; to which we trust none will object, who consider the increased economy of this new arrangement.

AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF MARYLAND.

Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

Gen. Samuel Smith,
Roger B. Taney,
Luke Tiernan,
Dr. James Stuart,
Robert Oliver,
Isaac McKim,
Col. Maynadier,
Robert H. Goldsborough,
Charles Goldsborough,
James H. McCulloch,
Philip E. Thomas,
Robert Gilmore,
Hezekiah Niles,
John Grahame,
Richard T. Earle,

William Barroll,
Joseph Kent,
Joseph E. Muse,
Thomas James Bullitt,
Daniel Martin,
Anthony Banning,
Wm. H. Tilghman,
J. T. Chase,
A. C. Magruder,
John Brewer,
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John Leeds Keer,
Daniel Murray,
J. J. Speed,
Samuel Sterett.

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Hugh McElderry,
Wm. Gwynn,
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Joseph Cushing,
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Tilghman Brice,
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Agency.

Hon. Judge Brice, *Chairman.*
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Charles Howard,
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CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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Vice-Presidents.

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 Rev. Samuel Merwin, New Haven,
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 Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, Principal American Asylum, Hartford,
 Seth P. Beers, Esq. Com. S. Fund, Litchfield,
 Hon. John Alsop, Senator, Middletown,
 Hon. R. I. Ingersoll, Member Congress, New Haven.

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 Hon. Joseph Howes, *Auditor.*

Rev. Chester Wright, *Secretary.*

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Auxiliary Society of Isle of Wight County, Va.—(Business transacted at Smithfield.) Doct. George Butler, President; Doctor George Wilson, Major Andrew Woodley, Vice-Presidents; Col. W. H. Woodley, Secretary; John Woomble, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Hampton, Va.—Rev. John S. Westwood, President; Rev. William Gilliam, Luther H. Reed, Samuel Watts, Sen. Vice-Presidents; Wm. J. Simpkins, Secretary; Westwood S. Armistead, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Sussex County, Va.—(Business transacted at Sussex Court-house.) John Cargill, President; Major William Parham, Vice-President; Col. George Blow, Secretary; William Parham, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Albemarle County, Va.—Gen. J. H. Cocke, President; William C. Rives, J. H. Terrell, Thomas W. Gilmer, Vice-Presidents; Jonathan B. Carr, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of King William County, Va.—John Roane, President; Rev. Robert Semple, Rev. Andrew Broadbuss, Vice-Presidents; Christopher W. Taliaferro, Secretary; Doctor William Gwathmey, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Kanawha County, Va.—Philip P. Thomson, President; Hon. Lewis Summers, John L. Fry, Vice-Presidents; Joseph Lovell, Treasurer; Edward S. Eddy, Secretary.

Auxiliary Society, Augusta County, Va.—Rev. Dr. Conrad Speece, President; Rev. James C. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Daniel Stephens, Vice-Presidents; William Clark, Secretary; Joseph Cowan, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Powhatan County, Va.—Col. James Clarke, President; William Old, Rev. Edward Baptist, Vice-Presidents; John B. Tinsley, Secretary; Joseph Davis, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Colonization Society of Lynchburg, Va.—Rev. John Early, President; Rev. William S. Reid, Rev. F. G. Smith, Vice-Presidents; Robert Toler, Secretary; John Caskie, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Colonization Society of Fluvanna County, Va.—General John H. Cocke, President; John Timberlake, Jr. Vice-President; John B. Magruder, Secretary; Samuel F. Morris, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Wheeling, Va.—Noah Zane, President; Rev. Wm. Wylie, Hon. A. Caldwell, Rev. J. Harvey, Rev. J. T. Wheat, Rev. R. C. Hatton, Vice-Presidents; Thomas Woods, Treasurer; R. McKee, Secretary.

Auxiliary Society of Frederick County, Va.—Nathaniel Burwell, President; Obed Waite, Treasurer; Augustine C. Smith, Secretary.

Auxiliary Society of Harper's Ferry, Va.—John Stubblefield, President; William M'Guire, Armistead Beckham, Edward Wager, Roger Humphreys, Vice-Presidents; Jacob Wark, Treasurer; John P. M'Guire, Secretary.

Auxiliary Society of Loudon County, Va.—James Monroe, President; Samuel Murray, Ludwell Lee, Israel Janney, James Moore, Mahlon Taylor, Samuel Nichols, Isaac Brown, Sydney Baily, Johnson Cleaveland, Burr Powell, James Heaton, William Elzey, William Noland, Vice-Presidents; R. D. Henderson, Treasurer; Richard H. Lee, Secretary.

Auxiliary Society of Charleston, Jefferson County, Va.—Doctor Samuel I. Gramer, President; Bushrod C. Washington, Adam Weaver, Henry S. Turner, John T. A. Washington, George W. Humphreys, Nathaniel Craighill, Vice-Presidents; Robert Washington, Treasurer; John Marshall, Secretary.

Auxiliary Society of Shepherdstown, Va.—James S. Lane, President; John Baker, Vice-President; John Cookus, Treasurer; George C. P. Kranth, Secretary.

Auxiliary Society of Rockingham County, Va.—Hon. Daniel Smith, President; Doctor Peachy Harrison, Major John Kenney, Rev. Daniel Baker, Col. Samuel H. Lewis, Vice-Presidents; Dr. Peachy Harrison, James Bush, Secretaries; David Steele, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of New London, Va.—Rev. John Early, President; Jas. Stephen, Col. John Wall, Vice Presidents.

Auxiliary Society of Petersburg, Va.—Doctor R. Field, President; Rev. Andrew Syme, John F. May, Vice-Presidents; William M. Atkinson, Secretary.

Auxiliary Society of Fredericksburg, Va.—John Gray, President; John Scott, Daniel Grinnan, John L. Marye, George Hamilton, Vice-Presidents; Rev. Samuel B. Wilson, Corresponding Secretary; William F. Gray, Recording Secretary.

Divuiddie Colonization Society, Va.—Daniel Gilman Hatch, President; William B. Thompson, Vice-President; Robert H. Booth, Secretary; Beverly Anderson, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Colonization Society, Amherst County, Va.—Rev. Charles H. Page, President; William Duncan, Richard S. Ellis, Vice-Presidents; Samuel R. Davies, Treasurer; Sam. M. Gueland, Secretary.

Auxiliary Colonization Society, Berkeley County, Va.—Philip C. Pendleton, President; Edward Colston, Vice-Presidents; Thomas Davis, Corresponding Secretary; John Rogers, Recording Secretary; K. Wilson, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Colonization Society, Nelson County, Va.—Rev. James Boyd, President; John M. Martin, Vice-President; Col. Alexander Brown, Treasurer; James Garland, Secretary.

Nansemond County Auxiliary Society.—(Business transacted in the town of Suffolk.) Joseph Prentiss, President; Rev. Jacob Keeling, Rev. Robert Cox, Col. Josiah Riddick, Captain Mills Riddick, Vice-Presidents; John T. Kilby, Secretary; Arthur Smith, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Colonization Society, Buckingham County, Va.—John M. Walker, President; Rev. Thomas Burge, Vice-President; James Staples, Treasurer; David B. Phelps, Secretary.

Female Auxiliary Society, Fredericksburg, Va.—Mrs. H. Grinnan, President; Mrs. M. B. Blackford, Secretary; Mrs. Sarah Miller, Treasurer.

Ladies' Society of Richmond, Va.—Miss Amelia Coleman, Treasurer and Secretary.

Auxiliary Society of York, Penn.—John Barnitz, President; George Barnitz, Jacob Eichelberger, Vice-Presidents; John Schmidt, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Pittsburg, Penn.—Henry Baldwin, President; Francis Herron, D. D. Robert Bruce, D. D. John Black, D. D. Walter Forward, Rev. Elisha P. Swift, Rev. C. B. Maguire, Rev. John H. Hopkins, Rev. Charles Avery, Rev. Joseph Kerr, Rev. Joseph Stockton, Vice-Presidents; Charles H. Israel, Secretary; William B. Lowrie, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society, Washington County, Penn.—Honorable Joseph Lawrence, President; Jonathan Knight, Joseph Ritner, Aaron Kerr, William M'Creery, Thomas Ringland, Rev. Samuel Ralston, Rev. Matthew Brown, Rev. Thomas Hoge, Rev. John Anderson, Rev. Asa Shinn, Vice-Presidents; Samuel Cunningham, Secretary; Daniel Moore, Treasurer.

Chester County, Penn. Auxiliary Colonization Society.—Doctor William Darlington, President; Jesse Kersey, Rev. Robert Graham, Vice-Presidents; Thomas Williamson, Secretary; David Townsend, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Meadville, Crawford County, Pa.—Honorable Stephen Barlow, President, Rev. Timothy Alden, Rev. Daniel M'Lean, Rev. Abel Jackson, Thomas Atkinson, John Reynolds, William Foster, Jacob Guy, Hon. Henry Shippen, Hon. James Burchfield, Hon. John Brooks, Vice-Presidents; Joseph Morrison, Secretary; John P. Davis, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Conneleville, Pa.—Daniel Rogers, President; George Matthias, Vice-President; Joseph Trevor, M. D. Joseph Torrence, Jr. Corresponding Secretaries; Jonathan Page, Treasurer; Alexander Johnson, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary Society of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Pa.—Rev. A. O. Patterson, President; Doctor James Estep, Vice-President; Doctor Aaron Torrence, Secretary; John Taylor, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society, Greencastle, Franklin County, Pa.—John McLanahan, President; J. Ruthrauff, Andrew Snively, Vice-Presidents; J. B. McLanahan, Secretary; J. G. Miller, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Brownsville and Bridgeport, Fayette County, Penn.
Auxiliary Society of Waynesburgh, Green County, Pennsylvania.

Auxiliary Society of Queen Ann's County, Md.—Richard T. Earle, President; William Carmichael, John P. Pacha, William Hemsly, John Tilghman, George Findley, Vice-Presidents; Dr. John Davidge Emory, Secretary; Philemon P. Hopper, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Colonization Society of Kent County, Md.—William Barrell, President; James Bowers, Hon. E. F. Chambers, Thomas Worrell, Edward Anderson, U. Anger, Vice-Presidents; J. B. Eccleston, Secretary; B. Lingold, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Colonization Society of Dorchester County, Md.—Joseph B. Muse, President; Charles Goldsborough, Vice-President; James Chaplaine, Treasurer; James Bryan, Secretary.

Auxiliary Society of Annapolis, Md.—Daniel Murray, President; Hon. John Done, Hon. Th. Bland, Rev. Dr. Rafferty, Hon. Th. B. Dorsey, Rezin Estep, Rev. Mr. Davis, Dr. Wilson Waters, Col. H. Maynadier, Henry E. Ballard, U. S. Navy, A. C. Magruder, Thos. H. Dorsey, Brice J. Worthington, Horatio Ridout, Thos. Hood, Dr. G. Stocket, Dr. A. Thomas, Thos. Snowden, Abner Linthicum, Dr. Gus. Warfield, Jacob Hollingsworth, George Cooke, Daniel Warfield, Major William Hall, Virgil Maxey, John Mercer, John G. Bond, George Mackubin, Samuel Brown, Isaac Mayo, U. S. N. Vice-Presidents; Dr. Sparks, Secretary; Samuel Maynard, Treasurer; Jeremiah Hughes, Agent.

Auxiliary Society of Prince George County, Md.—John Johnson, President; James R. Montgomery, Doctor Joseph Kent, Vice-Presidents; T. Tyler, Treasurer; Edward Harwood, Secretary.

Auxiliary Society, Talbot County, Md.—Thomas James Bullett, President; John Leeds Kerr, Daniel Martin, Vice-Presidents.

Auxiliary Colonization Society, Frederick County, Md.—Major John Graham, President; Dr. Wm. Bradley Tyler, Frederick A. Schley, Rev. D. F. Schaeffer, Rev. Jonathan Helfenstein, Hon. Abraham Shriver, William Ross, George Baer, John Schley, Vice-Presidents; James M. Shelman, Secretary; Henry Doyle, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Hagerstown.—William Price, President; Joseph I. Merrick, Secretary; Samuel Steele, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Elkton, Kentucky.—Rev. John Graham, (of the Methodist Church,) President; Rev. William K. Stewart, (of the Presbyterian Church,) Rev. John S. Wilson, (of the Baptist Church,) Vice-Presidents; William H. Moore, Recording Secretary; Cyrus Edwards, Corresponding Secretary; William G. Logan, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Mayesville, Kentucky.—Rev. William Grinstead, President; George Corcorin, Lawrence Cahill, Vice-Presidents; Plato Stout, Corresponding Secretary; Ennis Duncan, Recording Secretary; Richard Dement, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Versailles, Kentucky.

Auxiliary Society of Russellville, Kentucky.—Rev. William Warder, President; Rev. Peter Akers, Dr. George W. Call, Vice-Presidents, William I.

Morton, Corresponding Secretary; Thomas W. Nantz, Recording Secretary; Samuel Wilson, Treasurer.

Chillicothe Colonization Society.—Hon. Edward Tiffin, President, Gen. Samuel Finley, J. Bailhache, A. Walke, Vice-Presidents; Samuel Williams, Corresponding Secretary; William Steele, Recording Secretary; John M'Coy, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Stark County, Ohio.—James Hazlett, President; Jacob Rex, Rev. N. Folsom, Vice-Presidents; Rev. J. B. Morrow, Recording Secretary; John Saxton, Corresponding Secretary; James Gaff, Jr. Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Piqua, Miami County, Ohio.—General Robert Young, President; James Deffrees, John Ingram, Vice-Presidents; J. Hendershole, Secretary; Jacob Sandia, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society, Steubenville, Ohio.—Honorable John C. Wright, President; David Hoge, John M. Goodman, Rev. George Brown, Rev. George Buchanan, Rev. J. Morse, Rev. C. C. Beatty, Vice-Presidents; H. H. Leve-rett, Secretary; David Moody, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Portage County, Ohio.—Jonathan Sloane, President; Chauncey Eggleston, Elizur Wright, Owen Brown, Benjamin Higley, Alver Day, Vice-Presidents; Seth Day, Recording Secretary, C. B. Storrs, Corresponding Secretary; Isaac Swift, Treasurer.

Cincinnati Colonization Society.—Joseph S. Benham, President; Bellamy Storer, J. T. Henderson, Vice-Presidents; Samuel Lewis, Treasurer; Robert Smith Finley, Secretary.

Auxiliary Society of Trumbull County, Ohio.—Thomas D. Webb, President; Ephraim Brown, D. King, Vice-Presidents; Zalmon Fitch, Treasurer; R. P. Spalding, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. C. C. Haddock, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary Society of Springfield, Ohio.—Rev. Samuel Henkle, President; Rev. Franklin Putman, G. W. Jewett, Vice-Presidents; Pierson Spining, Treasurer; J. L. Torbert, Secretary.

Auxiliary Society of Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—Sam. Cowles, President; Hon. Nehemiah Allen, Rev. Randolph Stone, Daws Kelley, Josiah Barber, Gen. Lewis Dille, Vice-Presidents; A. W. Walworth, Treasurer; James S. Clarke, Secretary.

Auxiliary Colonization Society of Bainbridge, Ohio.—Rev. Darthuk D. Hewett, President; Jonathan Sayre, Vice-President; Dr. B. O. Carpenter, Secretary; William Hulan, Treasurer; T. F. Armstrong, Absalom Kent, James M'Intosh, Corresponding Committee.

Canfield Colonization Society, Ohio.—Honorable Elisha Whittlesey, President; D. L. Bostweck, Isaac Barnes, Vice-Presidents; E. Wadsworth, Corresponding Secretary; W. H. Canfich, Recording Secretary; E. Fitch, Treasurer.

Fall Creek Auxiliary Colonization Society, Highland County, Ohio.—Moses H. Gregg, President; Philip W. Spargur, Vice-President; Elisha Overman, Treasurer; Moses Tomlinson, Secretary; Jonah Tomlinson, Absalom Lumner, John Vanplet, Jacob Carson, Richard Barnet, Corresponding Committee.

Belbrook Colonization Society, Ohio.—James Bain, President; William Edwards, John Cramer, Vice-Presidents; Frank A. Cunningham, Secretary; John C. Murphy, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Colonization Society, Lancaster, Ohio.—Honorable Elnathan Schofield, President; Rev. John Wright, Rev. Michael J. Steck, Rev. J. H. Harris, Vice-Presidents; Col. Samuel F. M'Cracken, Corresponding Secretary; Jacob D. Deitrick, Recording Secretary; J. Connel, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Hampden County, Mass.—Samuel Lathrop, President; Israel C. Trask, Vice-President; F. A. Packard, Corresponding Secretary; Justice Willard, Recording Secretary; George Colton, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of St. Louis, Missouri.—William Carr Lane, President; Honorable James H. Peck, Governor Coles, of Illinois, George Tompkins, William S. Carr, Vice-Presidents; T. Spaulding, Corresponding Secretary; D. Hough, Recording Secretary; Aaron Phule, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Colonization Society of Jackson County, Geo.—William Pentecost, President; Hugh Montgomery, Vice-President; David Boring, Treasurer; Joseph Davis, Secretary.

Auxiliary Society of Waynesborough, Geo.

Union Colonization Society, Wilmington, Delaware.—Honorable Willard Hall, President; Colonel Allen M'Lane, Reverend J. H. Coit, Vice-Presidents; James A. Sparks, Secretary; Allan Thompson, Treasurer.

Wilmington Female Auxiliary Society, Delaware—Miss Elizabeth Montgomery, First Directress; Mrs. A. M. McMullin, Mrs. Lydia M. Gilbert, Vice-Presidents; Miss A. H. Danagh, Secretary; Miss Sarah Black, Treasurer.

Aux. Society of Edenton, N. C.—James Iredell, President; Reverend Henry Holmes, Reverend John Avery, Vice-Presidents; Henry Wills, Secretary; William R. Norcum, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Hertford County, N. C. (Business transacted at Murrensborough.) Vacant, President; Reverend Daniel Southall, Doctor Isaac Pipkin, Vice-Presidents; Reverend James Douglass, Secretary; James Wells, Treasurer.

Auxiliary Society of Pasquotank County, N. C.—Isaac Overman, President; Enoch Sawyer, Doctor William Martin, Vice-Presidents; John C. Eringhaus, Secretary; Benjamin Sutton, Treasurer.

Aux. Society of Greensborough, N. C.—George Swain, President; David Worth, Jacob Hubbard, Jonathan Hadley, Abel Coffin, Vice-Presidents; James Johnson, Treasurer; James Lindsay, Secretary.

Aux. Col. Society of Fayetteville, N. C.—John Wenslow, President; Duncan M. Levin, Vice-President; James Cameron, Treasurer.

Aux. Society of Chapel Hill, N. C.—Reverend Dr. Joseph Caldwell, President; Major P. Henderson, William M'Cawley, Robert R. King, Vice-Presidents; Thomas H. Taylor, Treasurer; Rev. Wm. Hooper, Secretary.

Aux. Col. Society of Guilford County, N. C.—Reverend William D. Paisley, President; Nathan Mendenhall, Dr. D. Caldwell, Vice-Presidents; Doctor J. A. Mebane, Secretary; Christopher Moring, Treasurer.

Aux. Col. Society of Randolph County, N. C.—Major William Hogan, President; Doctor Phineas Nixon, Doctor William W. Turner, Vice-Presidents; General Alexander Gray, Secretary; Jonathan Worth, Treasurer.

Aux. Society of Rowan County, N. C.—Thomas G. Polk, President; Jesse Rankin, John Heck, Vice-Presidents; Alexander Long, Treasurer; Samuel Silliman, Secretary.

Cumberland Aux. Col. Society, North Car.—Louis D. Henry, President; Doctor Benjamin Robinson, Reverend William Wiley, Reverend Colin McIver, Doctor Thomas N. Cameron, Vice-Presidents; William J. Anderson, Secretary; Edward Lee Winslow, Treasurer.

Albany Aux. Society, New York.—Harmanus Bleecker, President; John Lansing, Jr. Stephen Van Rensselaer; Ebenezer F. Backus, Treasurer; Benjamin F. Butler, Secretary.

Hudson Aux. Society, New York.—Honorable Rufus Reed, President; Reverend Cyrus Stebbins, Doctor Samuel White, Vice-Presidents; John Bowers, Treasurer.

Aux. Col. Society of Dutchess County, New York.—Philo Ruggles, President; George Bloom, John L. Fonda, Abraham G. Storm, Henry Conklin, Vice-Presidents; John V. B. Varick, Corresponding Secretary; Matthew Yassar, Recording Secretary; Alfred Raymond, Treasurer.

Aux. Society of Fredonia, Chautaugue County, New York.—John Crane,

President; General Leveret Barker, James Mullet, Jr. Vice-Presidents; Austin Smith, Treasurer; Philip Wells, Secretary.

Nassau and Schoodack Col. Society, N. Y.—Mr. Warner, President; Samuel B. Ludlow, Secretary.

Aux. Col. Society, Catskill, N. Y.—Orin Day, President; Robert Derlan, Secretary.

Aux. Col. Society of Hillsdale, New York.—Adonijah Biddwell, President; Reverend Henry Truesdell, Secretary.

Aux. Col. Society of Troy, N. Y.—David Buel, Sen., President; T. McCoun, E. Morgan, Vice-Presidents; O. L. Holley, Secretary; William Smith, Treasurer.

Aux. Col. Society of Waterford, New York.—Samuel Stuart, President; Reverend M. W. Dwight, Secretary.

Female Aux. Society of Middletown, Conn.—Mrs. Joseph W. Alsop, President; Mrs. John R. Crane, Vice-President; Mrs. Eliza, A. Ward, Secretary and Treasurer.

Aux. Col. Society of Alexandria, D. C.—John Roberts, President; Rev. S. Cornelius, Rev. Mr. Harrison, Vice-Presidents; N. R. Fitzhugh, Secretary; Charles Page, Treasurer.

Aux. Society of Washington, D. C.—Joseph Gales, Jr. President; Matthew St. Clair Clark, Hon. William Cranch, Col. George Bonford, Vice-Presidents; James H. Handy, Secretary; Col. Michael Nourse, Treasurer.

Aux. Col. Society of Georgetown, D. C.—Joel Cruttenden, President; William King, Vice-President; Richard B. Maury, Secretary; Francis T. Sewall, Treasurer.

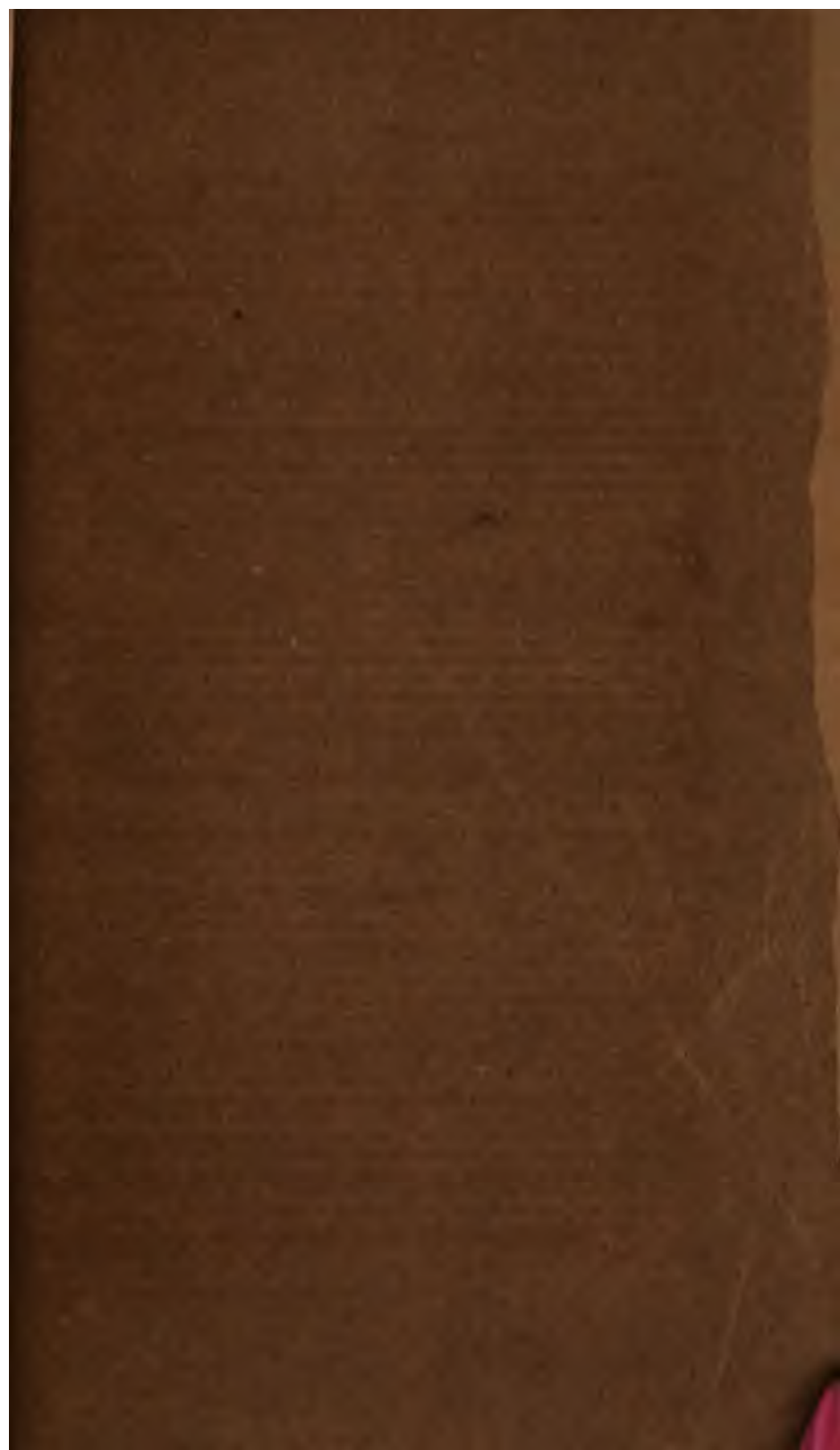
Ladies' Aux. Society of Georgetown, D. C.—Miss Ann Searle, President; Mrs. Catherine Bussard, Mrs. Lydia English, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Eliza M. Gurley, Secretary; Mrs. Susanna Southern, Treasurer.

Young Men's Society of Georgetown, D. C.—Jenkins Thomas, President; Charles Myers, Vice-President; William B. Magruder, Secretary; Richard W. Claxton, Treasurer.

N. B. The above List is probably incomplete, as Societies frequently neglect, for a long time, to transmit Lists of their Officers.

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The African Repository & Colonial Journal

This work is published monthly, by order of the Managers of the American Colonization Society. It contains thirty-two octavo pages the number, at two dollars a year, payable in advance. It is designed to comprise a history of the proceedings of the Society and the African Colony; essays on the subject of Colonization; intelligence concerning the operations of Insurrections throughout the world, aiming to abolish the Slave Trade and improve the African race; and in fine, all such information as may conduce to the accomplishment of the great objects of the Society.

Any person who shall obtain five subscribers and remit 10 dollars, will receive a copy gratis, which will be continued so long as the remittance shall be annually made.

All communications relating to the Editorial Department of the Repository should be made to the Rev. H. R. Gurley, Secretary of the Society, Washington City; such as relate to its pecuniary concerns, to Mr. James C. Dean, Georgetown, D. C.

For suitable persons, disposed to travel for obtaining subscribers to this work, liberal terms will be allowed.

Notices.

Copies of this and several preceding Reports can be forwarded by mail to any individuals who may apply for them to the Secretary.

Auxiliary Societies are earnestly requested to forward, as early as possible, their annual contributions to the Treasurer, Richard Smith, Esq., of the City, that the Society may be enabled to fit out expeditions for the Colonies in the season.

Annual Meeting of the Society on the 3d Monday of January.

Form of a Constitution for an Auxiliary Society.

1st. This Society shall be called _____, and shall be auxiliary to the State Colonization Society, (where such exists) or to the American Colonization Society.

2d. The subject to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to give the parent Institution at Washington, in the colonization of the Free people of colour of the United States on the coast of Africa—and to do so not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other Societies.

3d. An annual subscription of _____ shall constitute an individual a member of this Society, and the payment, at any one time, of _____ a member for life.

4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-presidents, and _____ Managers, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

5th. The President, Vice-presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Managers.

6th. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society _____.

7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

8th. The Secretary of the Society, shall conduct the correspondence, and under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the parent Institution and other Societies.

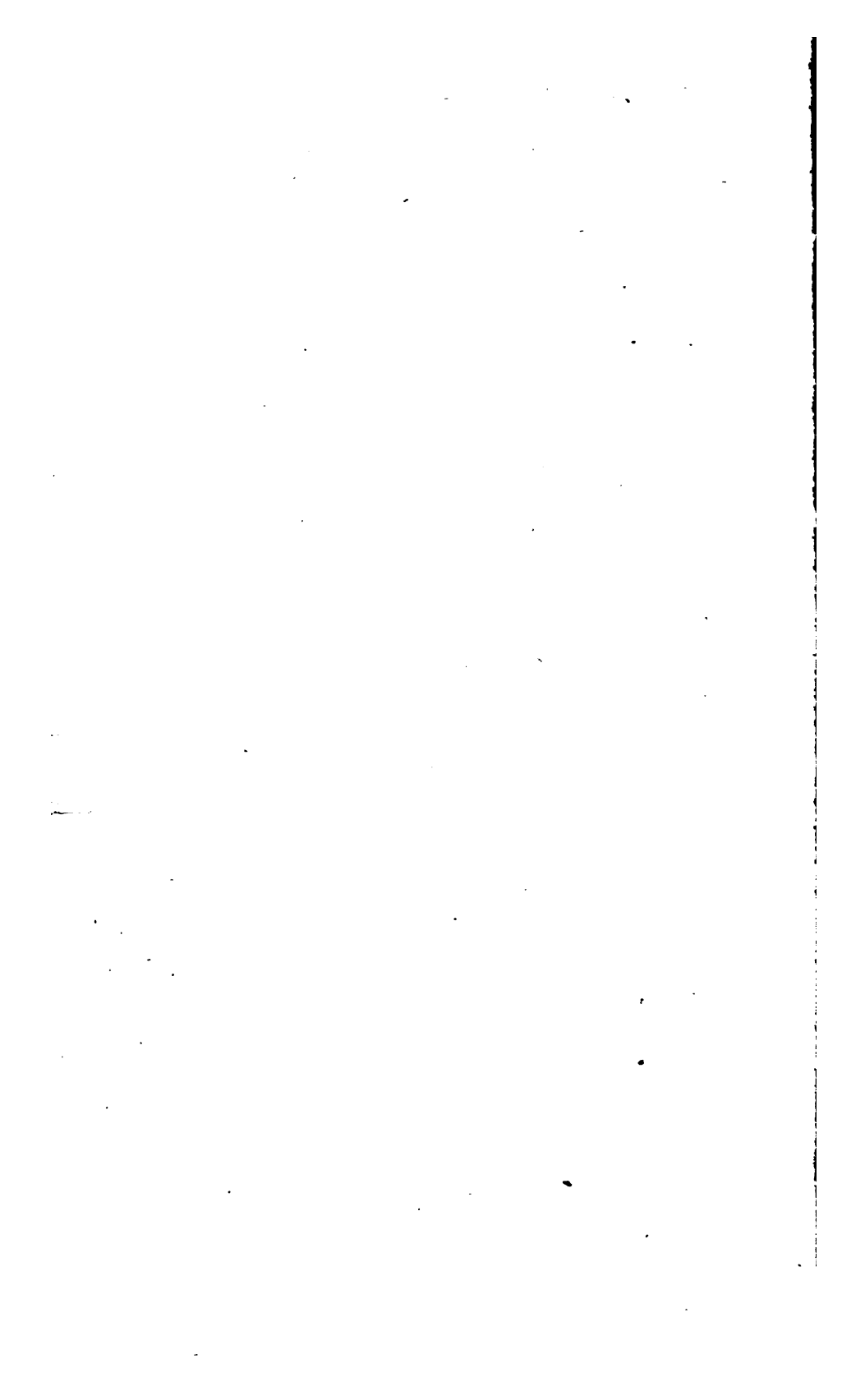
Rev. E. Beecher

THE
THIRTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY
FOR
Colonizing the Free People of Colour
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

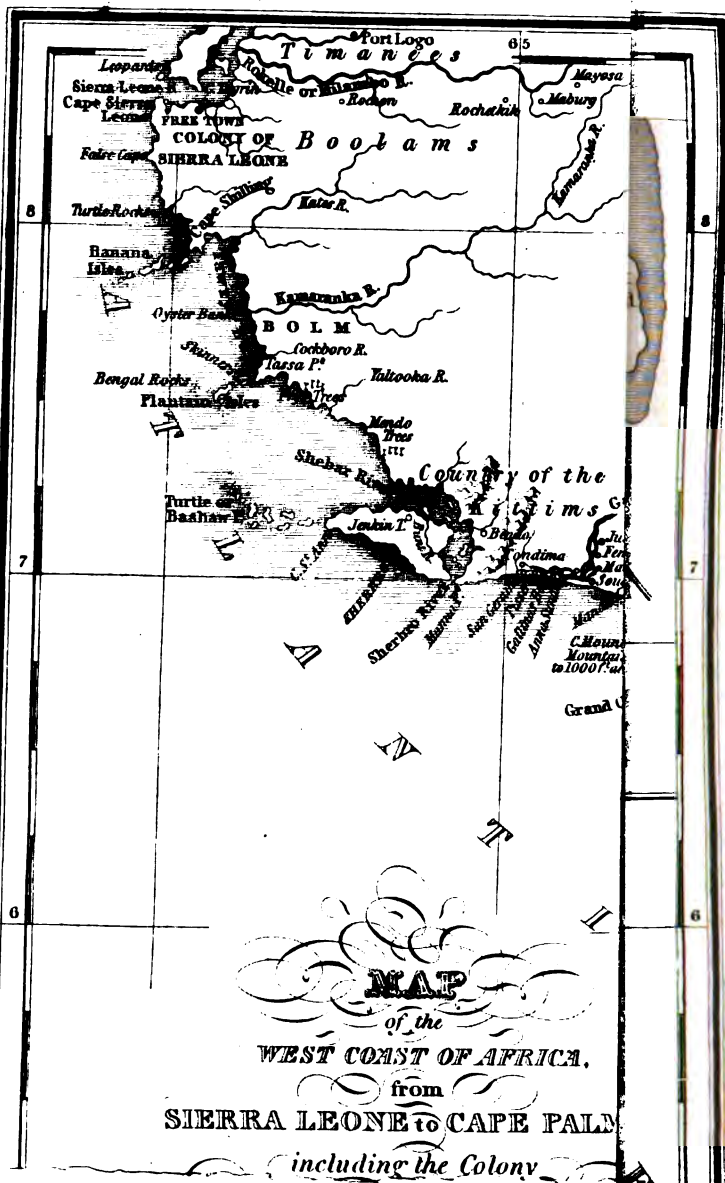
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WITH AN APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON:
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1830.

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PRINTED BY JAMES G. DUNN, GEORGETOWN, D. C.







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Wm. B. Becken, &c
J. Becken

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
AT THEIR
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Society held its Annual Meeting on Monday evening, the 18th of January, at the Capitol, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The ample room, so kindly granted to the Society, was, at an early hour, filled to overflowing, with citizens and strangers from every quarter of the Union, and at seven o'clock the HON. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, was called to the Chair. An appropriate prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. LAURIE.

The following gentlemen appeared as Delegates from the Auxiliary Societies :

From the Society of Canfield, Trumbull county, Ohio.

The Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

From the Indiana State Society.

The Hon. WILLIAM HENDRICKS.

From the Society of Newark, N. J.

The Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

From the St. Clairsville and Belmont Co. Society, Ohio.

The Hon. B. RUGGLES.

From the Society at Pittsburg, Penn.

The Hon. WILLIAM MARKS.

From the Society of Hampton County, Mass.

The Hon. ISAAC C. BATES.

From the Society in Wilmington, Delaware.

The Hon. ARNOLD NAUDAIN.

From the Society in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Hon. JACOB BURNET.

From the Washington County Society, in Penn.

The Hon. W. M'CREEERY.

From the Societies of Crawford and Erie Counties, Penn.

The Hon. THOMAS H. SILL.

From the State Society of Vermont.

The Hon. BENJAMIN SWIFT.

From the Society of Zanesville, Ohio.

The Hon. WILLIAM IRVIN.

From the State Society of Maryland.

The Hon. B. C. HOWARD,

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

From the Society in New York.

G. P. DISOSWAY, Esq.

From the Society in Alexandria, D. C.

Rev. Mr. JACKSON, and HUGH SMITH, Esq.

From the Society in Georgetown, D. C.

JOEL CRUTTENDEN, Esq.

SAMUEL MCKENNEY, Esq.

ROBERT P. DUNLOP, Esq.

The Annual Report was then read by the Secretary, Mr GURLEY.

The following resolutions were then adopted :

On motion by the Hon. Mr. IRVIN, of Ohio :

Resolved, That the Report just read be received and printed.

General WALTER JONES then rose, and, in a very appropriate and impressive speech, of some minutes, portrayed the high character of the venerable President of the Society, Judge WASHINGTON, and eloquently expressed the grief which not himself only, but the Society and country have deeply felt, for the loss of private virtue and public worth which has been sustained by his death. He then offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That this Society entertain a deep sense of the loss which it has sustained by the decease of its venerable President, the Hon. BUSHROD WASHINGTON, and that it will cherish an affectionate remembrance of his intellectual and moral worth.

Mr. KEE stated that he had just been requested to discharge a duty which it was impossible for him to decline.

It was to propose a Resolution, calling on this meeting to do honour to the memory of one who had given his life to the cause of African Colonization—who had forsaken friends, kindred, and country, and the fairest prospects of fame and happiness, to fulfil the dangerous and honourable duty to which he had devoted himself, and in which he had fallen !

As a member of the Board of Managers, where the zeal and talents of Dr. Richard Randall, (the lamented individual to whom the resolution referred) had been so conspicuous, it was grateful to his feelings to be permitted to call for this tribute of respect to his memory. It was still more grateful to him, and still more his duty, as a native of Maryland, to offer a resolution which endeavoured to express and to record the worth of him whom Maryland had given to the cause of this Society. He was proud to know how early and earnest an interest that State had manifested for the success of this work of patriotism and benevolence. The means of making the Society's first experiment on the African coast, he well remembered, were chiefly furnished, and with a zeal and readiness that did them honour, by the liberal inhabitants of her principal City—that City which has so recently received our thanks for another contribution to our Treasury. But, Maryland deserves to be remembered, on this occasion, for far richer gifts than those of treasure—she has given us her sons. Her small metropolis, small in extent and population, but great in the estimation and affections of all who have had the happiness to know it—her small metropolis has afforded two noble sacrifices to this cause of humanity. Nor has Maryland ceased to be prodigal of such gifts, when such a cause demands them.—Another of her sons is now proceeding to the same scenes of peril, and has offered talents, health, and life, to the service of that cause in which his brethren have honorably fallen !

If time permitted he would be glad (he said) to show why it was that Maryland felt this distinguished interest in the success of this enterprise—why it was that she *should* feel it. He could, however, at present, only hint at the principal cause which had produced, and would continue to produce, this feeling. She was a border State—a slave State binding on a free State, a situation which both enabled and compelled her to compare the advantages and disadvantages of their respective institutions. She was, moreover, in a situation which enabled her to see that a change of system, greatly and evidently to her benefit, was within her power—that there was an evil, which, however irremediable elsewhere, could be removed, and was in fact removing from her. Therefore she looked, and well might she look, to Colonization and to Colonization alone. To abolition she could not look and need not look. Whatever that scheme may have done, heretofore, in the States now free, it had done nothing and could do nothing in the slave States for the cause of humanity. This

subject he rejoiced to know was now better understood, and all began to see that it was wiser and safer to remove, by Colonization, a great and otherwise insuperable impediment to emancipation, than to act upon the subject of emancipation itself. Maryland, it must be expected, will avail herself of her advantages, will profit by the lessons she is compelled to learn. All that can be required of her, by others who are differently situated, is that she will do this, (as she may and will) with justice to them, carefully avoiding every measure which may injure those, who, from the difference in their situation and circumstances, have different interests and different duties, interfering in no other way with the institutions of others than by silently and safely teaching them what she has silently and safely learned—that a slave State, bordering on a free State, need not long continue such, *cannot* long continue such.

He would not, however, detain the meeting upon this subject. He had only risen to ask the meeting to express their regret for the loss of Dr. RANDALL, and their affection and respect for his memory, by passing the resolution he now submitted :

Resolved, That this Society will cherish a sincere and affectionate remembrance of Dr. RICHARD RANDALL, late Colonial Agent of Liberia, and that the Board of Managers be authorized to cause a monument to be erected in the Colony, in commemoration of his talents and his worth.

Gen. JOHN MASON, after some appropriate remarks, enforcing the importance of exciting the free coloured population of our country to efforts for the purpose of securing the means of defraying the expense of their transportation to Liberia, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted :

Whereas the Society, by means of the liberal contributions of its friends, has been enabled so to plant and foster the settlements it has made in Liberia, that they are now in a condition sufficiently prosperous to ensure to the Free People of Colour, in this country, advantages universally acknowledged; and it is but reasonable that those disposed hereafter to join these settlements, and have the means, should defray the expense of their own transportation—

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Board of Managers to devise such a system as, in their judgment, may be best calculated to increase the number of settlers of the proper character, by applying the funds of the Society to the transportation of those only who are unable to pay for it, and by inviting to emigrate, in consideration of other facilities, such as may be able to

meet that expense, on condition that they pay the cost of their own transportation.

G. W. P. CURTIS, Esq. of Arlington, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the measures adopted by the State Colonization Society of Kentucky, of preparing a memorial to Congress, (to be circulated for signatures among the citizens,) soliciting aid to the object of this Society, merits the entire approbation of the Parent Institution; and that other State Societies, and our friends generally, be requested to imitate this example.

After reading his resolution, Mr. C. addressed the Chair :

Sir, said Mr. CURTIS, this voice from the West, the great and powerful West, comes freshly and pleasantly o'er our senses. Like the vernal breezes, which reanimate all nature, these good tidings restore our hopes, sustain our confidence, and cheer us on our long and arduous way. Let the Atlantic region respond, and let its voice be heard even to those shades where a retired statesman, giving the ardent energies of his talents, and the weight of his influence, in labours for our weal, promotes and prospers the objects of this laudable Institution. Sir, this distinguished individual, though in retirement, should not be forgotten. He has been a good soldier in our cause, has grown grey in our ranks, and for his early, long, and generous services, deserves to be held in sincere and honoured recollection!

Sir, the fast spreading influences of this Institution, show that we are gathering friends to its cause, and golden opinions which reach us from many quarters. They show, too, Sir, the march, the all-powerful march of the human mind—the force of opinion. Will you stay that mighty force? As well, Sir, might you, with the tiny hand of infancy, expect to bend the bow of Ulysses! When this subtle power first invades us, it is by stealth, without exciting our fear or wonder; but soon, like that tropic gale, which, first appearing but as a speck in the horizon, speedily becomes a whole Heaven of clouds—it bursts, with overwhelming and resistless fury, bearing along with it, in wide and devastating course, all that may be within the scope of its influence!

'Tis strange, "nay passing strange," Sir, that, while in our honest endeavours for the success of our good cause, we have steadily pursued our onward way, trusting for our guerdon to the approbation of the liberal and humane, we have been most ungenerously assailed, and phials of wrath poured, and in "no stinted stream," upon our devoted heads, by those veritable Southrons, who, above all other persons, this Institution can, and will, most essentially serve. They tell us, that when our journal reaches their dwellings, the affrighted mother clasps yet more closely the babe to her breast, scared at the daggers which gleam in every line of our proceedings! Sir, 'tis the air-drawn dagger of Macbeth which they behold, and like

which, when they attempt to "clutch it," it will fade from their grasp; and, while, with the chieftain of Dunsinane, they may bid an "unreal mockery hence," let them reflect upon the real dagger, which has been rankling in their bosoms for an hundred years, and still rankles there. And is there no balm in Gilead? Yes! Here, Sir—here, in the wholesome influences of this noble charity, is there alone to be found that soothing balm, and effective antidote, which can heal so deep and dangerous a wound. I may be allowed to speak somewhat feelingly on this theme, having the honour to be affectionately remembered, in divers of the writings of my brother Southrons, on such matters.

How remarkable are the strong currents of prejudice, which set so many and counter ways. It was but yesterday this Institution was accused of interfering with the rights of slave property—to-day we find that very property (not of our seeking) interfering with us; and we, who were to have been the purloiners of these human articles have them now offered to our acceptance, "without money and without price;" and, the rare spectacle is afforded, in this our very morning of life, of numbers of slaves waiting on our ways, their bonds ready to be, by their masters, knocked off, and they, free as air, to crowd the decks of the few barks our limited means enable us to freight for Liberia. Sir, be the spirit of prophecy my fame! Did I not foretell, in this very palace, in by-gone years, that Emancipation would follow in the train of Colonization? Behold! already they are beginning to go hand in hand. 'Tis the only possible mode of Emancipation, at once safe and rational, that human ingenuity can devise. Colonization, to be correct, must be beyond seas—Emancipation, with the liberated to remain on this side of the Atlantic, is but an act of dreamy madness!

There are those, Sir, who ask—and could not a quarter century cease and determine the two great evils? These are young minds who behold every thing through the false and flattering medium of youth, when hope is buoyant, and when we are ardent in our expectations of pleasure or good. You and I, my dear Sir, on whom the frost of time has fallen rather perceptibly, would say a *century*. And now, let me ask, could ever a century, in the whole course of human affairs, be better employed? When the faithful historian shall record the rise and progress, the decline and fall of this great Empire, my life on it, the century which embraces in its annals the annihilation of slavery will be the most among, I trust, the many, brilliant epochs, in the history of our country!

Will you permit me, for a brief space, to introduce you, Sir, to the realms of Fancy. Suppose the Genius of Emigration, bringing with him the Learning, the Arts, and the History of the Old World, appears in his car to hover over this hemisphere, undetermined where to alight and fix his abode. Suppose he should descend in the South, on the soil

of the ancient and honoured mother of the commonwealths, and behold the gloom and silence which there reign around. The mansions which once held the magnates of the land—who, if they were the pomp, were, too, the moral and intellectual pride of the Old Dominion—tottering with decay, exhibiting melancholy mementoes of fallen greatness! Sir, he would readily conceive with what besom of destruction this once flourishing land had been swept: Quickly reascending his car, the Genius would soar above the peaks of the Alleghany, where Nature reigns in all her primeval grandeur, and from thence behold the smiling regions of the West! Alighting in midst of a community, embracing a million of freemen, the amazed Genius would perceive the wonders which that favoured region alone exhibits, and when told, the countries you have left were old in civilization and the arts, while this was yet a howling wilderness, the abode of savage beasts, and “men more savage still than they,” the Genius would exclaim, ‘tis the work of giants—man could never have produced such stupendous changes. But, let him remember, Sir, that, in a state of freedom, man is possessed of a giant’s powers.—To conclude.—The Genius, content to abide in the favoured West, dismisses his car, and establishes his home and household gods, exclaiming, with the venerable Franklin, “*ubi libertas, ibi Patria!*”

While, Sir, I have thus “rendered unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsars,” in doing justice to the better destinies of my Western brethren, believe me, I am loyal to the South, aye “every inch” a Southron; in all her misfortunes, she is my country still; but, “*magna est veritas et prevalebit.*” We groan, Sir, under the evil entailed upon us by our ancient rulers. ‘Twas from England’s seeking to cram the ravenous and insatiate maw of her commercial monopoly, by the trade in that *nefarious weed of luxury* that our “woes unnumbered” have sprung. Would that the baneful plant had withered, ere it ever bloomed in our soil; for, in the evils it has caused to ages past, present, and to come, it is second only to the “apple that damned mankind.”

Let us pause, Sir, and pause to mourn! Let us assume the habiliments of sorrow, while we pay a passing tribute to the worth and memory of one, who, if not entitled to rank with the immortal discoverer that gave to Castile and Leon a new world, or him, whose adventurous anchor, first clinging to our soil, found our land so fair, he deemed it worthy to be named after his virgin queen, deserves to be ranked with the milder but not less admirable Pizarro, who won countries from the savage, rather by reason than arms, and preferred planting among the heathen the stainless banner of peace and good will to man, to the more renowned standard of conquest and dominion. But, although abounding “in the milk of human kindness,” in practice and profession a man of peace, Africa contained not a bolder lion, when the energies of our lamented friend were aroused to the necessity of war; and he defended the settlements

which he had formed in the spirit of kindness and conciliation toward the natives, with courage and conduct worthy the heroism of a Smith or a Standish.

Broken down by care, toils, and the severities of climate, he reached his native country only to prepare his grave; and, in pious resignation to the divine will, yielded up a life, the best years of which had been devoted to as noble a benefaction as ever adorned the annals of mankind. The gratitude of this Society has decreed, to its valued and lamented servant the monumental marble; but his grave would be honoured,

"Although no sculptured form should deck the place,
Or marble monument those ashes grace,
Still, for the deeds of worth, which he has done,
Would flowers unfading flourish o'er his tomb."

Like the Indies, which claimed the remains of her famed Columbus, Liberia will demand the ashes of her patriarch, and have them transferred to the shores where his virtues and services will live in ever grateful and endearing remembrance; and, in long distant day, when a noble superstructure of civil and religious liberty shall have risen from the foundation his parental hand first laid, and an infant Colony become a great and flourishing Empire—then, oh! then, Sir, will the future sons and daughters of Liberia, make pilgrimage to his tomb, and strew Africa's fairest flowers o'er the remains of her ASHMOX!

I trust that bright days are before us, and many and happy results will crown the labours of this noble charity, even up to the time when the poor natives of Africa will no longer crouch in their thickets, fearing the white man's approach, for the white man will soon tread that soil, not as heretofore, a human robber, but as a human benefactor. May a kind Providence guide our destinies, and speed this benevolent Institution, which can never cause to humanity a tear, and may give joy and happiness to millions!

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq. addressed the Chair, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I rise to offer a resolution, which present circumstances have made peculiarly appropriate to the present meeting. From the Report, which has just been read, it appears that the ladies of Baltimore, animated by the feeling which is now becoming universal throughout the land, presented, at the close of the last year, upwards of two thousand five hundred dollars to the Colonization Society. This was not the contribution of a few wealthy individuals, it was the aggregate amount produced by the personal industry of very many of our fair country-women, who gave their time, their talents, their ingenuity, and, above all, woman's active, enthusiastic and untiring zeal, to aid the cause of African Emancipation. It was not the first time that the ladies of Baltimore had lent their assistance to objects of a liberal and extended charity. Their exertions, in common with others of their country-women, in behalf of suffer-

ing Greece, and the benefit which Greece derived from those exertions, are too recent not to be remembered. Not circumscribed in its operation by the limits of their native land, their active benevolence extends itself to any of the human race whose wants may be relieved by its exercise.—The same hands which had, once before, joined to send succor to captive Greece, resumed again their disinterested labours in the cause of benighted Africa. Greece called to them from her distant isles, and her cries of anguish came so faintly that, except in woman's heart, they might have failed to find a responsive echo. But, Africa spoke to them from their very hearth stones—the evils, which required alleviation, were on every side. The Greek might have fought his way to freedom—the American African was hopeless of assistance, unless from the free will of those who held him in bondage; and, coming forth again from that retirement which is their peculiar and appropriate sphere, and which occasions like those in question can alone justify their leaving, the ladies of Baltimore listened to the prayers of Africa, as they had before done to those of Greece, and redoubled their efforts in behalf of the more immediate objects of their bounty. Nor was the pecuniary contribution, which I have mentioned, the only result of their labours. At the fair, which was held to dispose of the numerous products of their industry, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The contagion of benevolent feelings and sympathies spread from the fair vendors to crowds of purchasers, and hundreds became, for the first time, interested in the success of a Society of which they had before known nothing but the name, or which they had considered as chimerical in its object and inefficient in its results. Advocated by the generous, the pious and the beautiful, there are few institutions which can fail to acquire friends; and the Colonization Society, within the last year, has been so advocated in Baltimore. The moral influence of female zeal, exerted in a cause like this, can scarcely, I think, be too highly appreciated; and the day, now distant, may yet arrive, when Africa, then regenerated, recalling the memory of those to whom she was indebted for civilization and knowledge, may rank among her most efficient benefactors the women of America. Sensible of their influence, anxious to prolong it, and wishing, on the present occasion, to express to them the obligations of the Society for their past exertions, I submit the following resolution :

Resolved, That this Society is cheered and encouraged by the favour shown to it by our fair country-women, and that their generous efforts deserve the most cordial and heartfelt thanks.

The Hon. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN then addressed the Chair—

MR. PRESIDENT :—I beg leave to submit a few general remarks. The claims of the Colonization Society are increasing in interest and strength at every successive anniversary. The more this noble scheme develops itself, the more diversified become the aspects in which it awakens our admiration and conciliates our esteem.

The flourishing Colony, which has been planted on the shores of Africa, at its origin encountered not only privation, disease, and death, on that continent, but a singular weight of ridicule and opprobrium at home. It was counted by many as a brain-sick chimera of the wildest fanaticism, and certain discomfiture and defeat were predicted, with a confidence that would have staggered minds less resolute of purpose than those who dared to spread out the enterprise, and fearlessly maintain its practicability before the American people.

The storm is past, Sir; the trial has been had, and the results are as honorable to the authors as they are propitious to the interests of humanity. Scorn no longer points its finger, and the language of reproach is seldom heard more. So powerfully has this little settlement plead its own cause, that it has been deemed worthy of the patronage of legislative approbation; already have eleven of our State Legislatures extended their decided countenance, and commended it to the notice of our National Councils.

It has achieved collateral benefits that richly entitle it to our grateful consideration. At one period (and it was the most delicate and dangerous in its history) it encountered equal jealousy from the North and the South. The one arraigned it as a covert scheme, to rivet more effectually the chains of slavery, and the other denounced it as a disguised attempt to encroach upon the rights of property, and aggravate the dangers of an existing evil, by unseasonable and imprudent interference.

Thus assailed, this Society, while it meekly bore the common reproaches of both, unrolled its purposes, and so successfully urged the purity of its motives and the fairness of its views, that these prejudices have subsided. But the Northern States were led by the discussion, with more temperate feeling, to revert to the history of their own relations to the subject of slavery; and, as they turned over the pages, we found, Sir, that, tremendous as were the evils of slavery, we had no plea to make but guilty.—We could exhibit no charge against a sister State that did not implicate ourselves. If any difference existed, it was in extent merely, and that was the result not of principle but occasion. And no cause for superior complacency was to be found in our earlier systems of emancipation. This great revolution, in a whole nation of separate and distinct men, could be accomplished with perfect safety, and comparatively trifling sacrifices of property. Yes, Sir, I ascribe it chiefly to the kindly influence of this Society that the indiscriminate clamours, once so liberally dealt out, have all died away. I hail the return of better feelings, of juster views. We, now, Sir, regard the mischief as of common and universal concern. The language of harsh and unjust crimination and reproach, is succeeded by that of sympathy and kindness.

There is a moral sublimity and beauty in this enterprise that deserves the favourable consideration of every patriot and statesman. It is not only a fountain of light, that will shed its healthful beams over the degraded

African tribes, but it will reflect a moral influence upon ourselves, pappious to the best hopes of freedom. It is a living monument of philanthropy that we have elevated to the vision of an admiring world, that will most happily nourish the principles and cherish the spirit of enlightened liberty !

Wherefore is it, that, by so many means, we carefully perpetuate the memory of our revolution—that, by monumental and historical records, we anxiously endeavour to keep alive the recollection of all that eventful story? Wherefore is it, that among all enlightened nations, where freedom has ever found an abode, we perceive the like concern? Plainly, Sir, because the great mass of the people have not the time to cultivate, as matters of morals and science, those principles, but need some palpable and striking manifestations to arrest their attention. They have minds to apprehend and hearts to appreciate their value, when, by some prominent and tangible object, you exhibit their nature and operation. And where, Sir, permit me to inquire, where, in all the earth, can there be found a nobler, grander spectacle, than that of a great and free people, planting on the shores of a distant continent, the germs of a future Empire of redeemed, liberated captives, and directing its counsels and cares to establish a government upon kindred principles with our own? But, this is not its only feature to admire. It is to illustrate and perpetuate the reputation of our justice, also. We have committed a mighty trespass. Africa has a heavy claim against us—it is a long and bloody catalogue of outrage and oppression—the report of our National crime has gone up to Heaven. It rose, Sir, upon the groans and tears of her kidnapped men—the infernal horrors of the slave ship have, in ten thousand instances, wrung from distracted bosoms the cry for vengeance, and there is a just God to hear and regard it ! On the front of this blessed scheme of humanity is inscribed, in better than golden characters—*Recompense to the injured !* And where is the American heart that does not rejoice to render it ? Granted, that it has a feeble commencement. In the impartial administration of the Infinite Judge, the desire to do justly is approved, and the practice of this virtue, commensurate with ability, is alone expected.

But, in truth, the progress of the Colony takes away the reproach of feebleness. It numbers now about fifteen hundred souls. True, incredulity inquires, with seeming triumph, what impression can such meagre materials produce upon an evil of such great and increasing magnitude ? Nothing but the wildest extravagance, argues the adversaries, can entertain the hope of any beneficial results. To meet the exigency you need a giant's strength, and you vainly employ an infant in its cradle.

All history repels the charge, and gives to your hopes, Sir, the stability of soberness and truth. Let it be remembered, that less than ten years efforts of private charity, and that very scanty, have located, under a happy constitution, and in the most flourishing temporal circumstances, fifteen hundred freemen !

Recur to the annals of any colony that first broke ground in this Western World, and their contrast with this will astonish us—fifteen hundred rescued captives, on the heights of Liberia, looking out upon the broad face of day, with the animated elevation of conscious freemen; and yet, many among us are slow to believe, when it was only about one hundred of devoted spirits that first kindled the flame of liberty on the Plymouth rock. Yes, Sir, only the fifteenth part braved the wild waste of waters, and a whole hemisphere of savage foes to oppose them—sickness, desertion, and death to dismay them—yet, Sir, they cast their fortunes here—they struck up the lights of civil and religious liberty, that penetrated these western forests—that have been enlarging and expanding until these whole Heavens are illumined, and twelve millions of freemen live to honor their unshrinking firmness and patriotic patience.

Every comparison, with kindred enterprises, through all past time, leaves no cause for despondency. Let us go forward, Sir: it is a nation's interest. It deserves, and I hope will soon receive, a nation's patronage. And, in particular reference to the resolution which I have the honour to submit, while the reverend Clergy of our country deserve our best thanks, we may confidently look to them, Sir, for prayerful co-operation, as the ministers of that blessed gospel, that proclaims "liberty to the captives and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound."

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to such Clergymen as have, during the year past, invited the attention of their congregations to the objects of this Institution, and taken up collections in its behalf, and that they be respectfully and earnestly requested to continue to it the encouragement of their efforts.

On motion by the Rev. Dr. LAURIE,

Resolved, That this Society has observed, with great pleasure, the recent establishment of State Societies in New York and Indiana, and that they earnestly recommend it to their friends in those States, where such Societies do not already exist, to adopt measures for their organization without delay.

The Rev. Mr. DUNN then rose, and, in a brief but eloquent speech, expressed the pleasure which he felt at the progress already made by the Society, and his unwavering belief that the apprehensions, interests, and religion of the Southern States, would contribute their united influence to promote the success and triumph of this Institution. He adverted, feelingly, to the condition of Africa, and to the light and moral beauty which it might be expected the scheme of Colonization would spread over the dark and melancholy features of that continent. He then moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the efforts of the several Auxiliary Societies,

during the past year, merit the warmest thanks of this Institution.

On motion of G. P. DISOSWAY, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institution be offered to those individuals who have subscribed on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. to raise \$100,000 for this Society, and that to this plan the attention of the liberal and wealthy be earnestly solicited.

On motion by the Right Reverend Bishop CHASE,

Resolved, That the warmest thanks of this Society be presented to R. Smith, Esq. the Treasurer, for the continuance of his able and important services.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society for their distinguished liberality and efforts in providing the means required to fit out an expedition with emigrants to Liberia.

The Society then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year.

The Hon. CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, was then chosen President of the Society, and the following gentlemen were added to the list of Vice-Presidents :

Hon. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut.

* THOMAS S. GRIMKE, Esq. of Charleston, S. C.

Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.

The other officers remain the same as during the last year.

On motion by Rev. Dr. LAUBIE,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Hon. C. F. MERCER, for the dignity and ability with which he has presided during this evening.

* This gentleman, though a decided friend to the Society, has declined the office of Vice-President.

OFFICERS.

HON. CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia.

HON. HENRY CLAY, of Lexington, Kentucky.

COL. HENRY RUTGERS, of New York.

HON. JOHN C. HERBERT, of Maryland.

ROBERT RALSTON, Esq. of Philadelphia.

GEN. JOHN MASON, of Georgetown, D. C.

SAMUEL BAYARD, Esq. of New Jersey.

ISAAC MCKIM, Esq. of Maryland.

GEN. JOHN HARTWELL COCKE, of Virginia.

RT. REV. BISHOP WHITE, of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM H. FITZHUGH, Esq. of Virginia.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Boston.

HON. CHARLES F. MERCER, of Virginia.

JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. of Yale College.

General LAFAYETTE, of France.

HON. JOHN MARSHALL, of Virginia.

HON. RICHARD RUSH, of Washington City.

BISHOP MCKENDREE.

PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq. of Maryland.

DOCTOR THOMAS C. JAMES, of Philadelphia.

HON. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut.

HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.

Managers.

FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq.

COL. HENRY ASHTON,

WALTER JONES, Esq.

DR. THOMAS HENDERSON,

REV. JAMES LAURIE, D. D.

REV. JOHN N. CAMPBELL,

REV. S. B. BALCH, D. D.

W. W. SEATON, Esq.

REV. O. B. BROWN,

SAML. H. SMITH, Esq.

REV. WILLIAM HAWLEY,

REV. WM. RYLAND.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary.*

RICHARD SMITH, Esq. *Treasurer.*

JOHN UNDERWOOD, Esq. *Recorder.*

REPORT.

IN the mysterious wisdom of Providence, the Managers of the American Colonization Society are again compelled, at the commencement of their Annual Report, to announce the decease of individuals eminently devoted to the cause of this Institution, the loss of whose influence and exertions not this Society only, but Africa, will long deplore.

The Venerable President of this Society, the Hon. BUSHROD WASHINGTON, expired, in Philadelphia, on the 26th of November. Called, unanimously, at the origin of this Institution, to preside over its concerns, he gave to it not merely the influence of his opinion, and the weight of his name, but, repeatedly, by liberal pecuniary contributions, evinced his intense interest in the object which it was established to promote. Nor, as a profound and sagacious statesman only did he contemplate this object, but with the enlarged views of a philanthropist, and the expanded benevolence and pious confidence of a christian. In an address, delivered at the First Annual Meeting of the Society, he remarks, "amongst all the magnificent plans, carrying on for the improvement and happiness of mankind, in many parts of the world, there is, perhaps, none upon which we may more confidently implore the blessing of Heaven, than that in which we are now associated. Whether we consider the grandeur of the object, or the wide sphere of philanthropy which it embraces; or, whether we view the present state of its progress, under the auspices of this Society, and under the obstacles which might have been ex-

pected from the cupidity of many, we may discover, in each, a certain pledge, that the same benignant hand which has made these preparatory arrangements, will crown our efforts with success." Too familiar with the history of great achievements to expect their accomplishment without the occasional experience of calamity, those trying events, which might have broken the resolution of a weaker mind, proved to his but the exciting causes of more determined and energetic effort.

The Managers feel it impossible to present to this meeting even an outline of the character of this eminent man. Occupying, for more than thirty years, a seat in the highest Judicial Tribunal of our country; exhibiting, on all occasions, the attributes of a sound, comprehensive, and learned mind; fulfilling his arduous duties with rigid integrity and cloudless honour; no words of ours can increase the public regret for his loss, or add to the brightness of his fame.

The Society has also been called, during the year, to mourn the loss of one of its Vice-Presidents, Doctor RICHARD FIELD, of Virginia, a gentleman of distinguished benevolence, and who had shown himself deeply and strongly interested in the scheme of African Colonization.

At the last Anniversary of the Society, it was the painful duty of this Board to offer their tribute of sorrow and affection to the memory of ASHMUN! Hardly had time begun to allay the grief occasioned by his death, when the decease of his successor opens anew the wounds of affliction, and demolishes again the fair fabric of our hopes! The late Colonial Agent, Doctor RICHARD RANDALL, died in the Colony of Liberia, on the 19th of April. Having become deeply interested in the success of this Society; and, as a member of the Board of Managers, (to the proceedings of which he brought the resources of a discriminating and vigorous mind) familiar with its plans and operations; and, having admired, even to enthusiasm, the virtues and

deeds of his predecessor; when Ashmun fell, Dr. Randall unhesitatingly offered himself to occupy his arduous but honourable station. He left this country in November, and entered upon his duties, as Colonial Agent, on the 22d of the next month. The hope had been cherished, that his medical knowledge would have imposed, at least, a temporary restraint upon the activity and energy of his mind, and that no motives would have induced him to neglect the precautions indispensable for safety amid the untried influence of the African climate. But, delay, in the work before him, was not to be endured by his high and generous spirit. From his first attack of fever he had nearly recovered, when he was again reduced, in consequence of exposure, for four hours, on the deck of a schooner belonging to the United States (and which had stranded on the bar of the river) while the waves occasionally broke over him, and he stood, unprotected, under the intense beams of an African sun.—Again he became convalescent, and again his disease excited by anxious and unremitted labours. Once more the unfavourable symptoms retire, and he is revived by the indications of returning health. Sickness appears among the newly arrived emigrants, by the Harriet, and all his thoughts and energies are aroused for their relief. The dictates of prudence—the remonstrances of friends—and every consideration of personal safety are forgotten and disregarded, in his incessant and untiring efforts to alleviate the afflictions and preserve the lives of others. An inflammation of the brain is the consequence; and he dies, the victim of an enthusiasm, which it is impossible not both to admire and regret!

Thus fell, at the age of thirty-three, on his chosen field of action, Dr. Richard Randall, a man eminently devoted to the cause of this Society, and who, by natural endowments, education, knowledge of mankind, candour and philanthropy of sentiment, and remarkable resolution and force of character, was admirably qualified to awaken the energies,

and administer the government, of the Colony of Liberia. Though denied the opportunity of exhibiting, in Africa, to any great extent, the wisdom of his plans, and the power of his talents, he yet accomplished enough to show how well founded were the expectations entertained of his success. Deeply engraven, on many hearts, is the memory of his worth; and, when Africa shall have risen from her sufferings and degradation, when her sons shall exult in the light of freedom and of truth, his name shall be honoured among those of her distinguished benefactors, and be held in affectionate and perpetual remembrance.

Nor here, without manifest impropriety, could the Managers pass, unnoticed, the sudden and melancholy decease of the Rev. **LOTT CARY**, Vice-Agent of the Colony, a man who, in defiance of circumstances the most unfavourable to improvement, rose to an elevation of usefulness and honour which could be claimed by very few individuals of a more favoured race. Mr. Cary was born a slave, near Richmond, Virginia; and, in early life, his mind was not only darkened by ignorance but degraded by vice. Religion changed his character and his destiny. With hardly any aid from others, he taught himself to read and write; and, by singular fidelity and ability, while employed at the tobacco warehouse, in Richmond, he was enabled to ransom himself and two children, by the payment of \$ 850. Having become a preacher in the Baptist Church, and evinced his desire to promote Christianity in Africa, by contributing, probably, more than any other person, to the establishment of the African Missionary Society in Richmond, (which, for fourteen years, has given, annually, to that object, from 100 to 450 dollars,) he embarked in the second vessel which was employed by this Society to convey emigrants to the Colony.

So appalling were the circumstances of the early Colonists immediately after landing at Cape Montserado, that, but for the resolution and energy of Mr. Cary, most, if not

all, would have returned to Sierra Leone. With dauntless courage, during the war with the natives, in 1822, he maintained his post; and, subsequently, amid all the trials of the early emigrants, he evinced a readiness to devote his time, his talents, and his property, to the promotion of the public good. His services, in behalf of the sick in the Colony, were invaluable; and, for a long time, were rendered without hope of reward. In September, 1826, Mr. Cary was elected Vice-Agent of the Colony; and, in March, 1828, the administration of affairs was entrusted to his hands, by Mr. Ashmun, in full confidence that his best efforts would be invariably and anxiously directed to preserve order, excite industry, and advance the general happiness. His conduct, while for six months, he stood at the head of the Colony, showed him worthy of this confidence, and proved both the strength of his judgment and the moral worth of his character.

The features of Mr. Cary were altogether African. He was diffident, and showed no disposition to push himself into notice. His words were few, simple, direct, and appropriate. His conversation indicated rapidity and clearness of thought, and an ability to comprehend the great and variously-related principles of Religion and Government. While the African race is regarded by some as destitute of those qualities, and incapable of those actions, which adorn and dignify humanity, we rejoice that it has pleased Providence, by another bright example, to vindicate their claims to all the privileges and honours of our nature.

The Managers cannot close this melancholy statement without recording, with painful regret, the death of ABUDUHL RAHHAHMAN, the unfortunate Moorish Prince. For some account of this remarkable individual, the Managers refer to their last Report. From the relation which he sustained to a powerful chief, in the interior, and his acquaintance with the Arabic language, great hopes were entertained that he would extend the knowledge and promote

the commercial interests of the Colony. But, it has pleased God, to teach us not to trust for success, in the instruments of our selection, but, in his own unerring wisdom and omnipotent power. It is enough that we have his approbation, in our work; that, what he approves, he has promised to bless; and, that the laws of nature are less stable than his Truth.

The late Colonial Agent, Dr. Randall, left the United States in November, 1828, and arrived at the Colony on the 22d of the next month. Of Monrovia, he writes; its situation is as delightful as can be imagined, and it enjoys the most important commercial advantages. In the stores of this place, he remarks, there are, at this time, not less than the value of 70,000 dollars in goods and African produce; and, twice that amount, if we include all the convertible property in the settlement.

The trade of Monrovia is already considerable, and daily increases, both in its capital and the number of vessels employed on the coast. We have now, besides six or eight smaller decked vessels, two larger schooners, the one above thirty, the other above forty tons, employed in the coasting trade. I presume the exports from this place may be estimated at 60 or 70,000 dollars. In addition to this, our Colony has afforded facilities to American merchants, trading on the coast, to three times that amount.

With the condition and prospects of the Agricultural Villages he was highly gratified; and the description which he has given of their well constructed houses, flourishing plantations, and prospects, not merely of securing the means of subsistence, but of rising to competency, and even wealth, entirely agree with the representations which had previously been made to the Board. The lands, he observes, in these settlements, are of the very best quality, admirably adapted to the cultivation of sugar and cotton, and equal, in every respect, to those most valued on the Southern rivers of the United States.

Very considerable improvements have been made, during the present year, in the buildings of the Colony, particularly at Monrovia; new and substantial ones have been erected; others are commenced, and the Town on the Cape now exhibits a beautiful and imposing appearance.

It was stated in the last Report that the ship Harriet was chartered, and nearly ready to sail with emigrants to the Colony. In this vessel (which left Norfolk on the 9th of February, and arrived at the Colony on the 17th of March) embarked a respectable company of 160 persons from Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina; between 40 and 50 of whom were slaves liberated, on the condition, and for the express purpose, of colonization in Liberia. Some who took passage in this vessel had long been free and acquired considerable property; and nearly all were recommended as industrious in their habits and exemplary in their conduct. Unfortunately, the instructions from the Board to the Colonial Agent, which were to have been transmitted by the Harriet, and in which the importance of removing the passengers, by this ship, without delay, to Millsburg, were left behind; and to this, perhaps, may the unusual mortality which fell upon them, be in some degree attributed. But, there were other and more powerful causes: The indisposition which they at first experienced was slight, from which, having partially recovered, they regarded the danger as past; and, by imprudent exposures to the weather, and a free indulgence in tropical fruits, excited far more severe and fatal disease. Nor, should it be forgotten, that, at this period, both the Colonial Agent and Doctor Mechlin, were themselves reduced by fever; and, of course, incapable of rendering to others the full aid of medical talent and attention. When we consider the combined influence of these causes—that twenty-six out of the hundred and sixty, who sailed in the Harriet, should, in the course of a few months, have died, gives more reason for regret than surprise. Indeed, had these causes no existence, it

would be consonant, neither with reason nor experience, to expect to effect the objects of this Society, without the trial of dark and calamitous events.

In regard to the general health of the Colony; Doctor Randall observes, in a letter, dated the 28th December, 1828—"The climate, during this month, is most delightful. Though this is regarded as the sickly season, we have but little disease, and none of an alarming character." In February, Doctr. Mechlin writes—"This month, although called, by those resident here, the sickly season, has not, to judge from the few cases of illness that have come under my notice, merited that appellation. Indeed, I do not know any part of the United States, where the proportion of the sick is not fully as great as here; nor are the cases of a refractory nature, almost all yielding to medicine." In April the same gentleman having mentioned the prevalence of fever among the newly arrived emigrants, adds—"I never saw any fever in the United States yield more readily to medicine than the country fever, among the emigrants, at this season." In August he writes, "that only four or five cases of sickness exist, and that at no time had health been more generally enjoyed."

Attempts have been made, during the year, to penetrate into the interior—ascertain the soil, features, and resources of the country, and open a friendly communication with the more powerful and remote native tribes. As might have been expected, the enterprising spirit of Doctor Randall prompted him, as soon after his arrival as possible, to make an excursion up the River St. Pauls.

The clear waters of this river, revealing its bottom from the depth of thirty feet—its high and broken banks, covered with the richest and most variegated verdure—the native villages, their thatched huts intermingled with the broad green leaf of the plantain—the recent foot-prints of the elephant—the artificial prairie, once the seat of a populous settlement, now adorned only by a few palm trees, lifting

their majestic trunks to the height of nearly one hundred feet, excited his astonishment and admiration. Several of the Colonists have, for the purposes of trade, visited King Boatswain's Town, situated, by the present route, about 150 miles, (which, it is believed, may be reduced to 120,) in the interior, which is represented as containing 1000 houses, well fortified, and capable of bringing 8000 armed men to its defence. The country beyond abounds in gold, and is believed to be the only one intervening between Boatswain's and Foota Jallou (the territory of the Foolabs, extremely rich, and whence much of the trade of Sierra Leone has been derived): after passing the falls, near Millsburg, the St. Pauls appears to be unobstructed and navigable, to within twenty-five miles of the town; and, as Boatswain evinces the most friendly dispositions towards the Colony, this river may be expected, at no remote day, to become the channel of a lucrative trade. The path to this town lies, for most of the way, through immense forests, filled with herds of elephants, and other animals; but, for twenty miles, the country is open, and well cultivated, with numerous cattle, and some horses.

Boatswain is thought worthy of confidence; and he has solicited, with some anxiety, the establishment of a factory in his town, and offered to send his people to aid in the transportation thither of goods.

In their last Report, the Managers expressed their belief that the Colony possessed ample means of defence. In his first communication, Dr. Randall gave his opinion, that these means were inadequate to the purpose, and proposed to re-build the fortifications, on an improved plan, should it meet the approbation of the Board. By the latest accounts this work is very far advanced, and its speedy completion may be expected.

The factories established by Mr. Ashmun, at various points on the coast, and which were made, under his administration, to contribute, very essentially, to the support

of the Colony, were found, by Dr. Randall, in a languishing state; and, indeed, so small advantage had, for some months, been derived from them, that he was led to question the expediency of their continuance. We are glad to learn, however, that there is now a fairer prospect of their usefulness. "I find," observes Dr. Mechlin, "that the factory at Grand Bassa, is the means of our exercising a considerable influence over a large tract of country; the chiefs have petitioned that it should remain, and promised, in such case, to pay their debts, and have nothing to do with the slave trade, and to permit no slaves to be sold on their territory."

Previously to Dr. Randall's arrival in the Colony, the recaptured Africans had been located, by Mr. Cary, in a separate settlement, at a little distance in the interior from the Half-way Farms, on Stockton Creek. With the improvements which they had made, in the course of three months, Dr. Randall was delighted; and their comfortable houses, enclosed lots, and luxuriant crops of vegetables, showed the advantages of their situation and the industry of their habits. The Managers are happy to state that a company of about one hundred recaptured Africans, mostly able-bodied men, who had been brought into Florida, have, during the last summer, been sent out by the United States' government to join their brethren in the Colony, and strengthen the work of their hands. Hitherto this class of the settlers have contributed no small share of service to the Colony; and, we trust, the benefits which it will confer upon them, will prove an ample reward.

The system of education in the Colony has remained, for most of the year, without any special improvement. Both Sabbath and day schools exist throughout the Colony, and many native children seek to enjoy their advantages. No want, however, more urgent has existed, in the Colony, than that of teachers, well qualified by education and habit, to enlighten, with various knowledge, and by a judicious

discipline, the excitement of noble desires, and the inculcation of correct and honourable sentiments, to form the character of the youthful mind. The Managers have observed, with pleasure, a resolution of the Synod of Virginia to establish a high school in Liberia; and, they are happy to learn, that Joseph Shipherd, a coloured teacher, who formerly conducted, with success, a school in Richmond, and who took passage in the Harriet, is ready to give his whole time to the business of instruction. The Board are still more gratified to state, that Mr. J. B. Ruswurm, a young man of colour, who received his education at Bowdoin College, Maine, left this country for the Colony a few months ago, for the express purpose of superintending and improving the system of education. This young man is well prepared for his work, not only by his talents and information, but by a practical acquaintance with the best methods of instruction.

In the month of July the Managers received a visit from two natives of Africa, of the tribe called Kroomen, six of whom, while seeking employment on board of a Mexican brig off Cape Montserado, lost their canoe in a gale of wind, and were compelled to come to the United States. One of them, Prince Will, had been long in the service of Mr. Ashmun—stood by him, during his attack on Trade Town, and shown himself, at all times, his faithful and devoted friend. These Kroomen expressed a strong desire that American settlements should be established in their country, (about 200 miles to the south of Monrovia) and promised to do all in their power to secure to any settlements which might be made there, the favour of their powerful Tribe.

When it is recollected that the Kroomen are the labourers and watermen of the coast; that they are shrewd, industrious, and extremely sensible to kindness or insult; that their government is well nigh patriarchal; that slavery is not tolerated among them, and that they are to be found on every point of the coast, from the Senegal to the

Zaire, it is obvious that the introduction of letters and Christianity into this Tribe, is an object of vast importance. Prince Will was furnished with a letter, recommending him to the friendly attentions of American merchants on the coast, and to the favour of humane and honourable foreigners.

At the last Anniversary of this Society, mention was made of the noble spirit of Missionary enterprise, under the influence of which various religious denominations in our country, as well as Christians in Switzerland, were directing their thoughts and energies to the establishment of our holy religion among the tribes of Africa. In this great and benevolent work the Basle Evangelical Missionary Society have gone forward with apostolic zeal and energy. Though visited with severe afflictions, the resolution of this institution is unbroken, and its exertions unrelaxed. Of the five single missionaries sent by this Society to Liberia, more than two years ago, one (the Rev. Mr. Wolf, a man of great acquirements and religious worth,) died; another left the mission, that he might proceed, on his own responsibility, to establish a school for one of the tribes of the interior; and, a third, being extremely ill, returned home, in company with his brother, the Rev. Mr. Sessing, leaving but a single individual of their number in the Colony. But, the elevated purposes of the Directors of this Institution, were not to be abandoned. Four other missionary brethren, with Mr. Sessing and wife, have recently visited our country, on their way to Liberia; and their presence has excited the sympathy of the Christian public; called forth their contributions, and beautifully illustrated that communion of sentiment and feeling, which unites, in the noblest charity, all the friends of the Redeemer and Saviour of the World! Thousands of our countrymen will not cease to make mention of these devoted Missionaries, in their prayers; and to trust, with the venerable Doctor Blumhardt, that, "though, bearing about in the

body the dying of the Lord, the life, also, of Jesus may be made manifest in their body!"

It is painful to state, that the Managers have reason to believe that the Slave Trade is still prosecuted, to a great extent, and with circumstances of undiminished atrocity. The fact, that much was done by Mr. Ashmun, to banish it from the territory, under the Colonial jurisdiction, is unquestionable; but, it now exists, even on this territory; and, a little to the north and south of Liberia, it is seen in its true characters—of fraud, rapine, and blood! In the opinion of the late Agent, the present efforts to suppress this trade must prove abortive. A frigate, or two, sent out to pass two or three times a year down the coast, can effect little or nothing. Through the agency of natives, employed, for the purpose, their movements are perfectly understood by the slave-dealers. "In my opinion," says Dr. Randall, "the effectual method, for breaking up this traffic, would be, to send upon the coast, ten or twelve well armed, light, fast sailing schooners, which might touch at those places from whence the slaves are taken; which should relieve each other, and remain in this service the whole year. They should be accompanied by one or two sloops of war, with a force sufficient to break up the slave factories."

Confident, the Managers are, that any suggestions which may, in the least degree, contribute to annihilate an evil so dark and appalling as to shock the sensibilities of the whole civilized world, will be hailed with exultation by all who share in the common sympathies of our race.

The vacancy which occurred in the Colonial Agency, by the death of Dr. Randall, has been filled by the election of Dr. Joseph Mechlin, a gentleman on whose judgment and discretion the Board confidently rely, for the advancement of the best interests of the Colony. The Board regret to say that his health has been impaired by disease; but they humbly trust that a good Providence will restore his

strength, and preserve him for eminent usefulness in his arduous but honourable station.

The elevation of Dr. Mechlin to this office must necessarily deprive the Colony of his medical services; and Dr. G. W. Anderson, of Hagerstown, Maryland, has received the appointment of Physician and Assistant Agent of the Colony of Liberia. The character, talents, and acquirements of this gentleman, give assurance that the duties to which he is called will be faithfully and ably fulfilled.

The Board are compelled to state, that the necessity of discharging debts, incurred in preparing and sending off the expeditions of the two previous years, and of meeting the unusually large and altogether unexpected demands from the Colony during this, has denied them the ability to aid in the removal of emigrants to an extent at all commensurate with their wishes or their hopes.

It is the purpose of the Board speedily to transport additional emigrants, applications for a passage having been made for about 1000 free persons of colour, and 600 slaves. Information has also been received, from a respectable source, that not less than 2000 slaves would be liberated in North Carolina, provided there were reason to expect their immediate removal.

The expenses incurred recently at the Colony, the Managers have reason to believe, resulted from peculiar causes, which, it is hoped and expected, will never again exist.

Having taken this brief review of events, more closely connected with the condition and progress of the African Colony, the Managers turn, with more animated feelings, to the improvement in the steady and sure advances of our cause, mentioned in the last Report, of this Institution. The practical proofs (the best possible) of this improvement, have been cheering and decisive. The receipts into the Treasury, during the summer and autumn, have exceeded those of the same period, in any former year; and,

when we consider the extraordinary efforts of Bible and other kindred societies, and particularly the deeply depressing embarrassments which have weighed upon the pecuniary concerns of the country, this fact more clearly indicates the progress of the cause of this Institution in the favourable opinion of the public. This cause has advanced against these obstacles more rapidly than ever, and indeed has been making the greatest progress in the very direction in which these obstacles were presented. We hail this indication that the day is approaching when the voice of encomium will be rendered nugatory, by the most decisive and efficient acts of support. The most majestic and irresistible power often moves in silence.

Although, in the Southern States no new and very interesting events have occurred, yet former results have been gaining strength; and in the North much has transpired to invigorate our hopes. The formation of new Societies, the renewed and more energetic efforts of those already existing, the diffusion of more accurate and more thorough information on the subject, the entire conversion of those only partially enlightened, and of course undecided, and the almost unanimous voice of public bodies in favour of our cause, all these are cheering omens that its triumph is sure.

The Managers have observed, with special pleasure, an increasing disposition among the Editors of public journals to circulate information and exert their influence in favour of the design of this Society. Their inattention and silence respecting it the Board have heretofore had much reason to lament, especially as the means of the Society were inadequate to the extension of their own publications, over the vast field in which it is desirable that they should operate in this country. Their funds would have been entirely exhausted in the endeavour to convey direct information to the minds, and exert an immediate influence on the hearts, of twelve millions of people. To this work so vast and yet so essentially important, we hail with grate-

ful feeling the approach of those who only can effect its accomplishment. We trust and believe that these oracles of public opinion will be sustained in this work of patriotism and mercy, by the approbation and encouragement of an intelligent community.

The Clergy, too, have stood forth nobly as the friends of this Society and the public advocates of this cause, and to them we owe the expression of our warmest gratitude. Many of them in our cities have contributed their influence and efforts in aid of our enterprise; and in the country they are nearly to a man in its favour, and disposed to adopt the best concerted and efficient plans for the promotion of its interests. Their effectual efforts during the year to communicate intelligence to their people, and obtain contributions for the Society, demand our heartfelt thanks and most ardent attachment.

Ecclesiastical bodies, of various denominations, have given to this Society their decided approbation; they have recommended it to the patronage of others, while they have resolved to lend it their individual assistance, and they have thus thrown an aspect of sacredness around the design which it would accomplish, and consecrated it as the cause of God as well as of humanity. They have asserted its claims to be ranked with those great moral engines which are to usher in the brightness of the Millennial Glory.

In the course of the year State Societies have been formed, under most favourable auspices, in Indiana and New York.* Other State Societies have revived, and renewed their operations with more earnestness and effect. While we rejoice in these extensive combinations of intelligence and power, we cannot but express our hope and desire for their further advancement, as well as for the increase of their numbers, by the zeal and energy of friendly and influential individuals. The time is at hand, we trust, when

* Since this Report was read, we learn that similar Societies have been established in Tennessee and Alabama.

similar associations will be organized in all the remaining States of the Union.

The State Society of Pennsylvania, with an energy and liberality, worthy of the character of its members, and meriting our highest praise, has resolved to defray the expenses of an expedition; and the brig *Liberia* has been engaged to convey to Africa a select company of emigrants. There is power in such an example, and should it be generally felt, the removal of a single company of emigrants will be the least important result effected by their charity.

Nothing, perhaps, affords better reason to conclude that the scheme of this Society is destined to a full and glorious accomplishment, than the interest and favour with which it is regarded by the virtuous and enlightened females of every religious denomination in our land. On subjects of this kind they seldom err in judgment, and their exertions are not less efficient than their opinions are correct. More than 2,500 dollars have been paid over to the Treasurer of this Society, as the proceeds of a Fair, recently held by the ladies of Baltimore, and which presented the most attractive exhibitions of industry, skill, and talent. In many other places is the hand of beauty and refinement seen holding out its generous offerings to a cause which appeals irresistibly to the pure and lively sensibilities of the female mind.

On former occasions the Managers have expressed the belief that the establishment of an institution which should prepare young men of colour for usefulness in Africa, by a suitable course of instruction in letters, agriculture, and the mechanic arts, would contribute essentially to the prosperity of the Colony, and to the introduction of knowledge and the Christian religion extensively into Africa. The Managers are informed that a Society, for this purpose, has just been organized in this City, and they would earnestly recommend it as well entitled to a general and liberal support.

Several Agents have been employed during the year, and their exertions have not proved unsuccessful. The Rev. H. B. Bascon is now devoting himself, exclusively, to the objects of the Society; and, from his ability and zeal, important benefits may be expected.

The names of Pennsylvania and Indiana may now be added to the list of those States, which through their Legislatures, have expressed their belief in the constitutional right of Congress to aid the design of this Society, and also that measures for this end, on the part of the general government, are required by the most weighty considerations of national policy.

Sustained, then, by the united voice of patriotism, humanity, and religion; by the declared opinions of half the States in this Union, by a consciousness of the purity and benevolence of their motives; and, above all, by the approbation of Heaven, the Managers feel urged, by considerations of infinite force, again to invite Congress to grant the light of its counsels and the energy of its resources to aid a cause not more closely connected with all the hopes of Africa, than with the stability of our institutions and the honour of the American name.

Office of Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, }
WASHINGTON, 18TH JANUARY, 1830. }

THE Treasurer submits the following statement of the funds of the Society, from the 20th January, 1829, to 18th January, 1830 :

The balance of money, on hand, on the 20th January, 1829, including seventy-six dollars counterfeits, was.....\$ 1,484 81
 And the collections and contributions since that time amount to 20,295 61

21,780 42

The payments during the year, were on the following accounts, viz:

For supplies for the Colony,.....9,005 27
 For transportation of emigrants,... 5,309 27
 For salaries of Secretary and Agents,.....2,147 32
 For printing,853 07
 For support of W. Davis and Cecil Ashmun, coloured youths from the Colony,.....237 38
 And, for contingent expenses,.....566 14
 For tomb for J. Ashmun,.....225
 For portrait of Dr. Randall,.....64
 For interest on loans,.....341 76

For re-payment of money borrowed, viz:

To Rev. Wm. Hawley,..... 800
 To F. S. Key, Esq..... 500
 To the Bank,1,300

.....2,600
21,149 21

Balance in hand, including \$76 counterfeits,.....\$631 21

The outstanding debt, on the 20th January, 1829, as far as came within the knowledge of the Treasurer, was as follows, viz:

To the Bank,.....\$3,300
 To Rev. Wm. Hawley,.....800
 To F. S. Key, Esq.....500

.....\$4,600

And the present debt of the Society is as follows, viz.

To the Bank,.....2,000

Amount redeemed within the year,.....\$2,600

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD SMITH,
 Treasurer American Colonization Society.



APPENDIX.

(No. 1.—Page 18.)

SEVERAL Agents have been engaged in the service of the Society during the year. The Rev. H. B. Bascom has been exerting himself with much energy and success in behalf of the Society in Kentucky, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania. In the early part of the year, the Rev. Isaac Orr visited some parts of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and subsequently, Albany, New York, where the attention of many was through his exertions directed to the cause of this Institution, and a State Society established to promote it. In a number of places in New York and Massachusetts, the Rev. George W. Campbell advocated the views of the Society and received contributions for its benefit. Late in the summer, Josiah F. Polk, Esq. accepted an Agency for the Society, for several of the Western and South-Western States, and we have reason to believe that he has effected much in aid of its design. Through his Agency, *State Societies* and various subordinate associations have been organized in Indiana, Tennessee, and Alabama. Many other individuals in various parts of the country, indeed, in nearly every State of the Union, have contributed, in a most laudable and liberal manner, time and effort and money to advance the cause of African Colonization.

(No. 2.—Page 16.)

We have alluded in our Report to the Discourses of the Clergy, on the Fourth of July, or on some Sabbath near to that day, in behalf of our cause, and to the collections which many churches and congregations have made to assist it. *May we not hope that these collections will hereafter take place in every congregation of every religious denomination in our Land?* What a glorious offering would this nation then annually make to the

cause of humanity, freedom, and religion! We beg leave to remind our friends throughout the Union, that the *Fourth of July will occur, this year, on the Sabbath*, and to entreat them on that joyful occasion to remember Africa—Africa, darker in ignorance than in the complexion of her tribes, and more miserable than Americans are happy.

(No. 3.)

The noble plan of Mr. Gerrit Smith, of New York, to raise \$100,000 for this Society, in the course of ten years, by subscriptions of \$1000, (each subscriber to pay \$100 annually for ten years) has made some progress during the year. We would by no means despair of its accomplishment, though we regret extremely, that our wealthy friends come forward so slowly to give it their patronage. We entreat them to consider the magnitude of the object, and to lend their aid to its full accomplishment.

The following shows the present state of the subscription.

Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, New York.
 Jasper Corning, Charleston, South Carolina.
 Theodore Frelinghuysen, Newark, New Jersey.
 John T. Norton, Albany, New York.
 E. F. Backus, New Haven, Connecticut.
 A Gentleman in Mississippi.
 Matthew Carey, Philadelphia.
 Josiah Bissel, Rochester, New York.
 William Crane, Richmond, Virginia.
 Fleming James, ditto.
 Robert Ralston, Philadelphia.
 Elliot Cresson, ditto.
 Mrs. M. H. Carrington,
 Mrs. Ann Fontain,
 P. S. Carrington,
 Wm. A. Carrington,
 Gen. Edward Carrington,
 Walter C. Carrington,
 A few Gentlemen near Oak Hill, Fauquier County, Va
 Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, Dedham, Mass.
 A Friend in Virginia.
 Robert Gilmer, Baltimore.
 Arthur Tappan, New York; provided the subscription be filled up before February, 1830.
 George Burwell, Frederick county, Virginia.
 Association of 20 persons in Rev. Dr. Mead's parish, Frederick co. Va.
 Hon. Edward M'Gehee, Mississippi.
 Rev. Dr. James P. Thomas, Louisiana.
 Four young Gentlemen in Alexandria, D. C.
 The Auxiliary Colonization Society of Georgetown, D. C.

*Subscribers on the Plan to raise \$20,000 to purchase a ship
for the Society, by subscriptions of \$50 each.*

Herbert C. Thomson, New York.
 John M. Nelson, ditto.
 Andrew Barry, Hillsborough, Highland County, Ohio.
 Dr. Isaac Telfair, do. do. do.
 Benjamin Harris, do. do. do.
 Col. Edward Colston, Berkely County, Virginia.
 Henry Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 James C. Crane, Richmond.
 N. Hammond, Easton, Maryland.
 Caspar W. Wever, Baltimore.
 Samuel M. Hopkins, Albany, New York.
 Benham & Finley, }
 George Graham, Jr. } Cincinnati, Ohio.
 John T. Drake, }
 Rev. B. H. Palmer, Charleston, S. C.
 Rev. Samuel K. Talmadge, Augusta, Georgia.
 P. A. Johnson, Morristown, New Jersey.
 C. Greenleaf, Portland, Maine.
 Rev. Thomas B. Balch, Snow Hill, Md.
 Bartholemew Trueheart, Powhatan county, Va.
 Auxiliary Society of Powhatan county, Va. \$100.

(No. 4.)

Office of the American Colonization Society,

WASHINGTON, MAY 18, 1825.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, the digest of the laws, and the plan of civil government for Liberia, as adopted by the Agents of this Society, having been read and considered, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers, considering the satisfactory information afforded by recent accounts from the Colony, of the successful operation of the plan of the civil government thereof, as established by their Agents in August last, and seeing therein reason to reconsider their instructions to the Agent of the 29th of December, 1824, now approve of the principles in that form of government, and give their sanction to the same.

Resolved, That the digest of the laws be referred to a committee to examine the same, and compare them with the Constitution and laws of 1820, and report to the next stated meeting.

WASHINGTON, MAY 23, 1825.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, this day, the committee appointed at the last meeting, presented, the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board, having considered the digest of the laws now in force in the Colony of Liberia, dated August 19, 1824, as prepared by the Agent, do approve the same, and declare the same to be, under the Constitution, the law of the Colony, adding thereto the following: In case of failure to find recognizances for good behaviour, when required, the person so failing shall be subjected to such labour on the public works, or other penalty as the Agent shall prescribe, until he shall find recognizance, or the object for which it was required of him shall have been answered.

In all cases of banishment, where the banished person has no heir in the Colony, the land held by him shall revert to the Colony.

Resolved, That this declaration of the law of the Colony, shall not be construed to annul or impair any regulations which the Agent, under his constitutional authority, may have seen fit to establish subsequent to the above date of August 19, 1824.

Resolved, That the Resident Agent cause to be printed two thousand copies of the Constitution, government, and laws, of the Colony of Liberia, as established by this Board at Washington, 23d May, 1825.

JAMES LAURIE, *Acting President*.

R. R. GURLEY, *Resident Agent*.

CONSTITUTION

For the Government of the African Colony at Liberia.

ARTICLE I. All persons born within the limits of the Territory held by the American Colonization Society, in Liberia, in Africa, or removing there to reside, shall be free, and entitled to all such rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE II. The Colonization Society shall, from time to time, make such rules as they may think fit for the government of the settlement, until they shall withdraw their Agents and leave the settlers to the government of themselves.

ARTICLE III. The Society's Agents shall compose a Board, to determine all questions relative to the government of the set-

tlement, shall decide all disputes between individuals, and shall exercise all judicial powers, except such as they shall delegate to Justices of the Peace.

ARTICLE IV. The Agents shall appoint all officers not appointed by the Managers, necessary for the good order and government of the settlement.

ARTICLE V. There shall be no slavery in the settlement.

ARTICLE VI. The common law, as in force and modified in the United States, and applicable to the situation of the People, shall be in force in the settlement.

ARTICLE VII. Every settler coming to the age of twenty-one years, and those now of age, shall take an oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII. In cases of necessity, where no rule has been made by the Board of Managers, the Agents are authorized to make the necessary rules and regulations, of which they shall by the first opportunity, inform the Board for their approbation; and they shall continue in force, until the Board shall send out their decision upon them.

ARTICLE IX. This constitution is not to interfere with the jurisdiction, rights, and claims, of the Agents of the United States, over the captured Africans and others, under their care and control, so long as they shall reside within the limits of the settlement.

ARTICLE X. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution, except by an unanimous consent of all present, at a regular meeting of the Board of Managers, or by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at two successive meetings of the Board of Managers.

The Board received from the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, early in last year, a plan of Government, exhibiting several deviations from the form sketched in 1824, but in its principles the same. These deviations Mr. Ashmun remarks, "have grown gradually out of the altered and improving state of the Colony, and are neither the offspring of a rash spirit of experiment, nor have they been made without evident necessity." At a meeting of the Board of Managers, October 22d, 1828, it was determined

to consider the revised Constitution or form of Government, submitted by Mr. Ashmun, and after due deliberation, it was

Resolved, That the Constitution as modified by the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, and as now in operation, be hereby adopted.

PLAN OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE COLONY OF LIBERIA.

The necessity of a mild, just, and efficient civil Government, for the preservation of individual and political rights among any people, and the advancement of true prosperity, induces the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society to adopt, after mature consideration, the following system of Government, for the proper regulation of public affairs in the Colony of Liberia.

ARTICLE I. The Agent of the American Colonization Society, resident in the Colony, possesses within the same, sovereign power, subject only to the Constitution, the chartered rights of the citizens, and the decisions of the Board.

ARTICLE II. All male coloured people, who have subscribed the oath to support the Constitution, and drawn, and not forfeited lands in the Colony, shall be entitled to vote for, and be eligible to the civil offices of the Colony.

ARTICLE III. The Civil Officers of the Colony shall be appointed annually: and the polls for the general annual election of the Colony, shall be opened on the last Tuesday in August, and continue open not more than three, nor less than two successive days, in the different Settlements.—Elections shall be organized by the Sheriff, by the appointment in each Settlement, of a President, two Judges, and two Clerks.

ARTICLE IV. The Colonial Officers eligible by the annual suffrage of the freeholders, in which the Agent has the right to interpose his negative, assigning to the voters in time to renew the choice at the same election, his reasons for such interposition, are for the Colony, a Vice-Agent, two Counsellors, a High Sheriff, a Register, and a Treasurer: and for each of the settlements consisting of not less than sixty families, two Commissioners of Agriculture, two Commissioners to form a Board of Health, and two Censors.

ARTICLE V. The Vice-Agent shall be admitted to the coun-

cil of the Agent in all important matters; and shall express an opinion on all questions submitted to his consideration. He shall aid the Agent in the discharge of his various duties, and in the support and execution of the laws; and in the event of the Agent's absence, or sickness, the Vice-Agent shall become the General Superintendent of Public Affairs.

ARTICLE VI. The Vice-Agent with two Counsellors, shall constitute a Council; who shall meet when questioned by the Agent, to deliberate on the interests of the Colony, and the measures to be taken for their security and advancement.

The Vice-Agent shall also advise with the other members of the Council, on any subjects connected with the general welfare, as often as he shall think it proper; and report the result to the Agent if proper, or act upon the same, in case of his absence.

ARTICLE VII. The duty of the Counsellors shall be, to aid the Agent, or Vice-Agent, with their advice and counsel, on subjects relating to the general welfare of the Colony, whenever thereto requested by either.

ARTICLE VIII. The High Sheriff shall, either by himself or his deputies, aid in the organization of elections; act as Marshal for the Government of the Colony, execute all processes, judgments, and commands of the Court of Sessions, and perform, generally, the services required of the same Officer, by the common laws of England and the United States.

ARTICLE IX. The Secretary of the Colony shall take charge of, and carefully keep all the papers, records, and archives of the Colony, generally; shall attend and exactly record the doings of the Agent in Council; shall publish all the ordinances, and legal enactments of the Government; publish Government notices; issue the Agent's orders, civil, military, and judicial, to the proper functionaries; deliver a fair copy of Government papers necessary to be recorded to the Register of the Colony; and manage its internal correspondence on the part, and under the directions of the Agent.

ARTICLE X. The Register shall record all documents and instruments relating to the security, and title of public or individual property; Government grants; patents; licences; contracts and commissions; and all other papers which are properly a matter of record, and to which the Government of the Colony shall be a party.

Every volume of records when completed, shall be delivered by the Register, to the Secretary of the Colony, for preservation, among the archives of the Colony.

ARTICLE XI. The Treasurer of the Colony shall receive and safely keep all the monies, and public securities required by law, or the judgment of courts to be deposited in the public Treasury, and shall deliver up, and pay over the same, only by a requisition signed by the Agent, or Vice-Agent of the Colony; to whom he shall render a statement of the public finances on the Monday preceding the annual Election of the Colony.

ARTICLE XII. The Commissioners of Agriculture shall report, and serve as the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to the Agriculture of the Colony.

The Commissioners composing the Board of Health, shall report, and serve as the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to the health of the Colony; shall ascertain the proper objects of medical attention; report nuisances prejudicial to the public health, direct their removal; and make themselves generally active in diminishing the sufferings and dangers of the settlers caused by sickness.

Each of these Committees shall record, for the future use of the Colony, all important observations and facts relating to the subjects of their charge.

ARTICLE XIII. The two Censors shall act as conservators of the public morals, and promoters of the public industry; and be obliged to all the duties, and invested with all the legal powers, on whatever relates to the public morals and industry, which are lawfully required of, and possessed by grand jurors, in such parts of the United States as recognize such auxiliaries to their magistracy.

It shall be the special duty of these officers to ascertain in what way every person, in their proper districts, acquires a livelihood; to report or present idlers; detect vicious or suspected practices; and present for legal investigation and cure, every actual or probable evil, growing out of the immoralities, either of a portion of the community, or of individuals.

ARTICLE XIV. The Judiciary of the Colony shall consist of the Agent and a competent number of Justices of the peace, created by his appointment. The Justices shall have cognizance

of all cases affecting the peace, and of all criminal cases within the definition of *petit larceny*, and all actions of debt not exceeding twenty dollars. In the court of monthly Sessions, whether acting as a court of law, or a court of equity, the Agent or Vice-Agent shall preside, and the Justices be his associates.

The court of Monthly Sessions shall have original Jurisdiction in all actions of debt, in which the amount in litigation shall exceed twenty dollars; and in criminal causes above the degree of *petit larceny*; and shall have appellate jurisdiction in all civil causes whatsoever.

The requisite number of Constables for the Colony shall be appointed by the Agent annually.

A Clerk and a Crier of the Court of Sessions shall also be appointed by the said Court, annually.

An Auctioneer, who shall conduct all auction sales except those of the Sheriff and Constables, in pursuance of the judgment of the Courts of the Colony; shall also be created by annual appointment of the Agent.

A Store Keeper, Librarian, Commissary of Ordnance, to be appointed by the Agent, shall be respected and obeyed in matters belonging to their respective functions, as officers of the Colony.

Instructors in all public schools having the sanction of a public charter, or participating in any degree in the public funds, shall be appointed and employed by the regular school committees of the Colony, but with the Agent's approbation and concurrence.

All Custom, Port, Infirmary, Medical, Guard and Police Officers, not appointed by the Managers of the Colonization Society, and whose services are required and defined by the laws of the Colony, together with the public Measurers, Inspectors, and Appraisers, shall be appointed by the Agent of the Colony.

ARTICLE XV. The Militia of the Colony shall consist wholly of such uniformed Volunteer Corps as shall obtain charters under the Government of the Colony; of which charters, the following shall be fundamental articles:

1st. That the Corps shall always comply with any requisitions for their services, either wholly or in part, made by the executive Government of the Colony.

2nd. That the Corps shall ever preserve and hold themselves

and their arms and equipments in a state of readiness for actual service, at the shortest notice.

3rd. That the Officers be commissioned by the Agent: and

4thly. That they shall muster, parade, and serve in the line of the Colony, under general Officers, when thereto required by the executive Government.

General Officers shall be appointed by the Agent; and when especial reasons do not forbid, shall be taken from the Officers of the several Corps, and promoted according to rank, and the seniority of their commissions.

All Military Officers and delinquencies, shall be tried by a General Court Martial, to be composed, except the Officers and Guards of the Court, of Commissioned Officers; and to sit quarterly.

A correct copy.

J. ASHMUN.

[For a digest of the Laws of the Colony, see the Appendix of the last Report, page 38.]

(No. 5.)

Address of the Colonists to the Free People of Colour in the U. S.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Monrovia, held at the Court House, on the 27th day of August, 1827, for the purpose of considering the expediency of uniting in an address to the Coloured People of the United States, JOHN H. FOLKS, Esq. in the chair, it was

Resolved, That a committee of four persons be appointed, to frame a circular address, to be published in the United States, for the better information of the People of Colour in that country, respecting the state of this Colony, and the condition of the settlers; and

That Captains James C. Barbour and F. Devaney, W. L. Weaver, esq. and the Rev. C. M. Waring and George R. McGill, be the committee to prepare and report the said address, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September next.

TUESDAY, *September 4th*, 1827.

The forenamed committee reported the following address, which was adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the United

States, and there published, for the information of the Coloured People of that country:

(CIRCULAR.)

As much speculation and uncertainty continues to prevail among the People of Colour in the United States, respecting our situation and prospects in Africa: and many misrepresentations have been put in circulation there, of a nature slanderous to *us*, and, in their effects, injurious to *them*; we felt it our duty, by a true statement of our circumstances, to endeavour to correct them.

The first consideration which caused our voluntary removal to this country, and the object which we still regard with the deepest concern, is liberty—liberty, in the sober, simple, but complete sense of the word: not a licentious liberty, nor a liberty without government, or which should place us without the restraint of salutary laws—but that liberty of speech, action, and conscience, which distinguishes the free enfranchised citizens of a free State. We did not enjoy that freedom in our native country; and, from causes which, as respects ourselves, we shall soon forget forever, we were certain it was not there attainable for ourselves or our children. This, then, being the first object of our pursuit in coming to Africa, is probably the first object on which you will ask for information. And we must truly declare to you, that our expectations and hopes, in this respect, have been realized. Our Constitution secures to us, so far as our condition allows, “all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the citizens of the United States;” and these rights and privileges are ours. We are proprietors of the soil we live on, and possess the rights of freeholders. Our suffrages, and, what is of more importance, our sentiments and our opinions have their due weight in the Government we live under. Our laws are altogether our own: they grow out of our circumstances; are framed for our exclusive benefit, and administered either by officers of our own appointment, or such as possess our confidence. We have a judiciary, chosen from among ourselves; we serve as jurors in the trial of others; and are liable to be tried only by juries of our fellow-citizens, ourselves. We have all that is meant by *Liberty of conscience*. The time and mode of worshipping God, as prescribed to us in his word, and dictated by

our conscience, we are not only free to follow, but are protected in following.

Forming a community of our own, in the land of our forefathers; having the commerce, and soil, and resources, of the country at our disposal; we know nothing of that debasing inferiority with which our very colour stamped us in America: there is nothing here to create the feeling on our part—nothing to cherish the feeling of superiority in the minds of foreigners who visit us. It is this moral emancipation—this liberation of the mind from worse than iron fetters—that repays us ten thousand times over, for all that it has cost us, and makes us grateful to God and our American patrons for the happy change which has taken place in our situation. We are not so self-complacent as to rest satisfied with our improvement, either as regards our minds or our circumstances. We do not expect to remain stationary. Far from it. But we certainly feel ourselves, for the first time, in a state to improve either to any purpose. The burthen is gone from our shoulders: we now breathe and move freely; and know not (in surveying your present state) for which to pity you most—the empty name of liberty, which you endeavour to content yourselves with, in a country that is not yours, or the delusion which makes you hope for ampler privileges in that country hereafter. Tell us, which is the white man, who, with a prudent regard to his own character, can associate with one of you, on terms of equality? Ask *us*, which is the white man who would decline such association with one of our number, whose intellectual and moral qualities are not an objection? To both these questions we unhesitatingly make the same answer:—There is no such white man.

We solicit none of you to emigrate to this country: for we know not who among you prefers rational independence, and the honest respect of his fellow-men, to that mental sloth and careless poverty which you already possess, and your children will inherit after you, in America. But if your views and aspirations rise a degree higher—if your minds are not as servile as your present condition—we can decide the question at once; and with confidence say, that you will bless the day, and your children after you, when you determined to become citizens of Liberia.

But we do not hold this language on the blessings of liberty for

the purpose of consoling ourselves for the sacrifice of health, or the suffering of want, in consequence of our removal to Africa. We enjoy health after a few month's residence in the country, as uniformly, and in as perfect a degree, as we possessed that blessing in our native country. And a distressing scarcity of provisions or any of the comforts of life, has for the last two years been entirely unknown, even to the poorest persons in this community. On these points there are, and have been, much misconception and some malicious misrepresentations in the U. States.

We have nearly all suffered from sickness, and, of the earliest emigrants, a large proportion fell in the arduous attempt to lay the foundation of the Colony. But are they the only persons whose lives have been lost in the cause of human liberty, or sacrificed to the welfare of their fellow-men? Several out of every ship's company have, within the last four years, been carried off by sickness, caused by the change of climate. And death occasionally takes a victim from our number, without any regard at all to the time of his residence in this country. But we never hoped, by leaving America, to escape the common lot of mortals—the necessity of death, to which the just appointment of Heaven consigns us. But we do expect to live as long, and pass this life with as little sickness as yourselves.

The true character of the African climate is not well understood in other countries. Its inhabitants are as robust, as healthy, as long lived, to say the least, as those of any other country. Nothing like an epidemic has ever appeared in this Colony; nor can we learn from the natives, that the calamity of a sweeping sickness ever yet visited this part of the continent. But the change from a temperate to a tropical country is a great one—too great not to affect the health, more or less—and, in the cases of old people, and very young children, it often causes death. In the early years of the Colony, want of good houses, the great fatigues and dangers of the settlers, their irregular mode of living, and the hardships and discouragements they met with, greatly helped the other causes of sickness, which prevailed to an alarming extent, and were attended with great mortality. But we look back to those times as to a season of trial long past, and nearly forgotten. Our houses and circumstances are now comfortable; and, for the last two or three years, not one person in

forty, from the Middle and Southern States, has died from the change of climate. The disastrous fate of the company of settlers who came out from Boston in the brig *Vine*, eighteen months ago, is an exception to the common lot of emigrants; and the causes of it ought to be explained. Those people left a cold region in the coldest part of Winter, and arrived here in the hottest season of our year. Many of them were too old to have survived long in any country. They most imprudently neglected the prescriptions of our very successful physician, the Rev. Lot Carey, who has great experience and great skill in the fevers of the country, and depended on medicines brought with them, which could not fail to prove injurious. And, in consequence of all those unfortunate circumstances, their sufferings were severe, and many died. But we are not apprehensive that a similar calamity will befall any future emigrants, except under similar disadvantages.

People now arriving, have comfortable houses to receive them; will enjoy the regular attendance of a physician in the slight sickness that may await them; will be surrounded and attended by healthy and happy people, who have borne the effects of the climate, who will encourage and fortify them against that despondency which, alone, has carried off several in the first years of the Colony.

But you may say, that even health and freedom, as good as they are, are still dearly paid for, when they cost you the common comforts of life, and expose your wives and children to famine, and all the evils of want and poverty. We do not dispute the soundness of this conclusion either: but we utterly deny that it has any application to the people of Liberia.

Away with all the false notions that are circulating about the barrenness of this country: they are the observations of such ignorant or designing men, as would injure both it and you. A more fertile soil, and a more productive country, so far as it is cultivated, there is not, we believe, on the face of the earth. Its hills and its plains are covered with a verdure which never fades; the productions of nature keep on in their growth through all the seasons of the year. Even the natives of the country, almost without farming tools, without skill, and with very little labor,

make more grain and vegetables than they can consume, and often more than they can sell.

Cattle, swine, fowls, ducks, goats, and sheep, thrive without feeding, and require no other care than to keep them from straying. Cotton, coffee, indigo, and the sugar cane, are all the spontaneous growth of our forests; and may be cultivated, at pleasure, to any extent, by such as are disposed. The same may be said of rice, Indian corn, guinea corn, millet, and too many species of fruits and vegetables to be enumerated. Add to all this, we have no dreary Winter here, for one half of the year to consume the productions of the other half. Nature is constantly renewing herself, and constantly pouring her treasures, all the year round, into the laps of the industrious. We could say, on this subject, more; but we are afraid of exciting, too highly, the hopes of the imprudent. Such persons, we think, will do well to keep their rented cellars, and earn their twenty-five cents a day at the wheelbarrow, in the commercial towns of America, and stay where they are. It is only the industrious and virtuous that we can point to independence, and plenty, and happiness, in this country. Such people are nearly sure to attain, in a very few years, to a style of comfortable living, which they may in vain hope for in the United States; and, however short we come of this character ourselves, it is only a due acknowledgment of the bounty of Divine Providence to say, that we generally enjoy the good things of this life to our entire satisfaction.

Our trade is chiefly confined to the coast, to the interior parts of the continent, and to foreign vessels. It is already valuable, and fast increasing. It is carried on in the productions of the country, consisting of rice, palm oil, ivory, tortoise shell, dye woods, gold, hides, wax, and a small amount of coffee: and it brings us, in return, the products and manufactures of the four quarters of the world.—Seldom, indeed, is our harbour clear of European and American shipping; and the bustle and thronging of our streets, show something, already, of the activity of the smaller seaports of the United States.

Mechanics, of nearly every trade, are carrying on their various occupations; their wages are high; and a large number would be sure of constant and profitable employment.

to consider the revised Constitution or form of Government, submitted by Mr. Ashmun, and after due deliberation, it was

Resolved, That the Constitution as modified by the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, and as now in operation, be hereby adopted.

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cil of the Agent in all important matters; and shall express an opinion on all questions submitted to his consideration. He shall aid the Agent in the discharge of his various duties, and in the support and execution of the laws; and in the event of the Agent's absence, or sickness, the Vice-Agent shall become the General Superintendent of Public Affairs.

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A correct copy.

J. ASHMUN.

[For a digest of the Laws of the Colony, see the Appendix of the last Report, page 38.]

(No. 5.)

Address of the Colonists to the Free People of Colour in the U. S.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Monrovia, held at the Court House, on the 27th day of August, 1827, for the purpose of considering the expediency of uniting in an address to the Coloured People of the United States, JOHN H. FOLKS, Esq. in the chair, it was

Resolved, That a committee of four persons be appointed, to frame a circular address, to be published in the United States, for the better information of the People of Colour in that country, respecting the state of this Colony, and the condition of the settlers; and

That Captains James C. Barbour and F. Devaney, W. L. Weaver, esq. and the Rev. C. M. Waring and George R. McGill, be the committee to prepare and report the said address, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September next.

TUESDAY, *September 4th*, 1827.

The forenamed committee reported the following address, which was adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the United

States, and there published, for the information of the Coloured People of that country:

(CIRCULAR.)

As much speculation and uncertainty continues to prevail among the People of Colour in the United States, respecting our situation and prospects in Africa: and many misrepresentations have been put in circulation there, of a nature slanderous to *us*, and, in their effects, injurious to *them*; we felt it our duty, by a true statement of our circumstances, to endeavour to correct them.

The first consideration which caused our voluntary removal to this country, and the object which we still regard with the deepest concern, is liberty—liberty, in the sober, simple, but complete sense of the word: not a licentious liberty, nor a liberty without government, or which should place us without the restraint of salutary laws—but that liberty of speech, action, and conscience, which distinguishes the free enfranchised citizens of a free State. We did not enjoy that freedom in our native country; and, from causes which, as respects ourselves, we shall soon forget forever, we were certain it was not there attainable for ourselves or our children. This, then, being the first object of our pursuit in coming to Africa, is probably the first object on which you will ask for information. And we must truly declare to you, that our expectations and hopes, in this respect, have been realized. Our Constitution secures to us, so far as our condition allows, “all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the citizens of the United States;” and these rights and privileges are ours. We are proprietors of the soil we live on, and possess the rights of freeholders. Our suffrages, and, what is of more importance, our sentiments and our opinions have their due weight in the Government we live under. Our laws are altogether our own: they grow out of our circumstances; are framed for our exclusive benefit, and administered either by officers of our own appointment, or such as possess our confidence. We have a judiciary, chosen from among ourselves; we serve as jurors in the trial of others; and are liable to be tried only by juries of our fellow-citizens, ourselves. We have all that is meant by *Liberty of conscience*. The time and mode of worshipping God, as prescribed to us in his word, and dictated by

our conscience, we are not only free to follow, but are protected in following.

Forming a community of our own, in the land of our forefathers; having the commerce, and soil, and resources, of the country at our disposal; we know nothing of that debasing inferiority with which our very colour stamped us in America: there is nothing here to create the feeling on our part—nothing to cherish the feeling of superiority in the minds of foreigners who visit us. It is this moral emancipation—this liberation of the mind from worse than iron fetters—that repays us ten thousand times over, for all that it has cost us, and makes us grateful to God and our American patrons for the happy change which has taken place in our situation. We are not so self-complacent as to rest satisfied with our improvement, either as regards our minds or our circumstances. We do not expect to remain stationary. Far from it. But we certainly feel ourselves, for the first time, in a state to improve either to any purpose. The burthen is gone from our shoulders: we now breathe and move freely; and know not (in surveying your present state) for which to pity you most—the empty name of liberty, which you endeavour to content yourselves with, in a country that is not yours, or the delusion which makes you hope for ampler privileges in that country hereafter. Tell us, which is the white man, who, with a prudent regard to his own character, can associate with one of you, on terms of equality? Ask *us*, which is the white man who would decline such association with one of our number, whose intellectual and moral qualities are not an objection? To both these questions we unhesitatingly make the same answer:—There is no such white man.

We solicit none of you to emigrate to this country: for we know not who among you prefers rational independence, and the honest respect of his fellow-men, to that mental sloth and careless poverty which you already possess, and your children will inherit after you, in America. But if your views and aspirations rise a degree higher—if your minds are not as servile as your present condition—we can decide the question at once; and with confidence say, that you will bless the day, and your children after you, when you determined to become citizens of Liberia.

But we do not hold this language on the blessings of liberty for

the purpose of consoling ourselves for the sacrifice of health, or the suffering of want, in consequence of our removal to Africa. We enjoy health after a few month's residence in the country, as uniformly, and in as perfect a degree, as we possessed that blessing in our native country. And a distressing scarcity of provisions or any of the comforts of life, has for the last two years been entirely unknown, even to the poorest persons in this community. On these points there are, and have been, much misconception and some malicious misrepresentations in the U. States.

We have nearly all suffered from sickness, and, of the earliest emigrants, a large proportion fell in the arduous attempt to lay the foundation of the Colony. But are they the only persons whose lives have been lost in the cause of human liberty, or sacrificed to the welfare of their fellow-men? Several out of every ship's company have, within the last four years, been carried off by sickness, caused by the change of climate. And death occasionally takes a victim from our number, without any regard at all to the time of his residence in this country. But we never hoped, by leaving America, to escape the common lot of mortals—the necessity of death, to which the just appointment of Heaven consigns us. But we do expect to live as long, and pass this life with as little sickness as yourselves.

The true character of the African climate is not well understood in other countries. Its inhabitants are as robust, as healthy, as long lived, to say the least, as those of any other country. Nothing like an epidemic has ever appeared in this Colony; nor can we learn from the natives, that the calamity of a sweeping sickness ever yet visited this part of the continent. But the change from a temperate to a tropical country is a great one—too great not to affect the health, more or less—and, in the cases of old people, and very young children, it often causes death. In the early years of the Colony, want of good houses, the great fatigues and dangers of the settlers, their irregular mode of living, and the hardships and discouragements they met with, greatly helped the other causes of sickness, which prevailed to an alarming extent, and were attended with great mortality. But we look back to those times as to a season of trial long past, and nearly forgotten. Our houses and circumstances are now comfortable; and, for the last two or three years, not one person in

forty, from the Middle and Southern States, has died from the change of climate. The disastrous fate of the company of settlers who came out from Boston in the brig *Vine*, eighteen months ago, is an exception to the common lot of emigrants; and the causes of it ought to be explained. Those people left a cold region in the coldest part of Winter, and arrived here in the hottest season of our year. Many of them were too old to have survived long in any country. They most imprudently neglected the prescriptions of our very successful physician, the Rev. Lot Carey, who has great experience and great skill in the fevers of the country, and depended on medicines brought with them, which could not fail to prove injurious. And, in consequence of all those unfortunate circumstances, their sufferings were severe, and many died. But we are not apprehensive that a similar calamity will befall any future emigrants, except under similar disadvantages.

People now arriving, have comfortable houses to receive them; will enjoy the regular attendance of a physician in the slight sickness that may await them; will be surrounded and attended by healthy and happy people, who have borne the effects of the climate, who will encourage and fortify them against that despondency which, alone, has carried off several in the first years of the Colony.

But you may say, that even health and freedom, as good as they are, are still dearly paid for, when they cost you the common comforts of life, and expose your wives and children to famine, and all the evils of want and poverty. We do not dispute the soundness of this conclusion either: but we utterly deny that it has any application to the people of Liberia.

Away with all the false notions that are circulating about the barrenness of this country: they are the observations of such ignorant or designing men, as would injure both it and you. A more fertile soil, and a more productive country, so far as it is cultivated, there is not, we believe, on the face of the earth. Its hills and its plains are covered with a verdure which never fades; the productions of nature keep on in their growth through all the seasons of the year. Even the natives of the country, almost without farming tools, without skill, and with very little labor,

make more grain and vegetables than they can consume, and often more than they can sell.

Cattle, swine, fowls, ducks, goats, and sheep, thrive without feeding, and require no other care than to keep them from straying. Cotton, coffee, indigo, and the sugar cane, are all the spontaneous growth of our forests; and may be cultivated, at pleasure, to any extent, by such as are disposed. The same may be said of rice, Indian corn, guinea corn, millet, and too many species of fruits and vegetables to be enumerated. Add to all this, we have no dreary Winter here, for one half of the year to consume the productions of the other half. Nature is constantly renewing herself, and constantly pouring her treasures, all the year round, into the laps of the industrious. We could say, on this subject, more; but we are afraid of exciting, too highly, the hopes of the imprudent. Such persons, we think, will do well to keep their rented cellars, and earn their twenty-five cents a day at the wheelbarrow, in the commercial towns of America, and stay where they are. It is only the industrious and virtuous that we can point to independence, and plenty, and happiness, in this country. Such people are nearly sure to attain, in a very few years, to a style of comfortable living, which they may in vain hope for in the United States; and, however short we come of this character ourselves, it is only a due acknowledgment of the bounty of Divine Providence to say, that we generally enjoy the good things of this life to our entire satisfaction.

Our trade is chiefly confined to the coast, to the interior parts of the continent, and to foreign vessels. It is already valuable, and fast increasing. It is carried on in the productions of the country, consisting of rice, palm oil, ivory, tortoise shell, dye woods, gold, hides, wax, and a small amount of coffee: and it brings us, in return, the products and manufactures of the four quarters of the world.—Seldom, indeed, is our harbour clear of European and American shipping; and the bustle and thronging of our streets, show something, already, of the activity of the smaller seaports of the United States.

Mechanics, of nearly every trade, are carrying on their various occupations; their wages are high; and a large number would be sure of constant and profitable employment.

Not a child or youth in the Colony but is provided with an appropriate school. We have a numerous public library, and a court house, meeting houses, school houses, and fortifications sufficient, or nearly so, for the Colony, in its present state.

Our houses are constructed of the same materials, and finished in the same style, as in the towns of America. We have abundance of good building stone, shells for lime, and clay, of an excellent quality, for bricks. Timber is plentiful, of various kinds, and fit for all the different purposes of building and fencing.

Truly we have a goodly heritage: and if there is any thing lacking in the character or condition of the people of this Colony, it never can be charged to the account of the country: it must be the fruit of our own mismanagement, or slothfulness, or vices. But from these evils we confide in Him, to whom we are indebted for all our blessings, to preserve us. It is the topic of our weekly and daily thanksgiving to Almighty God, both in public and in private, and He knows with what sincerity, that we were ever conducted, by his Providence, to this shore.—Such great favours, in so short a time, and mixed with so few trials, are to be ascribed to nothing but his special blessing.—This we acknowledge. We only want the gratitude which such signal favours call for. Nor are we willing to close this paper without adding a heartfelt testimonial of the deep obligations we owe to our American patrons and best earthly benefactors whose wisdom pointed us to this home of our nation, and whose active and persevering benevolence enabled us to reach it. Judge, then, of the feelings with which we hear the motives and doings of the Colonization Society traduced—and that, too, by men too ignorant to know what that Society has accomplished; too weak to look through its plans and intentions; or too dishonest to acknowledge either. But without pretending to any prophetic sagacity, we can certainly predict to that Society, the ultimate triumph of their hopes and labours, and disappointment and defeat to all who oppose them. Men may theorize, and speculate about their plans in America, but there can be no speculation here. The cheerful abodes of civilization and happiness which are scattered over this verdant mountain—the flourishing settlements which are spreading around it—the sound of Christian im-

struction, and scenes of Christian worship, which are heard and seen in this land of brooding pagan darkness—a thousand contented freemen united in founding a new Christian empire, happy themselves, and the instruments of happiness to others—every object, every individual, is an argument, is demonstration, of the wisdom and goodness of the plan of Colonization.

Where is the argument that shall refute facts like these? And where is the man hardy enough to deny them?

(No. 6.)

Plan for the establishment of State Colonization Societies, with Subordinate Associations throughout the Union.

1. That the State Societies be direct Auxiliaries to the General Society, and that it be recommended that each State Society should, by its constitution, determine to see that a Society, auxiliary to itself shall be formed, and kept in efficient activity, in each county in the state, from each of which a delegate shall be a manager of the State Society. The reasons for this latter provision, are, that the members of the State Society, being on the ground, and coming indeed from all parts of the State, can best discern, and seize upon the various facilities, which will enable them to form County Societies most readily; that they can, on the same account, do much without incurring the expense of employing an agent; and that if an agent must be employed, they have the best means of selecting one that is suitable, who being on the ground can perform the duties of his office without incurring the travelling expenses necessary to be incurred by an agent of the General Society.

2. That it be recommended to each County Society, to see that Societies auxiliary to itself be formed and kept active in every town or district in the County, from each of which a delegate shall be a manager of the County Society. The reasons for this are the same as in the preceding article.

3. That the annual meetings of the Town and District Societies, be in regular order; with regard to places, and in immediate succession; that as far as practicable, the same order and succession be observed with regard to the meetings of the vari-

ous State Societies, to the end, that an agent of the General Society may attend them all in succession, as far as practicable; and that the meetings of the State Societies immediately precede the annual meeting of the General Society.

4. That the monies of the Town and District Societies, be generally collected directly before their annual meetings; that they be transferred to the County Societies, by their Delegates to the meeting of that Society; that the monies of the County Societies, be collected and transferred in the same manner, to the State Society; and that the monies of the various State Societies, be collected and transferred in the same manner; as far as practicable, to the General Society.

The object of this article, is to save expense and embarrassment, in the collection of monies for the General Society.

5. That the various Societies make it the object of their most strenuous efforts, to collect funds sufficient to convey immediately to the Colony of Liberia, every coloured person of suitable age, and suitable qualifications, that is willing to go; that, with the attainment of this object, they will be satisfied; and that they combine and increase their efforts, until this object is fully accomplished.

6. That inasmuch as it must be deemed a leading object of this Society, to diffuse information, and exert an influence, by means of the press, it be earnestly recommended to the various Societies, to circulate as much as possible, the different publications of the Society, to obtain subscriptions for the Repository; to collect and transmit the payments for that work, with the contributions to the funds of the Society; and for compensation and encouragement in this undertaking, which may be performed almost without trouble by the collectors of the Town and District Societies, they are authorized by the Agent and Publisher (Mr. James C. Dunn, Georgetown, D. C.) of the Repository, to retain twelve and a half per cent. on all payments for that work collected.

The reasons, in brief, in favour of the whole system now recommended, are that it contains in itself, the principles of its own life, and its own activity; that on this account, it avoids the expense and trouble of an extraneous influence; that it will be relieved of the various irregularities and embarrassments una-

voidable by any other system less general in its character; and that as a ground of safe dependence for the Society, it will procure an income of much greater amount, and greater uniformity.

(No. 7.)

Resolutions of State Legislatures.

The following States have expressed in terms more or less favourable, their approbation of the plans of the American Colonization Society. Virginia, Georgia, Maryland, Tennessee, New Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut, Kentucky, Delaware, Vermont, Indiana. Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, New Jersey, Ohio, Delaware, Connecticut, Vermont, Kentucky, and Indiana, have recommended the objects of the American Colonization Society to the patronage of the National Government, (Vide Appendix to the Tenth Annual Report of the Society, page 60, and Report 11th, page 80.)

During the last year, the following joint Resolutions passed the Senate of KENTUCKY, with only three dissenting voices:

Resolved, &c. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to use their best endeavours to procure an appropriation of money of Congress, to aid, so far as is consistent with the Constitution of the United States, in Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States in Africa, under the direction of the President of the United States.

2. That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of the several States.

Mr. Noble, of Indiana, presented to the Senate of the United States, a joint Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, recommending the American Colonization Society to the patronage of Congress.

The memorial of the Colonization Society is now before the Legislature of Massachusetts and New York, and we have much reason to believe that both of these powerful States will recommend its object to the favour and patronage of the National Government.

Memorial to Congress.

It is well known to those who examined the History of the origin and progress of the Colonization Society, that the powers and resources of the National Government have been regarded by most of its Friends as alone adequate to complete the design of African Colonization. The Managers of the Parent Institution have repeatedly sent in their petitions to Congress, and with the sanction of many State Legislatures invited that Body to take into consideration the claims of their object to the patronage of the Representatives of the people of the United States. The memorials of the Society have, generally, been treated with respect, and several committees to whom they have been referred have made Reports highly favourable to the views of the petitioners. In both houses, it is believed, the cause of the Society has been rapidly gaining strength. Almost every year has witnessed some addition to the number of States which have through their Legislatures instructed their Senators and requested their Representatives to give their support in Congress to the object of the Society. But the time has arrived when this subject demands the more general and serious attention of the American people.

The State Society of Kentucky has resolved to second the efforts of the Parent Institution, by presenting its own memorial, with the signatures of Citizens from various parts of the State, to Congress, and soliciting that Body no longer to neglect the appeals made to it in behalf of a great enterprise, most intimately connected with the welfare of our country as well as sanctioned by the most obvious dictates of national justice and humanity. *We hope the example of our Friends in Kentucky will be imitated by all the Auxiliary Societies in the Land.* Let the people of the United States speak out in tones of solemn earnestness in behalf of the scheme of African Colonization.— Their voice will be heard; and the energies and resources of the Government be brought to complete a work, begun in weakness, but unspeakably important to this country and full of blessings for another.

(No. 9.)

Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ART. I. This Society shall be called "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States."

ART. II. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their consent) the free People of Colour residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

ART. III. Every citizen of the United States, who shall subscribe these articles, and be an annual contributor of one dollar to the funds of the Society, shall be a member. On paying a sum of not less than thirty dollars, at one subscription, he shall be a member for life.

ART. IV. The officers of the Society shall be, a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Recorder, and a Board of Managers, composed of the abovenamed officers, and twelve other members of the Society. They shall be annually elected by the members of the Society, at their annual meeting, on the Saturday preceding New Year's Day, and continue to discharge their respective duties till others are appointed.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers, and to call meetings of the Society, and of the Board, when he thinks necessary, or when required by any three members of the board.

ART. VI. The Vice-Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge these duties in the absence of the President.

ART. VII. The Secretary shall take minutes of the proceedings, prepare and publish notices, and discharge such other duties as the Board, or the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, according to seniority, (when the Board is not sitting,) shall direct. And the Recorder shall record the proceedings and the names of the members, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. VIII. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of the funds of the Society, under such security as may be prescribed by the Board of Managers; keep the accounts, and exhibit a

statement of receipts and expenditures at every annual meeting, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. IX. The Board of Managers shall meet on the first Monday in January, the first Monday in April, the first Monday in July, and the first Monday in October, every year, and at such other times as the President may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its object as they shall think proper, or shall be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies occurring during the year, and make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this constitution.

ART. X. Every Society which shall be formed in the United States, to aid in the object of this Association, and which shall co-operate with its funds for the purposes thereof, agreeably to the rules and regulations of this Society, shall be considered auxiliary thereto; and its officers shall be entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers.

(No. 10.)

Memorial of the Kentucky Colonization Society.

We are happy to perceive that this Society have resolved to solicit support to the great enterprise in which they are engaged from the National Government. This, we are perfectly convinced, is the only power adequate to the complete accomplishment of the design. It seems obvious that the States of the South could not, without difficulty, effect the object; and, it is certain, the Northern States will think they have done much, should they consent to pay their equal proportion of the expense out of the common fund of the Nation.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The undersigned petitioners, citizens of the State of Kentucky, would respectfully represent, that we cordially unite with our fellow citizens of other States in the Union, in deeply la-

menting the miseries attendant upon slavery; and that we are anxious to see those miseries mitigated by every possible means not repugnant to the rights of individuals or to the constitution of the United States.

It would be superfluous for us, on the present occasion, to attempt an enumeration of the evils resulting from slavery among us; permit us, however, to present to your contemplation a picture drawn by the illustrious Jefferson nearly fifty years ago. We would particularly call your attention to that part of it which breathes a prophetic spirit, as applicable to the present times: "The whole commerce between master and slave," says he, "is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submissions on the other. Our children see this, and learn to imitate it; for man is an imitative animal. This quality is the germ of education in him. From his cradle to his grave he is learning what he sees others do. If a parent had no other motive either in his own philanthropy or self-love, for restraining the intemperance of passion towards his slave, it should always be a sufficient one that his child is present. But generally it is not sufficient. The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives a loose to his worst of passions; and thus nursed, educated, and exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances. And with what execrations should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one half of the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the others, transforms those into despots, and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part, and the *amor patriæ* of the other. For if the slave can have a country in this world, it must be any other in preference to that in which he is born to live and labor for another: in which he must lock up the faculties of his nature; contribute as far as depends on his individual endeavors to the evanishment of the human race, or entail his own miserable condition on the endless generations proceeding from him. With the morals of the people, their industry also, is destroyed. For in a warm climate no man will labour for himself that can make another labour for him. This

is so true, that of the proprietors of slaves, a very small proportion indeed are ever seen to labour. And can the liberties of a nation be ever thought secure, when we have removed their only firm basis—a conviction in the minds of the people, that these liberties are the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just: that his justice cannot sleep forever: that considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation is among possible events: that it may become probable by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest. But it is impossible to be temperate and to pursue this subject through the various considerations of policy, of morals, of history, natural and civil. We must be contented to hope they will force their way into every one's mind. I think a change already perceptible, since the origin of the present (American) revolution. The spirit of the master is abating, that of the slave rising from the dust; his condition mollifying; the way, I hope is preparing, under the auspices of Heaven, for a total emancipation; and that this is disposed, in the order of events, to be with the consent of their masters, rather than by their extirpation."

If such remarks were appropriately made at a time when there were only about *seven hundred thousand* blacks in the United States, how much more forcibly will they apply to the present, when there are probably not less than *two millions and a half*? But we would not be understood as advocating the cause of absolute *emancipation*. Far from it: For emancipation, without something more were done, would but render our situation doubly deplorable. It is the removal of the *Free Blacks* from among us, that is to save us, sooner or later, from those dreadful events foreboded by Mr. Jefferson, or from the horrors of St. Domingo. The present number of this unfortunate, degraded, and anomalous class of inhabitants cannot be much short of *half a million*; and the number is fast increasing. They are emphatically a mildew upon our fields, a scourge to our backs, and a stain upon our escutcheon. To remove them is mercy to ourselves, and justice to them.

Viewing, therefore, with the highest approbation, the exertions

which are making by the friends of Colonization throughout the United States, for the removal of the *Free* Blacks to the land of their fathers; and believing that the enterprise, if successfully prosecuted, will meliorate our own condition and that of the Colonists, and that it is intimately connected with the present dearest interests and future welfare of our beloved country, we, as patriots, christians, and philanthropists, do most earnestly request and petition your honorable body to extend its energetic arm for the complete and speedy accomplishment of this great and glorious undertaking. We would not presume to prescribe the mode by which your patronage and assistance shall be afforded: but we trust that every constitutional expedient in your power will be adopted: and we would beg leave to suggest, that a donation of some portion of either the public treasure or territory of the United States, and a free employment of its navy in the transportation of Colonists, will be among the most feasible and efficient measures which can be adopted.

Since the formation of our Government, millions of dollars have been annually expended for the maintenance and comfort of the North American Natives, exclusive of the purchase-money for their lands. No one has ever questioned the policy or doubted the justice of this measure:—and it is still to be hoped that the good faith which has been pledged by the preceding administrators of our government, will not be violated by their successors. We would plead the precedent for the extension of an equally liberal hand to the oppressed African. His claim, if not superior, is at least of equal dignity with that of the savage. It may be said, perhaps, that the curse is forever to hang upon the devoted heads of the descendants of Ham: But woe to the agents by whom that curse is perpetuated!—Finally; we will close our petition to your honorable body in behalf of the *Free* Negro, in the words of a Legislator of far greater eminence and authority than Jefferson; “It shall not seem hard unto thee, when thou sendest him: away *free* from thee: And when thou sendest him out *free* from thee, thou shalt not let him go away *empty*. Thou shalt furnish him *liberally* out of thy flocks, and out of thy floor, and out of thy wine-press: of that wherewith the Lord thy God hath blessed thee, thou shalt give unto him: And the Lord thy God shall bless thee in all that thou doest.” In duty, &c.

LIFE MEMBERS

Of the Colonization Society, by the contribution of \$30, or upwards, at one time, to the funds of the Institution.

Baltimore.

Isaac M'Kim,
John E. Howard,
Robert Gilmor,
Thomas Elliott,
Alexander M'Donald,
J. N. D. Arey and H. Didie,
Charles Carroll of Carrollton,
Thomas Tenant,
Peter Hoffman,
George Hoffman,
John Hoffman,
A. Fridge and Wm. Morris,
James W. M'Culloch,
J. Campbell, J. Ritchie,
J. Oldfield,
Amos A. Williams,
Nathaniel F. Williams,
Mr. Von Capf,
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Lake Tiernan,
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Rev. Bishop White,
Alexander Henry,
Mr. Dandridge,

Georgia.

Wm. H. Crawford,
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Annapolis, Md.

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Fleming James,

Halifax County, Va.

Gen Edward Carrington,
Walter C Carrington,

Frederick County, Va.

George Burwell,

Mississippi.

Hon Edward M'Gehee,
Louisiana.

Rev Dr James P. Thomas.

• Dead.

NOTE.—We shall be thankful to our friends to enable us to supply what is deficient, or correct what is erroneous in this list. Some may have been made Life Members by contributions to Auxiliaries, of which we are not informed.

AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETIES AND THEIR OFFICERS.

SOCIETIES.	PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES.	TREASURERS.
Auxiliary Colonization Society of Maryland,	Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carl.	Edward J. Coale,	John Hoffman,
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Colonization Society of the State of New Jersey,	Robert Field Stockton,	Rev. Robert Baird,	Charles S. Davis,
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Colonization Society of North Carolina,	Col. William Polk,	Joseph Gales,	Daniel Dupre,
Colonization Society of Kentucky,	John Pope,	Doctor Luke Munsell,	Col Edmund H Taylor
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Auxiliary New York City Society,	Col. Henry Rutgers,	John B. Beck, M. D.	Grove Wright,
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Aux. Colonization Society of Norfolk, Va.	James Nimmo,	Daniel G. Fisk,	John M'Phail,
Aux. Society of Isle of Wight county, Va.	Doct. George Butler,	Col. W. H. Woodley,	John Woomble,
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Aux. Society of Albemarle county, Va.	Gen. J. H. Cocke,	Christopher W. Taliaferro,	Jonathan B. Carr,
Aux. Society of King William county, Va.	John Roane,	Edward S. Eddy,	Doctor William Gwathmey,
Aux. Society of Kanhawa county, Va.	Philip P. Thompson,	William Clark,	Joseph Lovell,
Aux. Society, Augusta county, Va.	Rev Doctor Conrad Speece,	John B Tinsley,	Joseph Cowan,
Aux. Society of Powhatan county, Va.	Colonel James Clark,	Robert Toler,	Joseph Davis,
Aux. Colonization Society of Lynchburg, Va.	Rev John Early,	John B Magruder,	John Caskie,
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Aux. Society of Wheeling, Va.	Noah Zane,	Augustine C. Smith,	Thomas Woods,
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Aux. Society of Harper's Ferry, Va.	John Stubbfield,	Richard H. Lee,	Jacob Wark,
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Aux. Society of Prince George county, Md.		
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 Aux Colonization Society of Troy, New York,
 Aux Society of Waterford, New York,
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 Aux. Society of Washington, D C
 Aux Colonization of Georgetown, D C
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 Young Men's Society of Georgetown, D. C.
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 Aux Colonization Society of Talmadge, Ohio,
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 Aux Colonization Society of Richmond, Indiana,
 Aux Colonization Society of Putnam co Ohio,
 Aux Colonization Society of Fredericktown, Md.
 Aux Colonization Society of St. Clairsville, Ohio,
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 John Patterson,
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 D R Campbell,
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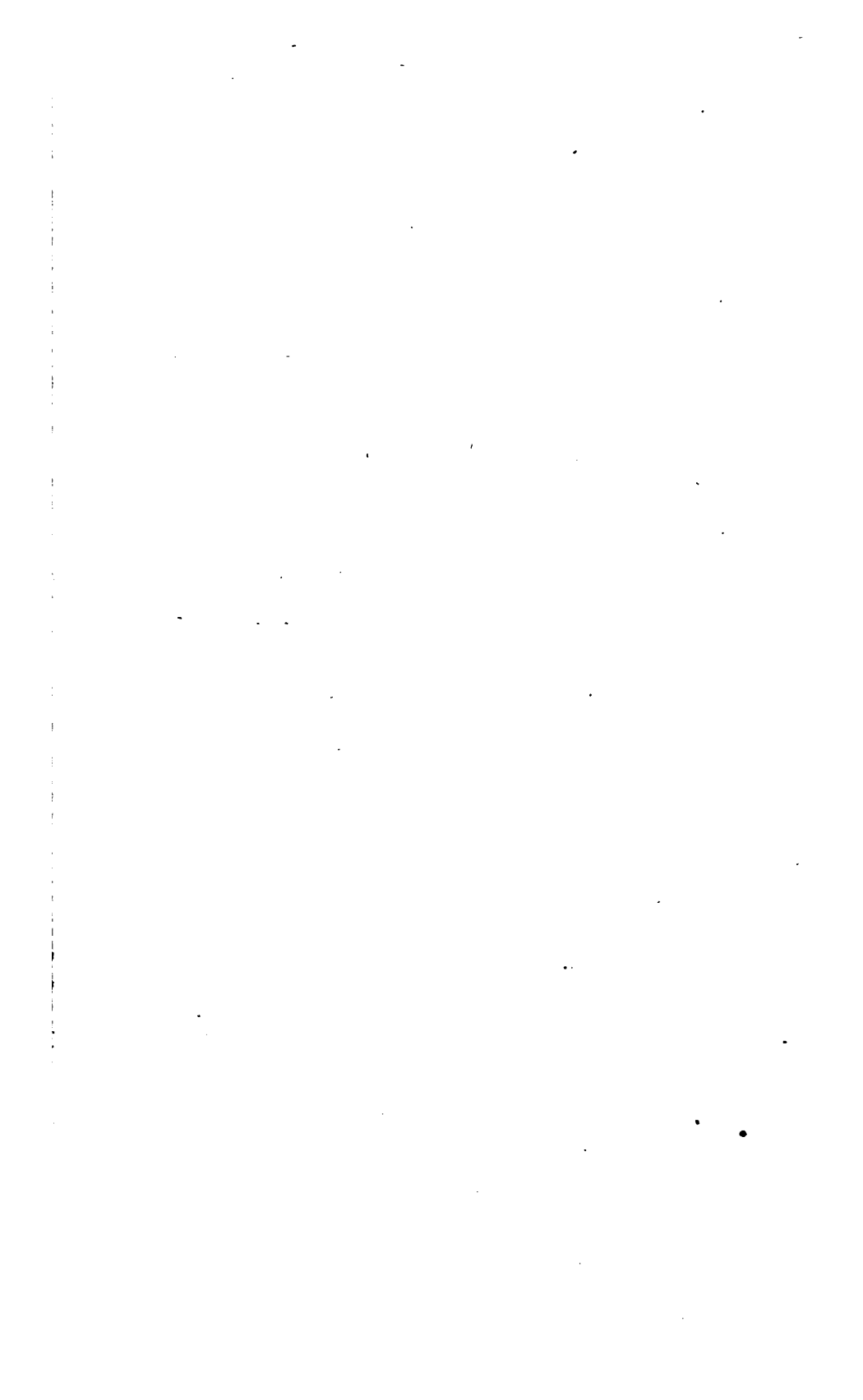
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Do of Bedford, Pa.			
Do of Shelbyville, Ken.			
Do of Carlisle, Ken.			
Do of Paris, Bourbon co do			
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Aux Col Society of La Grange, Alabama,	Rev Daniel P Bestor,	Edward D Sims,	Maclin Hedge,
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Aux Col Society of Florence, Alabama,	Judge Posey,	G Little,	S Feemster,
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Aux Society of Rutherford county, Tennessee,	Rev William Engleton,	James D Scrape,	Major James C Moore,

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The African Repository & Colonial Journal.

THIS work is published monthly, by order of the Managers of the American Colonization Society. It contains thirty-two octavo pages the number, at two dollars a year, payable in advance. It is designed to comprise a history of the proceedings of the Society and the African Colony; essays on the subject of Colonization intelligence concerning the operations of Institutions throughout the world, aiming to abolish the Slave Trade, and improve the African race; and in fine, all such information as may conduce to the accomplishment of the great objects of the Society.

Any person who shall obtain five subscribers and remit 10 dollars, will receive a copy gratis, which will be continued so long as the remittance shall be annually made.

All communications relating to the Editorial Department of the Repository, should be made to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the Society, Washington City; such as relate to its pecuniary concerns, to Mr. James C. Dunn, Georgetown, D. C.

To suitable persons, disposed to travel for obtaining subscribers to this work, liberal terms will be allowed.

Notices.

Copies of this and several preceding Reports can be forwarded by mail to any individuals who may apply for them to the Secretary.

Auxiliary Societies are earnestly requested to forward, as early as may be, their annual contributions to the Treasurer, Richard Smith, Esq. of this City, that the Society may be enabled to fit out expeditions for the Colony in due season.

Annual Meeting of the Society on the 3d Monday of January.

Form of a Constitution for an Auxiliary Society.

1st. This Society shall be called _____, and shall be auxiliary to the State Colonization Society, (where such exists) or to the American Colonization Society.

2d. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the parent Institution at Washington, in the colonization of the Free People of colour of the United States on the coast of Africa—and to do this not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other Societies.

3d. An annual subscription of _____ shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of _____ a member for life.

4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, and _____ Managers; Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

5th. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers.

6th. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society _____.

7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

8th. The Secretary of the Society, shall conduct the correspondence, under the direction of the Board Managers, both with the parent Institution and other Societies.

THE
FOURTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY

FOR
Colonizing the Free People of Colour
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

—••••—
WITH AN APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON:

1831.

PRINTED BY JAMES C. DUNN, GEORGETOWN, D. C

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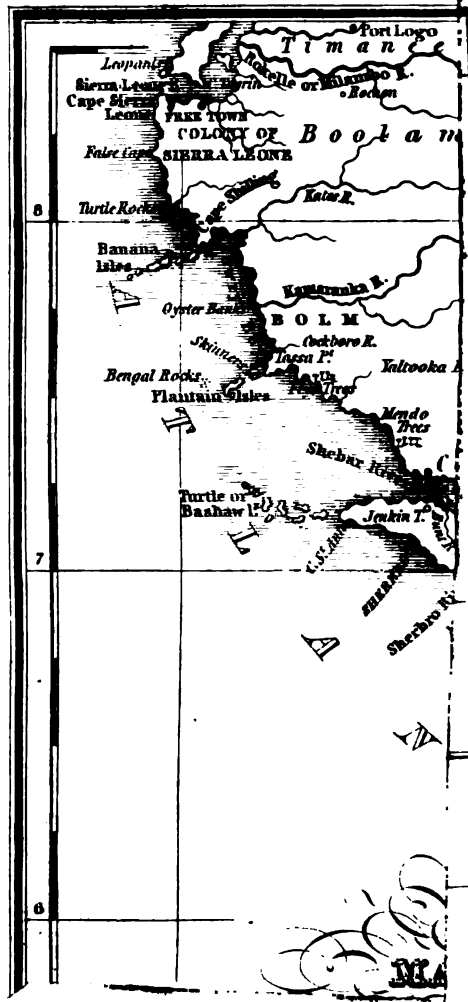
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PRINTED BY JAMES C. DUNN, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

25th Aug 1871

of the American Abolition Society

through Rev Wm McLean,

Secretary & Treasurer

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
AT THEIR
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THIS Meeting was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Washington City, on Wednesday evening, the 19th of January, 1831. A great number assembled on this occasion, and on motion of Rev. Dr. Laurie, the Hon. C. F. MERCER, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, took the Chair a little before seven o'clock.

The following gentlemen appeared and took their seats as Delegates:

From the State Colonization Society, New Hampshire.

The Hon. SAMUEL BELL.

From the State Colonization Society, New York.

GERRIT SMITH, Esq.

From the State Colonization Society, Pennsylvania.

The Hon. Mr. HEMPHILL and ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq.

From the State Colonization Society, North Carolina.

Gen. BARRINGER, and Governor IREDELL.

From the Caldwell Colonization Society, Kentucky.

The Hon. C. LYON.

From the Meadville Colonization Society, Pennsylvania.

The Hon. THOMAS H. SILL.

The African Repository & Colonial Journal.

THIS work is published monthly, by order of the Managers of the American Colonization Society. It contains thirty-two octavo pages the number, at two dollars a year, payable in advance. It is designed to comprise a history of the proceedings of the Society and the African Colony; essays on the subject of Colonization intelligence concerning the operations of Institutions throughout the world, aiming to abolish the Slave Trade, and improve the African race; and in fine, all such information as may conduce to the accomplishment of the great objects of the Society.

Any person who shall obtain five subscribers and remit 10 dollars, will receive a copy gratis, which will be continued so long as the remittance shall be annually made.

All communications relating to the Editorial Department of the Repository, should be made to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the Society, Washington City; such as relate to its pecuniary concerns, to Mr. James C. Dunn, Georgetown, D. C.

To suitable persons, disposed to travel for obtaining subscribers to this work, liberal terms will be allowed.

Notices.

Copies of this and several preceding Reports can be forwarded by mail to any individuals who may apply for them to the Secretary.

Auxiliary Societies are earnestly requested to forward, as early as may be, their annual contributions to the Treasurer, Richard Smith, Esq. of this City, that the Society may be enabled to fit out expeditions for the Colony in due season.

Annual Meeting of the Society on the 3d Monday of January.

Form of a Constitution for an Auxiliary Society.

1st. This Society shall be called _____, and shall be auxiliary to the State Colonization Society, (where such exists) or to the American Colonization Society.

2d. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the parent Institution at Washington, in the colonization of the Free People of colour of the United States on the coast of Africa—and to do this not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other Societies.

3d. An annual subscription of _____ shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of _____ a member for life.

4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, and _____ Managers; Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

5th. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers.

6th. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society _____.

7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

8th. The Secretary of the Society, shall conduct the correspondence, under the direction of the Board Managers, both with the parent Institution and other Societies.

THE
FOURTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY
FOR
Colonizing the Free People of Colour
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

—••••—
WITH AN APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON:

.....
1831.

—◆—
PRINTED BY JAMES C. DUNN, GEORGETOWN, D. C

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Annual meeting of the Society on the 3d Monday of January.





THE
FOURTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY

FOR
Emancipating the Free People of Colour

OF THE
UNITED STATES.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON:

1831.

PRINTED BY JAMES C. DUNN, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Would not our plans of improvement quickly perish? Would not our projects, our roads, schools, banks, courts, be neglected? Would not even our Legislators desert their public duties, to guard their homes and families from the incendiary and man stealer? But such is the condition of Africa,—not for one year only, but for centuries has it been such—and such will it continue to be, until the slave trade shall be abolished. How is this trade to be abolished?

Experience teaches that no laws, no treaties stop it, though much more might be done, than has been done. By laws and treaties it is already denounced, and yet nearly 100,000 slaves are annually taken from Africa, the victims of cormorant never-sated avarice. The slave trade will exist so long as it can exist. So long as there are slave ships, there will be slaves to freight them. No peril of property or life will induce the slave trader to abandon it. To suppress this trade, it must be made physically impossible. We must line the Western coast of Africa, with civilized settlements. Two such already exist. I pass over Sierra Leone.—Ours exerts a two-fold influence. On the one hand, it elevates the neighbouring tribes and enlists them in its suppression; on the other, it presents to the slave trader, whose soul no moral suasion can reach, an effectual barrier. The flag that waves on Cape Montserado, proclaims to the slave trader, that there is one spot, even in Africa, consecrated to freedom—one spot which his polluting foot shall not tread. The single fact, that during the last 12 or 18 months, 100 of the native children have been sent to the schools of the Colony, shows that we have not overrated the happy influence which it exerts on the tribes in its vicinity, and that the slave traders scarce dare to land within fifty miles of the Colony, proves that we have not exaggerated the terrors with which this settlement strikes them, and the power which it exerts for putting down their horrid traffic.

Such are the means and the only means, by which the slave trade can be abolished. And let me add, that it is by the continued operation of these means that Africa is to be enlightened. Every emigrant to Africa (said Mr. Clay) is a missionary going forth with his credentials in the holy cause of Civilization and Religion and free Institutions, and the colonies which we will establish, will be so many points, from which the beams of Christianity and Civilization will radiate on all that black empire of ignorance and sin. These influences must be poured in from the Western coast. The Northern boundary is within the dominion of the false Prophet, and no light is to be expected from that direction. If we look towards its eastern border, we look to the region and shadow of death. I have time but to glance at a few of the reasons which might be adduced in support of my remaining position, that Providence calls upon us to regenerate Africa.

One reason is, that in our colored population, we have most abundant materials, and, from their acquaintance with our excellent Institutions, better materials than are to be found elsewhere for Colonists.

Another reason is, the pressing and vital importance of relieving ourselves as soon as practicable, from this most dangerous element in our population.

Another reason is, that we are under pre-eminent obligations to serve Africa, because we have surpassed all others in afflicting and wronging her. I do not mean the South only, for the time has not been long gone by when Northern merchants found their most lucrative gains from this atrocious traffic. So far from reproaching the South with the evil of her coloured population, I admit that the North owes her exemption, not to a better morality, but to colder skies and a less fertile soil.

I said in my opening remarks, that the blessings our Society will confer on Africa, must reflect immensely favorable, if not indispensable, influences on the direct operations of the Society. It is evident, that, just in proportion as Africa rises in the scale of improvement, will be the desire of our Blacks to return to her. The dread of going to a land of barbarians is now the commonest objection amongst them to our Colonization scheme. But let those barbarians be converted into civilized beings,—and their dread of going to Africa will be converted into a desire to go there. There is another and still more important respect in which this reflect influence is to be viewed. Whence the apathy, that pervades our country in relation to our black population? If the Greeks are suffering, we can feel for them across a space of 5 or 6000 miles, and minister to their necessities. Nor can our handful of Indians suffer real or apparent wrongs, without arousing the sympathies of the Nation.—But who are there to feel for our 2,000,000 Blacks?—more than five-sixths of whom are in bondage, and the other sixth incapable of freedom on our soil. And why are they not more felt for? The ready answer is, because the African race is despised; because of the vague impression, that the descendants of Ham are inherently and naturally inferior to ourselves and others, the self-complacent children of Shem and Japhet. But, let Africa begin to enter upon the redemption of a character, which guilty Christian nations have, for centuries, combined to keep down to the lowest point of degradation; and she will begin to be respected; and the condition of her outcast children on our shores will awaken a livelier sympathy. And when Africa shall have put on the garments of civilization, and the influences of her regeneration shall be felt throughout this land, our most tenacious and obstinate slave-holder will shrink from the relation he bears to her children. The poor creature, whom he formerly regarded as but a few removes above the brute, will now present himself before the new associations of his master's mind as his fellow-man and his equal—and the slave will be permitted to go free. And then will even such slave-holder be as willing as other slave-holders to aid in returning our blacks to their father-land.

I am persuaded, Sir, that here is a point on which I do not say, that our Society should lay its greatest stress and its most sanguine hopes—(for our Society has nothing to do directly with the question of slavery,) but I do say that it is a point, on which they, who desire the abolition of slavery in our country, should lay their greatest stress and their most sanguine hopes. The principle is almost as true in relation to our blacks, as it is to water. They cannot rise above their source. They cannot rise in our esteem above the level of the moral state of the land of their origin—for we are ever associating them with that land, which is their appropriate, their only home. But let Africa become civilized, and there will be the same moral impossibility in the way of our continuing to hold her children in bondage, that we should have to encounter in an attempt to reduce Englishmen or Frenchmen to bondage on our shores. It is because Africa is too ignorant to know that we wrong her. It is because her debasement is so great, that she is insensible to the shame we pour upon her, that we presume to hold her and her people so cheap.—Whilst the honor of civilized nations is alive to the least indignities cast upon their subjects—poor Africa might say, in the language of inspiration: “They have stricken me, and I was not sick; they have beaten me, and I felt it not—when shall I awake?”

We admit that in this way, that is, through the renovation of Africa, the Colonization Society may exert an important influence on the question of slavery—an influence, which may yet compass the abolition of slavery in our land. But, mark you, Sir, it is a way that leads through a change—through the willingness of the master’s mind, and, therefore, he cannot object to it. Whilst the Society protests that it has no designs on the rights of the master in the slave—or the property in his slave, which the laws guarantee to him—it does nevertheless admit, and joyfully admit, that the successful prosecution of the object of the Society must produce moral influences and moral changes leading to the voluntary emancipation of the slave, not only in our country, but throughout the world.

I am aware, that there are persons, whom it does not satisfy to know, that our Society has no other object but the removal of our present and future free black population to Africa. The Colonization Society is an offensive Institution to them, because, as they maintain, it agitates the question of slavery. Such persons are unwilling to have the subject of slavery considered even in its most abstract form. But, Sir, the subject of slavery is one, that will be considered: it will be felt on, and thought on, and spoken on. We must first blow out the lights of this age, and turn backward the swift wheel of improvement, and quench the spirit, that is now so fearlessly searching out abuses both in the old world and the new, before such a subject as slavery can be prevented from coming under the public consideration. And the slave-holder, so far from having just cause to

complain of the Colonization Society, has reason to congratulate himself, that in this Institution a channel is opened up, in which the public feeling and public action can flow on, without doing violence to his rights. The closing of this channel might be calamitous to the slave-holder beyond his conception: for the stream of benevolence that now flows so innocently in it, might then break out in forms even far more disastrous than Abolition Societies, and all their kindred and ill-judged measures.

It is deeply painful to see how slow the people of our country are to wake up to this subject—a subject having such strong claims on their humane and patriotic and christian feelings. A single glance at these claims, shows that I do not overrate them. I ask, which is the most fruitful, infinitely most fruitful, source of our political dissensions? Do I hear our Southern brethren say, as some of them are accustomed to say—"the North has nothing to do with this subject of black population—and all their solicitude about it, is meddling and officious." I reply, the North has something to do with this subject. The evil is ours as well as theirs: the multitude of blacks in our towns in the North attests, that we have a share in this evil. The fact, that although the black population in our Northern States is probably not more than a fortieth part of our whole population, yet, that about one-sixth to one-fourth of our convicts and paupers are blacks, attests that we have a share in this evil. The severe legislation, (I will not say, that, under all the circumstances, it is too severe)—the severe legislation of the slave states, which drives their emancipated blacks into the free states and scatters the nuisance there, attests that we have a share in this evil. And I ask in all kindness, if, in view of this legislation, it is not with an ill grace that Southern lips rebuke our complaints of this evil? But we will take a more elevated and patriotic view of the subject to show, that the free States share with the slave States in this immeasurable evil. The members of our Republic are so intimately united, that in the language of the Apostle: "whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it." And when the Northern traitor to the Union says, "let the Southern tier of States, with this immeasurable evil upon them, separate from the Union"—we reply, that the patriot, who loves his country, would as soon consent to lose a member of his person as a portion of that territory, the whole of which is consecrated to his affections—in view of the whole of which it is, that he exclaims with the Poet:

"This is my own, my native land."

And how important is it, as it respects our character abroad, that we hasten to clear our land of our black population? We boast, that our country is the great moral and political light-house of the world, whose beams are guiding the nations of the earth to freedom and happiness. But how much brighter would those beams shine—how much more consistent and powerful would be our example, but for that population with-

in our limits, whose condition, (*necessary* condition, I will not deny) is so much at war with our institutions, and with that memorable national declaration—"that all men are created equal."

In conclusion, what cause is so well suited as the American Colonization Society, to make a powerful appeal to the American Christian? For it is not only the 2,000,000 of blacks in our country, whose spiritual interests it invites him to serve—but it is the hundred millions of immortal beings in Africa, to whom it gives him access. And Africa must be Christianized. When I look at the sins of our country against her, I feel how needful it is for our own sake, that she be Christianized—that she be taught that divine art of forgiveness, which belongs to the Christian only.

Mr. Smith then offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society commends itself to great favor by the immense benefits it is conferring on Africa, and by the happy and powerful influences which these benefits must reflect on the direct operations of the Society.

Mr. DODDRIDGE, of Virginia, said,

MR. PRESIDENT: Not being a delegate to this meeting, I hardly know whether I have a right to offer a Resolution. I have not risen to make an address but to offer a few remarks of a general nature. I have heard much which I highly approve and some things, the utterance of which I regret. Enough has passed to convince all of the duty to aid the designs of this Society. Enough has been said and done by this Society to demonstrate the practicability of its scheme, at no very remote period. While convinced of the duty to promote this enterprise, the means and the constitutionality of applying them are plain and obvious. You, Sir, know that this is not an opinion of mine, of to-day, or of yesterday. Circumstances lead me to mention one historical fact, new perhaps to some. Whatever may be the opinions of others, and of your fellow-citizens of Virginia, as to the necessity and morality of acting, and as to the means required and to be sought, there was a time when the Legislative Councils of Virginia were unanimous. Twenty-three, twenty-five, and twenty-seven years ago, Resolutions were adopted by both Houses of the General Assembly of Virginia, in secret session, which had for their object to call on the President of the United States, to use the treaty-making power, for the acquisition of a Territory in Africa, which might contain the black population of the United States. You have seen the record of these votes, by which, in solemn secret session, the united Councils of Virginia decided as to the duty of acting and the *modus operandi*. Fifteen years ago the power of the General Government was invoked by Virginia for this object, with almost Legislative unanimity. I deem it unnecessary to add to what has been already said. This Resolution will look to the means of acting. While it acknowledges the inadequacy of the present means of the Society, it in-

votes the Friends of this Institution to press upon the State Legislatures and upon the Congress of the United States the importance of the object and to solicit of them the aids necessary for its accomplishment. In relation to the form in which this aid shall be obtained, I believe that many if not a majority of the citizens of Virginia would be willing to be taxed heavily to aid this Institution. None who know the general feeling will doubt that a tax would be cheerfully borne. I have no constitutional scruples. I would therefore seek the means of prosecuting our enterprise within the avowed and explicit design of the Society,—of acting on such of the colored population now free, or who may become free by no means or measures of ours.

He then offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That as this Society is constitutionally bound to co-operate, as far as practicable, in the prosecution of its object, with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject; and as its own unaided power is inadequate to complete the work in which it is engaged, it be recommended to the friends of the Society throughout the country, to prepare and send in memorials in behalf of its object to their respective State Legislatures, and to the Congress of the United States.

The Rev. C. COLTON, of Massachusetts, said,

MR. PRESIDENT: In looking at the unnatural relations between the citizens of these States, and our colored population, and in estimating the comparative increase of the numbers and physical strength of the latter, it is natural if not unavoidable for the philanthropist and statesman to feel a deep concern at the aspects, which the facts of the case present. Our slave population is more than 2,000,000, with an annual increase of 60,000, more or less. The free blacks are nearly 300,000, with an annual increase of six or seven thousand. That this is an evil, no man, in his sober senses, can doubt. It is equally true, that it is a growing, and I hope I may say without offence, a portentous evil. The patriot asks, and humanity asks, where is the remedy?—Is there any remedy within the range of possibility?—any invented?—any instituted?

The only thing, Sir, the only machinery which has been put in operation, or even propounded with hope of success, is the American Colonization Society, whose professed object it is to drain the country of free blacks. And it is a problem yet to be solved, whether any Institution, or measures more hopeful, can be invented and applied to this purpose.

This Society, Sir, was formed in 1816. It has struggled along from that time, passing the ordeals of general indifference, and varied opposition, gradually securing the attention, and gaining upon the sympathies and confidence of the public. In the mean time, and in the very cradle of its infancy, with only two-penny contributions, the mere toy-money of children, it has accomplished one of the most interesting, sublime and hopeful experiments, which the world ever saw. The planting, growth, and successful establishment of the Colony of Liberia, conflicting equally, as it has been obliged, with the warring elements of nature, and with

the groveling and depraved policies of man—policies barbarian and civilized; stands up before the world an unexampled triumph of *principle*. What but principle, Sir, could have originated and sustained so humble, and in view of the giddy and ambitious world, so despicable an enterprise, as this seemed to be in its primitive stage?—What but principle, a sublime and unappreciated moral courage, could have led the heroic Ashmun to that grave of his earthly expectations—and as it has been proved to be, though unforeseen by him, equally the theatre of his immortal honour, as the place of his martyrdom? Sir, when first I read the achievements of that man, it seemed to me like romance;—and I remember to have said:—a few generations to come, and I would rather have the honours of his name as a hero, than the name of Napoleon. And now, Sir, I will add:—that when the once-fragrant renown of the Conqueror of Europe, shall have degenerated into absolute putrescence, the name of the founder of Liberia, will be seen in characters bright and enduring as the stars, and it will be sung too, a most enviable destiny, by millions of exulting and thankful hearts.

Yes, Sir: the establishment of the Colony of Liberia, is a triumph of *principle*, and that not only in the persevering and unyielding virtue of the instruments, but also in the respect—the reverence, which has been paid to it by an impartial world. Look, Sir. Yonder, on the naked, and exposed coast of Africa—that region of the globe, which knows no law but passion—where the wickedness of man, the most fell and the deadliest, prowls with impunity—*there* stands and flourishes, and is fast rising into importance, a civil and well-ordered community of Africans! And if you ask, what is their government?—The answer is:—*principle*. And if you ask, what is their protection?—The answer is:—the respect of the world. Who, acquainted with the history of that long abused race, does not feel awed in view of such a spectacle?—Every pirate ship that swims the Ocean, and every slave ship (which is also a pirate) *knows*, that the Colony of Liberia has no protection, but the respect of the world—and no law, but the force of her own public opinion. But they dare not fall upon her, even though she is their declared, and often most fatal enemy.

The Colony of Liberia, Sir, is governed and protected by the American Colonization Society—by our voice uttered here, and uttered any where. A strange spectacle, indeed! Who, uncertified of the fact, would believe it?

There is in my mind, a moral grandeur, beaming out from that point of the shore of Africa, which I know not how to express. It is a bright spot, set upon the margin of an immense region, a region overhung for ages uncounted with one unbroken cloud of darkness—a cloud heavy and deep as creation's night. And it is a light, Sir, which this Society has kindled there, and kept burning there, and till this hour it grows brighter and

brighter, and now promises to show its blaze along those shores, and back into those regions, until that deep and vast continent, from Cape de Verde to Gaudelfui, and from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope, shall stand up disenthralled, emancipated, regenerate. What man, susceptible and ambitious of high endeavour—what nation or people would not covet to participate in such an enterprise?

I humbly think, Sir—and I dare to say, standing even in this august chamber, (and here is the fittest place to say it)—if the Colony of Liberia cannot be *protected* by this nation, she ought to realise its patronage—its efficient patronage;—a patronage, adequate not only to its necessities there, but to drain the mighty flood of coloured population, that is pouring itself upon this land:—to drain it, I mean, so far as would not interfere with the rights of property in the slave, and the freedom of the free,—by wholesome moral inducements—inducements sanctioned by the unanimous voice of all concerned. The act of Congress of 1819, doubtless contemplates this patronage, as well as that it magnanimously recognises the moral obligation of this nation to engage in this work, in consideration of the guilt of our ancestors, in the slave trade—a guilt involving a responsibility entailed upon us their children. If, indeed, there be any responsibility in the common sin of the world, which has been done to Africa, a portion of that responsibility doubtless rests upon this nation;—and the world and God will hold us accountable. And we cannot begin too soon, nor be too earnest in the work of atonement. And as a *political* measure, it is equally the interest, as it is the high and sacred duty of this Republic, to lay its hand upon this mighty evil—to apply all convenient political medicaments to this social and political deformity—a deformity which grows with our growth, and strengthens with our strength;—a monster upon the body politic, hideous in its aspects, constraining in its influences on the social system, and absorbing the vital energies of the community.

Were I permitted to use the voice of a legislator within these walls upon this interesting and momentous theme, and if it were necessary, I would invoke the spirit of my country—of her patriotic and mighty dead. Yes, Sir, like the elder Chatham, who was *carried* from his sick chamber to the British House of Lords, that he might enter his solemn protest against a meditated and infamous project in relation to these American Colonies—like *him*, though for a different purpose, I would “invoke,” not alone, nor principally “the Genius of the Constitution;”—but for the purpose of such an occasion, I would especially challenge the Genius of our Declaration of Independence—of that instrument, which, be it remembered, makes a nation’s oath—a nation’s solemn and direct appeal to the high Providence above—an appeal, all the responsibilities of which were assumed in the face of the world, and under the most memorable, dependent, aye, Sir, *dependent*, and affecting circumstances. And then, in view

of those responsibilities, and our circumstances when they were assumed, I would adjure my countrymen to acquit themselves of their duty to the African race.

In the project of the American Colonization Society, Sir, the only question is:—what is its promise, as a remedy for the evil, which it assays to alleviate?—Something we feel must be done, and soon done, and with mighty effort. If there be any other expedient of better promise—why, then, let us have it. But where is it to be found?—If none—here is an actual experiment all made to our hands. The scheme is matured—the door opened, a channel is made—and the tax of transporting every free black in our country, and as fast as they are made free, would not be formidable, in case of the prosperity of the Colony. Nay, on such condition, the motives of emigration might, and in all probability, would by and by become sufficient to sustain the enterprise with little or no draft either on the public Treasury, or on the resources of benevolence. In six weeks any coloured man might earn his passage.

And though the commencement of the enterprise be a public tax, we should regard it as only a small fraction of the mighty debt we owe that land. And there is the *glory* of enlightening and redeeming Africa. Is that nothing? And besides this, the work accomplished, would make the best chapter of political economy, wrought out, that was ever added to our experimental text book. For, who does not know and feel, that besides the portentous aspects of our rapidly accumulating coloured population, the free blacks, by the moral necessity of their civil disabilities are and must forever be a nuisance—equally, and more to the owner of slaves, than to other members of the community. They have no proper motives to ambition, or to elevate their character. And the only effect of the little labour they accomplish is to vitiate labour.

If, Sir, we love our country, we shall listen to the claims of this Institution, and of that unfortunate race, whom it has so nobly taken under its patronage. If we feel our own share in the public responsibility for the *injuries* of this race, we shall tremble at the tardiness of this enterprise. For there is a high and mighty Providence above, chaining to his throne, by ties of indissoluble responsibility, the communities and nations of this earth, obliging them, under the most fearful penalties, to the adoption and use of the principles of his own pure and beneficent government.

I imagine, Sir—nay, methinks I see the guardian spirit of Africa—of suffering, bleeding Africa, (if indeed there be a guardian spirit there)—Yes, methinks I see it waking from its long—long night—rising from its bed of despair, by the gleam of hope, which *you* have kindled in its bosom, and stretching out its imploring hands to America. And, Sir, it is for us to decide the fearful question—whether it shall lift those hands in vain—whether, pierced with disappointment, it shall fall back again into those cruel arms which have so long held it in perpetual agony.

Mr. COLTON then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the enterprise to which this Society is consecrated, is of such importance to its immediate objects, to our Country, and to the cause of humanity in general, and its want of means to extend its operations and advance its designs, so imperative—as in a peculiar manner, to claim the auxiliary efforts of the Benevolent and the efficient patronage of our General Government.

The Hon. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, then said,

Mr. PRESIDENT: At this late hour I beg the privilege of a very few words. The Resolution which I am about to offer, regards the suppression of the slave trade and our duty as christians and as men, with respect to this tremendous evil. As has been stated in the Report, most Christian Nations have united in distinct expressions of abhorrence of this traffic; and several have threatened it with all the penalties of piracy and employed a part of their naval forces to suppress it. In this noble enterprise, England, France and the United States have concurred. But it seems that the occasional interruption to which this trade has been subjected, has but aggravated its enormity, and perhaps increased its extent, and when we consider the spirit which prompts to this trade there is no cause for wonder.

It is avarice which feeds the spirit that animates the slave trade, and we all know that this is of all passions the most base and inveterate. It almost lives beyond the grave.

What cares it for the cries of afflicted humanity!—It has sold its country, betrayed the Saviour, and for thirty pieces of silver it would betray a world. The congregated navies of the world, I fear, can never suppress this traffic. And must we therefore mourn over it and sit down in despair? I trust not. Light begins to beam upon us; Africa pleads her own wrongs, and God in his providence has opened a door for a mighty deliverance. It may be considered as enthusiasm, but I love to cherish such enthusiasm. Let the coast of Africa be once studded with settlements of emancipated and christian men, and a bulwark would be reared against the slave trade more effective than a thousand navies. Was ever it heard that white men were surprised and borne away in slave ships as the subjects of this traffic? The answer and the reason of it point to the mode of relief. We must plead the cause of Africa on her own shores. We must enlighten the Africans themselves on the nature of this evil. We must raise in their minds a fixed abhorrence of its enormities. There will be no ships with human cargoes if we cut off the supply. We must by our settlements point the African kidnapper to a more profitable commerce than that in the blood and heartstrings of his fellow men. This, it will be said, requires time. It *will* require time, but not so many years as bear record against us for our countenance of this horrid commerce. We have one flourishing settlement. And I rejoice to say, in this Legislative Hall of my country, I congratulate here the friends of this Society, that a way is

opening before us by which we may wipe off the stains of guilt that now abide upon us.

He then offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the slave trade is not to be suppressed, without more united and vigorous exertions on the part of the several governments of christendom, and that both Humanity and Religion, invoke all conscientious and enlightened statesmen to consider and adopt more effectual measures, for putting down forever this abominable traffic.

The Hon. Mr. BATES, of Massachusetts, said:

He rose not for the purpose of addressing the Society, but of offering a resolution. As the representative of one of its branches, he had been honoured with an invitation to take part in the discussion of the evening, but he had declined it. Not that he felt no interest in the occasion, nor that the Society he represented felt none: Quite the contrary. The object is great and glorious—one that interests the heart and commands the approbation and the admiration of every friend of the human family—one, however, that will require a great, and concentrated, and mighty effort for its accomplishment, and towards which, what this Society has done, is only preliminary and preparatory. But, he said, considering the State from which he came, the delicate nature of the subject under consideration in its connection and bearing upon other subjects, and the sensitive feeling of a portion of the public in relation to it, he thought he could best subserve the interests of the Society by remaining silent. He remarked that they, in Massachusetts, were willing to follow in the path which we might trace for them—to labor in such a cause whenever, and wherever, and however we might direct, without wishing to dictate or advise. That it was an object deep in the hearts of many of the people of his State, but one with which the people of the South are best acquainted, and in which most interested, and therefore that they were content to act in entire subordination to the views of the Society. He observed that his relation to the Auxiliary Societies required him to state that the Resolution he was about to offer, was put into his hands for that purpose; and he only regretted that those Societies had not higher claims to the acknowledgment it involves. He offered the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the various Auxiliary Societies for their generous efforts and contributions in aid of the great enterprise of this Institution.

On motion of Hon. Mr. WILLIAMS, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to the Rev. Clergy of the U. States, for their efficient aid in promoting the objects of this Society, and that they be earnestly solicited to take up collections annually for its benefit, on the 4th of July.

The Meeting drawing near its close, Mr. CUSTIS again addressed the Chair, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I hope I may be indulged, as an old and faithful servant in the cause, with a few additional remarks. It might appear from some parts of the addresses to which we have listened, that the people of the

Southern States were responsible in their own proper persons, for the evils which have been imposed upon them by others. I rise, Sir, to vindicate my native country.

Let it be remembered, that the evil which we have inherited, was brought upon us against our remonstrances and our prayers, by our ancient Rulers. Sir, it was while our ancestors were British subjects, that this evil was brought upon us. The Colonists remonstrated in their legislative capacity and through the Press; but no, the interest, the revenue of the Mother Country required the trade.

Permit me to say to our Northern friends, that some amiable feelings are to be found in Southern bosoms. We ardently pray to be delivered from the evil of slavery, and hope the hour of deliverance will come.—Let not, then, blows be inflicted, which we do not deserve. I trust that this noble charity has at length opened the way, by which we may be saved from our heaviest calamity. If there is any better mode of acting on this subject, we will honour the discoverer, abandon our views, and adopt his.

Some benevolent minds in the overflowings of their philanthropy, advocate amalgamation of the two classes, saying, let the coloured class be freed, and remain among us as denizens of the Empire; surely all classes of mankind are alike descended from the primitive parentage of Eden, then why not intermingle in one common society as friends and brothers. No, Sir, no. I hope to prove at no very distant day, that a Southron can make sacrifices for the cause of Colonization beyond seas; but for a Home Department in those matters, I repeat, no, Sir, no. What right, I demand, have the children of Africa to an homestead in the white man's country? If, as is most true, the crimes of the white man robbed Africa of her sons, let atonement be made by returning the descendants of the stolen to the clime of their ancestors, and then all the claims of redeeming justice will have been discharged. There let centuries of future rights atone for centuries of past wrongs. Let the regenerated African rise to Empire; nay, let Genius flourish, and Philosophy shed its mild beams to enlighten and instruct the posterity of Ham, returning "redeemed and disenthralled," from their long captivity in the New World. But, Sir, be all these benefits enjoyed by the African race under the shade of their native palms.—Let the Atlantic billow heave its high and everlasting barrier between their country and ours. Let this fair land, which the white man won by his chivalry, which he has adorned by the arts and elegancies of polished life, be kept sacred for his descendants, untarnished by the footprint of him who hath even been a slave. Sir, a mighty appeal is about being made for Africa, both in Europe and here; may it be as successful as the warmest, nay wildest dreams of Poetry or Philanthropy could desire it to be, and new states and nations spring up, and be multiplied; but let them be in the land of the Lion, Sir, not where the Eagle his eyry builds.

At every Anniversary Meeting, there has been cause to congratulate this Society upon its rise, progress, and success; we may now rejoice that the experiment has been fully tried; that the project of colonizing Free Persons of Colour on the Coast of Africa, has been fairly weighed in the balance, and has not been found wanting; for behold, where yesterday stretched a dark and dismal coast, is now heard the busy hum of industry; the arts are there, too, with education, and the blessed influences of Christianity; all, all now flourish, where of late was only the desert gloom of barbarism. And if a few short years have accomplished so much, what may not half a century do. But let us admit that a century will be requisite to complete the mighty work. I repeat, in this Palace of the Supreme Legislature, that no century in the many which I trust will occur in the long enduring age of our Empire, will more proudly adorn the historic page, than that which embraces in its annals the annihilation of slavery.

Sir, permit me to say, that the remarks made by our worthy friend and most liberal benefactor, (Mr. Gerrit Smith,) have done honor to this Association. From that gentleman, we have heard a great deal to admire in feelings and sentiments which are truly American. But let me say, that some allowances should be made for those who, in point of local situation, are not so happy as himself. When from the land where dwells the freeman only, you gaze around you, you behold a country thickly peopled, and all delighting in the business and enjoyment of social and individual life. 'Tis a sunny scene, Sir, without a single cloud to obscure its resplendent sky. Such may our worthy friend enjoy from the heights of Oneida, and long may he live to enjoy it. I greet him well, that his lot has been cast in such "pleasant places," and that his region has not endured the misfortunes of ours. Happier, far happier is his lot, than if a Southern atmosphere had tanned his cheek. Yet, with all our misfortunes, Sir, I hope time will prove, that we have some redeeming qualities; and should Heaven bless our honest endeavours, we shall leave to our posterity, a better inheritance than we received from our ancestors. A new spirit is awakened, and walks abroad in our land. Light shines, and the mists of error are clearing away. We trust that from the influences of this magnificent charity, ours will in time be no longer the land of the slave.

May it please that Providence, which, through so many trials, has preserved the old, the venerable South, the land of genius and patriotism, the home of the high-minded and hospitable, still to protect her destinies, and give speed to this benign Institution, which never will cause to humanity a tear, and may give joy and happiness to millions.

On motion by Rev. Dr. LAURIE, it was

Resolved, That the noble resolution and energy, with which the Pennsylvania Society, and especially the citizens of Philadelphia have assisted the endeavours of this Society, deserve to be remembered with gratitude and held up before the public as most worthy of universal imitation.

On motion by W. W. SEATON, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Richard Smith, the Treasurer, for his long continued, able and gratuitous services.

On motion by Hon. Mr. WHITTLESEY, seconded by J. S. Benham, Esq.

Resolved, That this meeting approves of the consistency with which the Managers have adhered to the originally avowed object of the Society as expressed in its constitution, "the colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of colour of the U. States on the coast of Africa or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient," and that it believes the success of the Society to depend in future on a strict adherence to its original principles.

The following are the remarks of Mr. Benham, on seconding the Resolution:

MR. PRESIDENT: In rising to second the resolution just submitted by my honorable friend from Ohio, it is not my intention to participate in the discussion of the very interesting topics which have been presented for consideration. The benevolence of your noble enterprise—its practicability—its peaceful character—its compatibility with existing rights of dominion, as acknowledged by our political institutions, and its meritorious claims upon the justice, patriotism, and humanity of our country, have been judiciously and eloquently portrayed by the honorable Delegate from New York (Mr. Smith). I trust that gentleman will pardon me for expressing the sincere pleasure and satisfaction I felt, in common I am sure with every friend of Colonization, in listening to his just and statesman-like exposition of the views and objects of your Society. It was indeed, Sir, well calculated to put to flight the unjust suspicions and calumnies which have lately been cast upon it and its friends, from a quarter not anticipated by the patriots under whose auspices it was established. I concur, Sir, in the sentiment which the resolution before you contains, that the present prosperity and ultimate success of this Society depend upon a pertinacious adherence to the principles in which it was originally founded. Its primary object now is, and ever has been, to colonize, with their own consent, *free People of Colour* on the Coast of Africa, or elsewhere, as Congress may deem expedient. And, Sir, I am unwilling to admit, under any circumstances, and particularly in this *Hall*, that it ever has swerved from this cardinal object. It is true, that the friends of African Colonization ever have and do now anticipate that the moral influence of this Association will encourage *voluntary* emancipation; and by removing the evil against which the laws restricting emancipation were intended to guard, induce those States so distinguished for their chivalry and independence, not only to modify or abrogate those laws, but to enact others for the safe and gradual abolition of slavery—and thus in time to obliterate the only stain upon the freedom of our political institutions. It is equally true, Sir, that these sentiments were not only entertained by the primitive patrons of the Society, but promulgated to the world in its

first Annual Report, in the speeches of its late much lamented President, (Judge Washington,) of Mr. Clay, of Mr. Randolph—as also in the letters of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Harper. At the first meeting of the friends of Colonization, before your Constitution was adopted, Mr. Randolph remarked, that if a place could be provided for their reception, and a mode of sending them hence, there were hundreds, nay thousands, who would by manumitting their slaves relieve themselves from the cares attendant on their possession. Mr. Jefferson, in the letter referred to, now among the archives of your Society, states, “that he had long made up his mind on the subject of Colonization, and that he had ever thought *that* the most desirable measure which could be adopted for gradually drawing off this part of our population.” These being the sentiments of the patriotic and pious men who founded this Society, (always, however, protesting against any interference with the existing relations between master and slave,) it was one of the first charges brought against it, by the friends of *abolition*, that it was an ingeniously devised scheme of the slave states, to enhance the value of their slaves, and to *rivet* faster upon them the chains of bondage. The fact, Sir, that African Colonization was, many years before the organization of this Society, a subject of grave and solemn cogitation in the secret sessions of the Legislature of Virginia, and the consequent negotiations of Mr. Jefferson, while President of the U. States, at her request, with the British Colony of Sierra Leone, and the Portuguese, to procure territory for the purpose, abundantly evince the lively interest felt in the ancient dominion. Georgia and South Carolina, too, were ranked among our early friends.

I have referred to these facts, which are connected with our early history, to repel a charge lately preferred against us by certain misguided politicians—that your Society has acted *perfidiously*, and in violation of the principles professed by its founders. Sir, it must be apparent to all, that nothing can be more gratuitous, than this accusation. As much as this Society desires to ameliorate the condition of that degraded *caste* of human beings, and to check the growth of that moral and political evil which awakens so much concern, I trust she will ever sedulously abstain from taking a step calculated in the remotest degree to jeopard the domestic tranquillity of any portion of this *Union*; indeed, Sir, to ensure and perpetuate domestic peace and the integrity of our Union, are important *desiderata* in view.

Before I resume my seat, I deem it my duty, as a Representative of one of the oldest Auxiliaries in the West, to assure our friends on this side the mountains, that although the enterprise is gigantic, and our means comparatively small, we are not discouraged. Many of your Western friends are animated by a confidence and a zeal that will not soon be weary in well doing. Ours is a government of opinion, and its population is intel-

ligent and curious; upon the subject of slavery and its concomitant evils the film is fast falling from the eyes of the people—the day cannot therefore be distant, when that which private charity has sown in weakness will be raised in strength, by public munificence. A few years ago the Society I now have the honor to represent, was formed under very inauspicious circumstances, even in the flourishing, public spirited, and enterprising city of Cincinnati. And now Ohio numbers upwards of eighty Auxiliaries. Who that has observed our prosperity within the last few years is so faint-hearted as to expect the dimming of our little *star*, which now shines between the burning tropics. Sir, Ethiopia must be civilized—until she is, we shall pray in vain for the abolition of the slave trade—or that her rights will be respected, or her wrongs redressed. Until the arts and sciences shall take root in her soil—until the gory crescent of Mahomet shall be supplanted by the Cross, her wailings and lamentations will not reach us—they will die away upon the ocean as they have done for centuries, like the scream of the lone sea-bird, for the want of a moral momentum to waft them across it.

On motion by Rev. WM. HAWLEY, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Hon. C. F. Mercer, for the able and dignified manner with which he has presided over the deliberations of this Society on its 14th Anniversary.

The Society then adjourned.

OFFICERS.

HON. CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia.

HON. HENRY CLAY, of Lexington, Kentucky.

HON. JOHN C. HERBERT, of Maryland.

ROBERT RALSTON, Esq. Philadelphia.

GEN. JOHN MASON, Georgetown, D. C.

SAMUEL BAYARD, Esq. of New Jersey.

ISAAC MCKIM, Esq. of Maryland.

GEN. JOHN HARTWELL COCKE, of Virginia.

Rt. Rev. Bishop WHITE, of Pennsylvania.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Boston.

HON. CHARLES F. MERCER, of Virginia.

JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. of Yale College.

General LAFAYETTE, of France.

HON. JOHN MARSHALL, of Virginia.

HON. RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.

Bishop MCKENDREE,

PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq. of Maryland.

Doctor THOMAS C. JAMES, of Philadelphia.

HON. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut.

HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.

Managers.

FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq.

Col. HENRY ASHTON,

WALTER JONES, Esq.

Dr. THOMAS HENDERSON,

Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D.

W. W. SEATON, Esq.

Rev. S. B. BALCH, D. D.

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Rev. O. B. BROWN,

Rev. WILLIAM RYLAND.

Rev. WILLIAM HAWLEY,

BENJAMIN L. LEAR, Esq.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary.*

RICHARD SMITH, Esq. *Treasurer.*

JOHN UNDERWOOD, Esq. *Recorder.*

REPORT.

So brief and uncertain is the period of human life, that each successive Anniversary of this Society must be expected to bring with it, the painful duty of recording the decease, and rendering an humble tribute of respect to the memory of some of its most valued members.

On this occasion, the Managers would do violence to their own feelings as well as injustice to the Society, were they to omit the expression of their sorrow for the loss of one of the earliest, ablest, and most devoted friends to this Institution. The character of William H. Fitzhugh, Esq. of Virginia, one of the Vice-Presidents of this Society, exhibited a rare combination of those intellectual and moral qualities which command esteem and admiration in private, and honor and success in public life.

Blest with an ample fortune and a richly endowed mind, and having enjoyed the advantages of the best education and the most refined society, Mr. Fitzhugh came before the public with the fairest promise and the brightest hopes. In the House of Delegates, in the Senate, and more recently in the Convention of Virginia, his political knowledge and his eloquence in debate, not less than the purity of his motives, the urbanity of his manners, and the candour and magnanimity of his disposition awakened universal respect, and secured for his opinions that consideration and influence which few men at his period of life are so fortunate as to acquire. The design of this Society early commended itself to the thoughts and affections of Mr. Fitzhugh, as extremely interesting to his native State, important to the Nation, and admirably adapted to produce results which must gratify

alike the humane, the philanthropic, and the christian mind. A citizen, and the proprietor of a large estate in the South, he could discern, neither in the principles nor proceedings of this Society, any thing unfriendly to the rights or injurious to the interests of our Southern communities. At the time when, to this Institution few gave their countenance and fewer their support, when it was pronounced worthless by some, and dangerous by others, when its means were scanty and its operations embarrassed, Mr. Fitzhugh was ever ready to advocate its claims and contribute to aid its resources. Nor were his efforts the effect of a short-lived enthusiasm. He continued, on all proper occasions, to stand forth as the fearless and eloquent defender of the views of the Society, and by his resolutions submitted to the general meeting at its ninth anniversary, by his letter addressed to the Secretary of the Society in 1826, and by his essays under the signature of Opimius, which appeared during the same year in the Richmond Enquirer, he explained the principles, demonstrated the practicableness, and enforced the importance of the enterprise in which it is engaged. Fully convinced that this enterprise merited the patronage of the Nation, he showed, conclusively, that to assist it would well accord with the spirit of the constitution, and with the uniform practice of the Federal Government. Suddenly has he fallen in all the vigour of his intellect and strength of his manhood; and honor, and friendship, patriotism, and philanthropy have wept over his tomb. Be it ours to emulate his virtues and sacredly and forever to cherish within our hearts the memory of his worth.

It was mentioned in the last report of the Managers that the State Society of Pennsylvania had come forward with great resolution and energy to assist the enterprise of this Institution, and that in consequence, the brig *Liberia*, Capt. Sherman, had been chartered to convey emigrants to the Colony. This vessel, having on board Dr. J. W. Anderson, Assistant Agent and Physician to the Colony, two

Swiss Missionaries, with fifty-eight coloured passengers, forty-nine of which were liberated slaves, sailed from Hampton roads on the 16th of January, and arrived at Liberia on the 27th of the next month. Thirty slaves liberated by Joel Early, Esq. of Georgia, and which were expected to embark in this vessel, did not arrive at Norfolk until some days after her departure. This circumstance, together with the encouraging evidences of liberality on the part of the public, and especially of the citizens of Philadelphia, induced the Board soon after to charter the brig *Montgomery*, Capt. Winby; which, with seventy emigrants, sixty-four of which were liberated slaves, sailed from Norfolk on the 29th of April, and arrived at the Colony early in June. The entire expense of the passage and provisions of the liberated slaves in these expeditions, amounting to \$3,214 22, was defrayed by the Pennsylvania Society. The emigrants by these two vessels were landed in good health, but the fever with which they were afflicted soon after their arrival, proved uncommonly severe, and owing to various causes, but more particularly to imprudence and the want of medical attentions, in consequence of the early and lamented death of Dr. Anderson, the only Physician in the Colony, a considerable number fell victims to its power.

Almost immediately after the arrival of the *Liberia*, the Colonial Agent, Dr. Mechlin, who had long suffered from the disease of the climate, was compelled to take passage for the United States, and upon Dr. Anderson, then in health, was devolved the administration of the Government and affairs of the Colony. The duties of the Colonial Agency, were for several weeks, honourably and successfully discharged by this estimable man, who on the 12th of April, after an illness of ten days, was removed from his earthly labours to his eternal reward.

If a sound understanding and much practical good sense, if modesty of deportment and kindness of disposition, if unbending integrity and a holy devotedness to the interests of

mankind and the cause of God, if these entitle the dead to the remembrances of the living, the name and the virtues of Dr. Anderson are secure from oblivion. He has gone indeed to that blest company, who have cheerfully sacrificed life in the work of benevolence and the service of Christ, but whose example survives them and shall stand as a memorial of them unto all generations.

Nor here can the Managers pass without notice, the decease of the Rev. George M. Erskine, a man of colour from the State of Tennessee and a minister in the Presbyterian Church, from whose exemplary and pious efforts, great good was reasonably expected. Originally a slave, Mr. Erskine, by his industry and good conduct, obtained both his own freedom and that of his family, and, with few advantages of education, the ability to preach the gospel in a respectable and useful manner. A deep concern for the welfare of his Brethren, induced him to emigrate to Liberia, and his death must be regarded as one of those events, the reasons for which are mysteriously concealed by the Divine Wisdom from the understandings of mortals.

On the 4th of March, after a passage of five months, (the ignorance of the Captain who had engaged to transport them having compelled the Agent to abandon his vessel and charter a British Brig at the Island of Barbadoes) arrived at the Colony ninety-one recaptured Africans sent out by the Government of the United States. These persons, together with the emigrants by the *Liberia* and *Montgomery*, have been settled for the present at Caldwell and in its vicinity; and of the slaves emancipated by Mr. Early, only two small children, and of the ninety-one recaptured Africans not an individual died, from the effects of climate. Of the latter (who had been residing in the state of Georgia) "I cannot perceive (says the Agent) that the climate has any effect upon them. They have all been placed on lands assigned to them, and have already constructed twenty superior country houses, thatched in a manner peculiar to them-

selves and far surpassing those of the natives. As regards the old ones of this class, I consider them as the most independent men whom we have. Could you behold their neat town of New Georgia, you would be delighted, and could hardly believe that these were the individuals, who when in the United States in a state of bondage had no thought for the morrow. They supply our town with vegetables, mellons, fowls, &c. &c. The readiness with which their sales have been effected, has given a spur to their industry."

The Colonial Agent, Dr. Mechlin, in hopes that his health might be improved by the voyage, returned to the United States in the month of May. A relaxation from his labours, and the air of his native land, soon restored his strength; and having enjoyed for several months the society of his friends, communicated much valuable information to the Board of Managers, conferred with them and received their instructions on all subjects relative to the affairs of the Colony, he took passage for Liberia on the 20th of October.

During his absence, the duties of the Colonial Agency, were, after the death of Dr. Anderson, performed by the Vice-Agent, Mr. Anthony D. Williams, in a faithful, prudent and energetic manner.

The visit of Mr. Francis Devany, one of the earliest and most respectable of the Colonists, to the United States during the last spring, afforded the Managers and the public an opportunity to learn from a man of colour, worthy of entire confidence, many interesting facts in regard to the feelings, condition and prospects of the settlers in Liberia. Mr. Devany arrived in Washington at the time when a memorial of the Society to Congress, was under the consideration of a Committee of that body, and at the request of the Chairman of that Committee, several gentlemen from both Houses assembled to hear his testimony, in reply to the various questions proposed to him concerning the state, interests, and progress of the Colony. Mr. Devany stated that the health and morals of the Colo-

nists are, in general, good; that no capital crime had ever been committed in the Colony; that instances of intemperance are extremely rare, that in Monrovia there are three churches; that divine service is attended thrice on Sunday, also on Tuesday and Thursday evenings; that many native children attend the Sunday Schools; that their parents in the neighbourhood are adopting our mode of dress; that the climate is mild and uniform, the thermometer never falling below 68° and seldom rising above 88°; that the soil is cultivated with ease; that much of the country is finely wooded and abounds with valuable ship timber; that coffee (similar to that of Java) is among the products of the country; that many of the houses are built of stone; others of logs weatherboarded, that some of these are painted white and have green venitian blinds; that provisions were plenty and the Colonists generally well satisfied with their condition; that much emulation prevails, each settler endeavouring to push his own fortune by all fair and honourable means; that there are six volunteer companies in uniform, beside militia, amounting in all to about 500 men; that the Colony is nevertheless not in a state of complete defence, owing to the unfinished condition of the fortifications, and to the fact that some of the guns need to be remounted; that the harbour is seldom without a vessel and is deemed the best along the coast, and that while the slave trade is prohibited by the severest penalties on the Territory under the Colonial jurisdiction, it is still carried on in its immediate vicinity.

This meeting, the Managers are confident, will rejoice to learn, that the chief and people of one of the native tribes in the neighbourhood of the Colony, have sought the protection and placed themselves under the authority of the Colonial government. The intelligence that their offers of submission were accepted, was received by them, says the Colonial Agent, with shouts of joy, and they could scarcely be restrained from coming down in a body to visit us the

same afternoon. They now feel themselves secure from the dangers of slavery, and are no longer exposed to attacks from their enemies; they are delivered from the power of many despotic laws and barbarous customs, and there is reason to hope that they will soon acquire civilized habits and learn to appreciate the benefits of knowledge and Christianity. Numerous other tribes, it is believed, are disposed to imitate this example; but as they are more remote, it is questionable, perhaps, whether the Colonial government could with propriety at this time extend over them its superintending care. But the Managers trust, that at no distant period the Colony, conscious of its ability to comply with the solicitations of these poor Africans, who stretch out their hands for help and would find a refuge within its limits, shall encourage them to renounce the vices and superstitions of their Fathers, and under the protection of its wholesome laws and the influences of a pure faith, to acquire that character and those blessings which are alone worthy of the nature and destiny of man.

The Managers alluded in their last Report to some attempts which had been made to explore the interior, and to ascertain the resources of the country, and the character of the more remote African population. It was mentioned that several persons had visited and been kindly received by King Boatswain, a chief of much power and influence, whose principal town, by the usual route, was distant one hundred and fifty miles from Monrovia. It gives the Managers pleasure to state, that a new road has recently been opened and completed from Millsburg to the country of Boatswain, which will reduce the distance to eighty or ninety miles, and, as merchandize can be transported one-third of the way by water, add greatly to the trade and intercourse with the interior. The existence and advantages of the Colony are becoming known to distant tribes, and every year may be expected to open new sources of information to the curiosity and new avenues of commerce and of wealth to the enterprise of the colonists.

The Agricultural interests of the Colony, which have been too long and too generally neglected, begin, the Managers have reason to think, to be regarded as of primary importance. A number of the colonists have for years applied themselves industriously to the cultivation of the soil, but in too many instances have the hopes of great and immediate profit by trade occasioned inattention to the slower but surer advantages of Agricultural labour. On a visit to Caldwell in the month of March the Colonial Agent was "particularly struck by the progress made by the Harriet's people in the cultivation of their farms, which, had he not known to the contrary, he would have supposed had been occupied by them for at least two or three years." The whole place, he observes, "is in a high state of cultivation, and the inhabitants by their industry and attention to their Agricultural pursuits, have placed themselves above want." In a communication dated in September last he states "that a new spirit is pervading the community, many begin to think that the cultivation of the soil may not be so unprofitable as they have been in the habit of considering it. It is discovered that they cannot all be petty merchants to advantage." Convinced as are the Managers that more general attention to Agriculture is essential to the permanent prosperity of the Colony, they have been anxious to encourage the efforts of those settlers, who have manifested a determination to engage and persevere in this laudable pursuit, and to excite others to imitate their example. They have therefore adopted a more liberal system in the distribution of lands, and instructed the Colonial Agent to allow to each emigrant residing at a distance of more than three miles from the towns, fifty acres for himself and family, with the privilege of purchasing within five years thereafter, at the rate of twenty-five cents an acre, fifty adjacent acres. They have also empowered him to make a donation to any colonist or association of colonists, of a quantity of land not exceeding 500 acres, on condition that the same be appropriated to the culture of coffee, cotton and the sugar cane.

The commerce of the Colony, is rapidly increasing, and at one time, during the last summer, were seen in the harbour of Monrovia, five square-rigged vessels—three English, one French, and one American. Several small vessels are owned by the colonists, and constantly engaged in trade along the coast. Several of the emigrants have been very successful in business, and in the course of a few years, placed themselves in circumstances of ease and independence. The Managers have reason to believe, that the love of trade has been excessive, and that many have been induced to engage in it, from expectations of immediate gain, whose information and previous habits gave them little ability, for such employment. The Managers trust that experience has taught them wisdom, and that they will hereafter seek to obtain a livelihood by the cultivation of the soil.

The Managers have heard, with regret, that the Schools of the Colony, have received neither adequate countenance or support, and that the settlers, generally, manifest no due sense of the importance of preparing their children, by education, for influence and usefulness in life. Solemnly convinced, that without a system of education, the benefits of which may be enjoyed by every child, the great ends for which the Colony was established can never be accomplished, the Managers have instructed the Colonial Agent to carry such a system into immediate effect.—Permanent School-houses are to be erected at Monrovia, Caldwell and Millsburg, towards each of which the Managers have resolved to advance one hundred dollars, provided three hundred be raised, for the same object, by the Colonists themselves; and in the same proportion, should a less sum only be required. At present, the proceeds of the sales of all public lands, of licenses, and fines, together with five hundred dollars annually from the funds of the Society, (or such portion of them as may be necessary) are to be applied to the support of these Schools, over each of

which, five trustees are to have constant supervision, and of all the affairs of which, the Colonial Agent is required, semi-annually, to transmit to the Society a full and detailed account. In a recent address transmitted to Liberia, the Managers endeavoured to impress the Colonists with the absolute necessity of bringing their children under the tuition of competent instructors, and to make them sensible, that all hopes of good, for their posterity, are depending upon a well-conducted system of education. This meeting will be gratified to know, that a news-paper, edited by Mr. J. B. Russwurm, a very intelligent and well-educated man of colour, is now issued from the Liberian press.— Though the earliest numbers were printed on paper, injured by long exposure to a damp atmosphere, the Managers are happy to state that fifty reams of fine paper, have recently been sent out by the same liberal Gentleman in Boston, from whom the Press, as a donation, was formerly received. This paper will afford much useful information, concerning the affairs of the Colony, and the productions and population of other parts of Africa; it is the third, the Managers believe, which has been published, on the Western Coast of that Continent, and they hail its appearance, as a new evidence that the lights of Knowledge and Religion, are breaking in upon the darkness, and must finally dispel the gloom of that wide empire of superstition and crime.

Serious apprehensions, have been expressed, during the year, by many Friends of the Society, that great evils would arise, both to the settlers and the native Africans, from the introduction of ardent spirits, as an article of use and of trade at the Colony. The Managers have felt these apprehensions to be well founded, and though, owing to the fact that the natives frequently refuse to trade when this article is denied to them, and to the fact, that they can always obtain it elsewhere, provided they cannot at the Colony, the subject is attended with difficulties, they have

sought to do all in their power to meet the views and accomplish the wishes of the friends of Temperance. They have earnestly recommended to the Colonists the formation of Temperance Societies, on the principle of entire abstinence, and wholly to discontinue the use of ardent spirits, in trade with the natives, and have also instructed the Colonial Agent to aid and encourage them, in all measures which may tend to secure these objects.

The Managers have reason to fear, that a sudden elevation of privileges and circumstances, and the rapid acquisition of property, have produced, to some extent among the settlers, a spirit of emulation, display, and extravagance unfavorable to the moral and religious interests of the Colony. The Colonists have much to learn even in regard to their own interests, and perhaps in no school can they be taught so effectually as in that of experience. The Managers believe, that they will soon be convinced, that economy, moderation, and sober expectations will best promote their private happiness and the public welfare.

Some appalling facts in regard to the Slave Trade have come to the knowledge of the Board of Managers during the last year. With undiminished atrocity and activity is this odious traffic now carried on all along the African coast. Slave factories are established in the immediate vicinity of the Colony, and at the Gallinas (between Liberia and Sierra Leone) not less than 900 slaves were shipped during the last summer, in the space of three weeks. While all Christian Governments have expressed their abhorrence of this trade, they have done comparatively nothing for its suppression. The voice of injured and bleeding humanity has long called for vigorous and united action on this subject, but it has called in vain. Thousands of human beings have perished in agony, perished as the victims of the most unrelenting injustice and cruelty, inflicted by citizens of Christian States, and yet the powers of Christendom, well knowing the fact, have felt no adequate sympathy and made no ener-

getic efforts to save them. There is reason to hope, however, that the recent dominion of public opinion in the most enlightened nations of Europe, will induce the eminent men now invested with authority to redeem the pledges they have repeatedly given, as well since as before their elevation, to exert faithfully the powers with which they are clothed, to put down this great scandal of the world. We know that Lafayette has never made a promise which he has not fulfilled, and we have every reason to believe that the English Ministry will engage with zeal in this righteous cause, nor suffer itself to be outdone by any other power. Might we not hope that before the united efforts of England, France, and America, this nefarious traffic would be made to disappear forever? The Managers beg leave here to repeat the opinion of the late Dr. Randall, which was expressed in their last Report, "that the effectual method for breaking up this traffic, would be to send upon the coast, light, well-armed and fast-sailing schooners, which might touch at those places whence the slaves are taken, and which should relieve each other and remain upon the coast the whole year: they should be accompanied by one or two sloops of war, with a force sufficient to break up the Slave Factories." The Managers are persuaded that no subject, more than this, demands the earnest and immediate attention of all humane and conscientious Statesmen, and of all the friends of mankind.

At the last Anniversary, the Board alluded, with heartfelt interest, to the noble spirit of Christian enterprise which had prompted the friends of God and man in Switzerland, as well as in the United States, to endeavor to establish Missions in Liberia, and to instruct the native Africans in the doctrines and duties of Christianity. It was then stated that the Basle Missionary Society had appointed four additional Missionaries to the Liberia station, and that on their way to the Colony, they had visited the United States. in the hope of exciting interest in the cause, and securing funds for the work to which they were devoted. Of those

Missionaries three have been summoned to the eternal world; so that three only, of the whole number under the direction of that Society, now remain to speak to the degraded Africans the words of eternal life. If it be honorable to die for one's country, honored, surely, should be the memory of those who have fallen amid their labours to impart to the strangers and barbarians of a distant clime, divine knowledge and the immortal hopes of the Gospel.

Two Missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, have recently embarked for the Colony, under the authority of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, and several men of colour are now preparing to go out as ministers and teachers, under the patronage of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society of the United States. The Young Men's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, in the City of New York, has been touched by the appeals from Africa, and only waits to find an individual qualified and disposed to give himself to the work of her moral illumination. In all these movements, may be discovered the omens of a better dispensation to a people too long crushed by the powers and unvisited by the sympathies of the Christian world.

In directing the attention of this meeting to the progress of opinion and effort in this country favourable to the objects of this Society, the Managers see much to animate their hopes and exertions. It is unquestionable that the scheme of the Society is rapidly and extensively gaining strength in the public confidence and affection. In almost every section of the Union, is distinctly heard the voice of an approving people uttering their high and solemn purpose to carry forward the cause of this Institution to an honourable and illustrious triumph.

Three Agents, the Rev. H. B. Bascom, of Kentucky, Josiah F. Polk, Esq. of this city, and recently, Robert S. Finley, Esq. of Ohio, have, during the year, been very actively and successfully engaged in explaining the views, enforcing the claims and obtaining aid to the design of this

Society: The formation of about eighty Auxiliary Societies, and the addition by Mr. Bascom, of more than one thousand names to associations previously existing, are perhaps among the least benefits resulting from their judicious and well-directed efforts. Truths have been told, arguments stated, principles developed, thoughts and emotions awakened, before the power of which, prejudice must yield, opposition relent, ignorance be humble, and generous and candid minds kindle and glow with holy enthusiasm for a cause clearly seen to be connected with the reputation and welfare of our country, and with all the hopes and interests of Africa.

A brief statement of facts in relation to the Society, prepared and published during the Spring, by the Society of Inquiry in the Theological Institution at Andover, and subsequently republished and widely circulated among the Clergy by the Board of Managers, doubtless contributed to increase the number and value of the collections on the Fourth of July; nor can the Managers allude to these collections without expressing their obligations to the Clergy and Churches that have given such substantial proofs of their charity, and their hope that each successive year will bring with it similar additional evidence of their gratitude for our National blessings, and of their desires to extend to others the benefits of freedom, knowledge and religion.

Among the Presbyterian denomination in Virginia, an effort has been made to raise funds for the purpose of erecting a Presbyterian church in the Colony, with a fair prospect of success. Several additional subscriptions have recently been obtained, on the plan of Mr. Gerrit Smith, and the Managers are unwilling to believe, that among all the liberal in the United States, a sufficient number will not be found to supply those which are still deficient.

Two vessels have recently been despatched for the Colony, the ship *Carolinian*, which sailed with Dr. Mechlin, the Colonial Agent, Dr. Humphries, Physician and Assistant

Agent, and one hundred and six coloured persons, 45 of whom were liberated slaves; and the brig Volador, in which embarked Dr. George P. Todsén, Physician, and eighty-one emigrants, about forty of which were freed, with a view to their colonization in Africa. Much disease and suffering have heretofore been experienced, which might have been prevented by good medical advice, and the Managers have deemed it a duty, therefore, by the employment of two respectable physicians, to do all in their power to preserve the lives and health of the Colonists.

The entire expense of the transportation of the liberated slaves by the Carolinian and Volador, is defrayed by the Pennsylvania Society, which has, in repeated instances, exhibited a noble spirit of resolution and liberality, in promoting the design of this Institution. Nor can the Managers forget with what untiring zeal and energy, Mr. Elliot Cresson, one of the members of that Society, has directed his endeavours to excite favourable sentiments, and secure funds for the African cause. Three hundred and fifty pounds sterling have been received by the Pennsylvania Society from benevolent individuals in England. One hundred pounds of this sum was given by a widow Friend, who is represented as "only rich by the fewness of her own wants, and the readiness with which she ministers to the wants of others."

The hearts and hands of many ladies in our own land have become engaged in this work of mercy, and their influence and charity are regarded by the Board as among the most cheering omens of its final and complete success.

The disposition of the free people of colour to emigrate to Liberia, in the lower part of Virginia, and especially in North Carolina, is becoming strong and prevalent, and many stand ready to embark by the earliest opportunity.

A bill is at this time before the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, which proposes that a tax should be laid upon all the Coloured population of the State for the pur-

pose of raising a fund for the removal of that portion already free.

In the Senate of Louisiana, during its last session, resolutions were adopted expressive of the opinion, that the object of this Society was deserving of the patronage of the General Government, and it is hoped that during the present session of the Legislature, they will receive the sanction of the House of Representatives.

The Select Committee in the House of Representatives, to which the memorial of the Society to Congress, at its last session, was referred, made a favourable report, and recommended an appropriation of twenty-five dollars for the removal of each free person of Colour in the U. States, who might be disposed to emigrate to Liberia, and ten dollars additional, in case the individual was far distant from the port of embarkation, provided the annual expenditure should not exceed fifty thousand dollars. The bill brought in by this Committee, has not yet been called up for consideration in the House.

The application made by this Society, for countenance and aid to the Federal Government, has been charged upon it as a departure from its original principles. But can it have been forgotten, that the second article of the Constitution of the Society, declares that it shall act to effect its object in co-operation with the General Government, and with such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject? Can it have been forgotten, that, previous to the existence of the Society, the State of Virginia expressed through its Assembly a desire that the General Government should obtain a Territory on the coast of Africa, or elsewhere, which might serve as an asylum for such persons of colour as were then free and for such others as might thereafter be emancipated? Can it have been forgotten that the very first resolution of the Society was to appoint a Committee "to present a respectful memorial to Congress, requesting them to adopt such measures as might be thought

most advisable for procuring a territory in Africa, or elsewhere, suitable for the colonization of the free people of Colour?

It is said that this Society interferes with the rights, and is subverting the interests of proprietors of slaves. The Society transports only the free. It claims for itself no right, it claims for the Federal Government no right, to compel directly or indirectly a single individual in the United States to emancipate his slaves. The Society has no power; it desires none but its moral influence.

Some, perhaps, may think that the expenditures which have been made in establishing the Colony of Liberia, have far exceeded the good which has been attained. And did not thousands who saw the immortal Fulton endeavouring to propel boats by steam, consider the money which his experiments cost, to be wasted? But by what arithmetic shall we calculate the value of the result of these experiments to his country and the world.

It is only necessary to consult the statements of the expenditures on account of the Colony of Liberia, that have been regularly laid before the public, to demonstrate the utter fallacy of that reasoning, that, from narrow views and mistaken facts, would attempt to throw a cloud on the management of its concerns. Errors may have been committed, but what great object has ever been effected without their occurrence? It is enough to say, and it may be said with heartfelt satisfaction, that this object, in which glory and utility go hand in hand; this object, of which it is difficult to decide whether beneficence to a degraded race, or the exaltation of national character is its highest illustration, has so far been achieved, at a less expense of blood or money either to the Government or to individuals, than any Colony that has ever been established. Economy should be the concomitant equally of public and private pursuits, and the Managers invite the attention of the public to their disbursements, which, with this view, are regularly spread before

them. But while these are honestly administered, let no one undertake, without knowledge, to throw into the scale dollars and cents on the one hand, and the numerical strength of the Colony on the other. It is in the commencement of great undertakings that difficulties most abound. They have, in this case, been overcome, at the cost of a few hundred thousands of dollars, consisting of spontaneous contributions, and the incidental aid of the Government, which, although of inestimable value, has not, in a period of fourteen years, exceeded the cost of a single frigate of the lowest class. And where is the man bold enough to say that the benefit does not infinitely transcend the price? Sordid must be that spirit and lost to the purest as well as noblest impulses of the human heart, that would part with the benefit, for the expense incurred in its acquisition.

He, who two centuries hence, shall look abroad upon reclaimed and regenerated Africa, behold her cultivated fields and smiling harvests; her well-built cities, and rivers white with the sails of commerce; her schools and churches; and see elevated high above her civilized and joyful population, the ensign of freedom and the banner of the Cross, will more justly estimate and feel the importance of the efforts of this Society.

*American Colonization Society in account current with Richard
Smith, Treasurer.*

DR.

To cash for collecting emigrants.....	\$	338	91
cash for transportation and provision of emigrants and supplies for the Colony		11,113	59
salaries of Agents at the Colony.....		1,250	
salaries of Officers of the Society at home..		2,893	37
office rent, stationary, printing, and contin- gencies		1,460	62
interest on money borrowed		45	33
loans to Society paid off		2,516	
support of Cecil Ashmun and Washington Davis		520	50
loss on uncurrent and counterfeit money..		15	
balance, including \$92 counterfeit money		7,056	07
			<u>\$27,209 39</u>

CR.

By balance from last year, (\$76 counterfeit) \$	625	88
donations from individuals	3,806	37
Auxiliary Societies	5,712	46
annual subscriptions	91	
collections by Agents	2,153	09
4th of July collections	10,973	13
life member subscriptions	867	46
subscriptions on plan of Gerrit Smith....	2,850	
subscriptions to African Repository.....	130	
		<u>\$27,209 39</u>
By balance as per contra, including \$92 counterfeit money,		<u>\$7,056 07</u>
E. E.		

RICHARD SMITH,

Treasurer American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1881.



APPENDIX.

(No. 1.—Page 13.)

WE have mentioned the able and successful exertions of several Agents, who have been employed by the Society during the year. They have done honour to themselves, and greatly advanced the cause to which they have been devoted. It is believed, however, that the establishment of Permanent Agencies, each of which shall embrace within its limits several States, will conduce essentially towards carrying into effect a well-organized system of operations throughout the Union. Three Permanent Agents have already been appointed by the Managers, for the three several fields of New England and New York—Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan Territory—New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia.

(No. 2.—Page 14.)

The Fourth-of-July Collections during the last year amounted to \$10,973 13. May we not hope that these Collections will hereafter take place in every Congregation of every Religious Denomination of our Country?

(No. 3.)

Original Principles of the Colonization Society.

From an article which appeared in a late number of the African Repository, we publish the following extracts, developing the true principles and character of the Society. In allusion to the opposition to the Society, manifested in one or two States, the writer inquires:—

Can it be attributed to any departure of the Society from its avowed original design and principles? We maintain that it cannot; we maintain that the character

of the Society, has from the commencement been uniformly the same, and that its proceedings have been consistent with its character.

Were or are the designs and principles of the Society hostile to the rights and interests of the Southern States? We maintain that they were not and are not; but on the contrary, are worthy to be cherished by the citizens of these States, and to be sustained with all their energies as means of their political and moral strength.

In order to ascertain whether or not the Society has departed from its avowed original design and principles, what this design and these principles were at its origin must first be understood. *Let us seek for information on this subject from the Constitution of the Society, interpreted by the recorded opinions, and by the acts of its Founders.* We might here allude to the character of those men, who engaged most earnestly and actively in establishing our Institution, and ask is there an individual who dare to question their integrity, their patriotism, or their honour? Is there a generous Carolinian who would cast reproach upon the memories of such men as Caldwell and Finley, of Washington, Harper and Fitzhugh? These names are sacred. Of those still living, their associates in laying the foundations of this Society, we say only, that if they are not incapable of deception, confidence should not be placed in human virtue.

It should not be forgotten that several years previous to the organization of this Society, the subject of African Colonization had been considered in the Legislature of Virginia; that the Governor (Mr. Monroe) had been requested to correspond with Mr. Jefferson, (then President of the United States) in regard to it; that the idea met the entire approbation of the President; that efforts made by him to secure a home for the Free People of Colour in the United States, at Sierra Leone, proved unsuccessful, as did also the attempt to obtain territory for them from the Portuguese in South America; and finally that Resolutions in favour of renewed exertions were adopted by the Virginia Legislature three several times before December 1816, when this body, by an almost unanimous vote, expressed its desire that the general government "might obtain territory on the Coast of Africa, or at some other place not within the territorial limits of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of colour as are now free and may desire the same, and for those who may hereafter be emancipated." Nor should it be forgotten that most of those who assembled to form the Society, and all who expressed their sentiments on that occasion, were slave-holders; nor does there appear to have existed at the time a suspicion that their motives were unworthy, or their acts reprehensible. The lofty State of Virginia had taken the lead, which none seemed to have imagined that it would be unwise or unsafe to follow.

The second Article of the Society declares that "the object to which its attention is to be exclusively devoted, is to promote and execute a plan for Colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of colour, residing in our Country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. *And the Society shall act to effect this object in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.*" Before the adoption of the Constitution, at the very first meeting of the Society, Mr. Clay observed that "it was not proposed to deliberate on, or consider at all any question of emancipation," and Mr. Randolph of Virginia expressed a similar opinion, while at the same time he remarked, "if a place could be provided for their reception and a mode of sending them hence, there were hundreds, nay thousands who would by manumitting their slaves, relieve themselves from the cares attendant on their possession. The

First Annual Report contains the opinions of the Founders of this Society, expressed in the most clear and unambiguous language—

Judge Washington observed in his Address,

“As little can be apprehended by the proprietor, who will not voluntarily avail himself of the opportunity which this settlement will afford him, of emancipating his slaves, without injury to his country. The effect of this Institution, if its prosperity shall equal our wishes, will be alike propitious to every interest of our domestic Society; and should it lead, as we may fairly hope it will, to the slow, but gradual abolition of slavery, it will wipe from our political Institutions the only blot which stains them; and in palliation of which we shall not be at liberty to plead the excuse of moral necessity, until we shall have honestly exerted all the means which we possess for its extinction.”

On motion of Mr. Clay, a letter dated in 1811, from Mr. Jefferson, was read, in which he states that he had “long ago made up his mind on the subject of Colonization, and that he had ever thought that the most desirable measure which could be adopted for gradually drawing off this part of our population.” Having mentioned his negotiations during his Presidency, with England and Portugal, he adds: “*In-deed, nothing is more to be wished than that the United States, would themselves undertake to make such an establishment on the Coast of Africa.*”

Mr. Mercer, alluding to the Virginia Resolution, said, “many thousand individuals in our native State, you well know, Mr. President, are restrained, as you and I are, by the melancholy conviction, that they cannot yield to the suggestions of humanity without manifest injury to their Country. The laws of Virginia now discourage, and very wisely, perhaps, the emancipation of slaves. But the very policy on which they are founded, will afford every facility to emancipation, when the Colonization of the slave will be the consequence of his liberation.”

Mr. Clay said, “let the Colony once be successfully planted, and legislative bodies, who have been grieved at the necessity of passing those prohibitory laws, which, at a distance, might appear to stain our codes, will hasten to remove the impediments to the exercise of benevolence and humanity.”

General Harper, in his letter, published in the first Report of the Society, after remarking upon various benefits to be expected from the Society, uses the following language: “It tends, and may powerfully tend to rid us gradually and entirely, in the United States, of slaves and slavery; a great moral and political evil of increasing virulence and extent, from which much mischief is now felt, and very great calamity in future is justly apprehended. It is in this point of view, I confess, that your scheme of Colonization most strongly recommends itself, in my opinion, to attention and support.—This great end is to be attained in no other way than by a plan of universal Colonization, *founded on the consent of the slave-holders*, and of the Colonists themselves. For such a plan, that of the present Colonization Society opens and prepares the way, by exploring the ground, selecting a proper situation, and planting a Colony, which may serve as a receptacle, a nursery and a school for those that are to follow. It is in this point of view, that I consider its benefits as the most extensive and important, though not the most immediate.”

But we were not merely to refer to the Constitution of the Society and the opinions of its Founders, but to their actual proceedings. Be it remembered then, that the very first Resolution passed by the Society was to appoint a Committee, of which the Hon. John Randolph was a member, “to present a respectful memorial to Congress, requesting them to adopt such measures as may be thought most advisable for procuring a Territory in Africa or elsewhere, suitable for the Colonization of the Free People of Colour.”

This Committee, in the able memorial prepared by them, and which was presented to Congress, observe, that "it is now reduced to be a maxim, equally approved in philosophy and practice, that the existence of distinct and separate castes or classes, forming exceptions to the general system of policy adapted to the community, is an inherent vice in the composition of Society, pregnant with baneful consequences, both moral and political, and demanding the utmost exertion of human energy and foresight to remedy or remove it." After speaking of the unfortunate condition of the Free People of Colour and the consequent injury to the public welfare, they say, "the evil has become so apparent, and the necessity for a remedy so palpable, that some of the most considerable of the slave-holding States have been induced to impose restraints upon the practice of emancipation, by annexing conditions which have no effect but to transfer the evil from one State to another; or by inducing other States to adopt countervailing regulations, end in the total abrogation of a right, which benevolent or conscientious proprietors had long enjoyed under the sanctions of positive law, and of ancient usage. Your memorialists beg leave, with all deference, to suggest that the fairest and most inviting opportunities are now presented to the general government, for repairing a great evil in our social and political Institutions, and at the same time for elevating, from a low and hopeless condition, a numerous and rapidly increasing race of men, who want nothing but a proper theatre, to enter upon the pursuit of happiness and independence, in the ordinary paths which a benign Providence has left open to the human race. Those great ends, it is conceived, may be accomplished by making adequate provision for planting, in some salubrious and fertile region a Colony, to be composed of such of the above description of persons as may choose to emigrate; and for extending to it the authority and protection of the United States, until it shall have attained sufficient strength and consistency to be left in a state of independence."

A favourable Report was made on this memorial by a Committee in Congress, and the memorial was renewed at the next session of that body.

In their second Report, the Managers of the Society express themselves in the following terms: "It (the Society) has been suggested to be an invention of the Southern proprietor, to rivet the chains of servitude upon his slaves, as if the circumstances which accompanied the origin of the society, the character of its members, and their solemn and reiterated declarations did not forbid so unfounded an imputation. It would not be more uncandid to ascribe to them a design to invade the rights of private property, secured by the Constitution and Laws of the several slave-holding States, and to proclaim Universal Emancipation." This is a formal and official declaration of the sentiments of the Society.

From the Constitution of the Society, the recorded opinions and proceedings of its Founders, it is obvious, then,

I. That those who established the Society, looked for aid to the States and to the National Government, and that they bound themselves by their Constitution, to co-operate, if practicable, with these powers in effecting their object.

II. That they had no desire or intention of interfering, in any way, with the rights or the interests of the proprietors of Slaves.

III. That they considered slavery a great moral and political evil, and cherished the hope and belief that the successful prosecution of their object would offer powerful motives and exert a persuasive influence in favour of voluntary emancipation.

These original principles and views of the Society, it is worthy of remark, were

immediately and correctly understood by candid and reflecting men in the remote South, and in the second Annual Report of the *Putnam County Auxiliary Colonization Society, Georgia*, published in 1821, the managers give in the following terms, their opinion of the Parent Society. "It is national, intelligent, patriotic, benevolent, persevering and prudent."—While enumerating the advantages to be derived from the Institution, they say: "The accomplishment of our object *will secure to every proprietor of slaves an opportunity*, if he thinks proper to exercise the right, of disposing of his property as he pleases; a right for which we all strenuously contend; *but which none of us possess*. The establishment of our Colony will afford facilities to proprietors for completing in Africa the exercise of the *right which can only be partially exercised in this country, of disposing of our property, in our own way, without injury to the community*." Again, "nor let us be alarmed at the idea of such occasional exercises of benevolence; it is enlargement in this country, and not transportation to Africa, that is truly terrible to the South: turn loose a person of colour in the Southern country, then, and without adding to his happiness, you increase in the community an acknowledged nuisance; transport him to Africa, and you promote his happiness, make place for a valuable white member of society, and add to the strength and security of the community." The object of the Putnam County Society, as expressed and defined in its Constitution, "is, to co-operate with the Parent Society, with the General Government itself, or with such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject, in settling a Colony in Africa, &c."—and in the same Report, when calculating the expense to be incurred in removing our whole free coloured population, the Managers add, "to say that the national resources are inadequate to such an expenditure, as fast as it may be needed, even after defraying all the ordinary expenses of the General Government, is a disparagement of which the Managers will not be guilty. The United States have between 3 and 400,000,000 acres unsold land. They will derive a nett revenue from this source of at least \$300,000,000; probably twice that amount. Can they not, *will* they not spare the poor sum of 10,000,000 in aid of one of the greatest works of charity in which a nation can engage?"

We have shown, then, what were at its origin, the avowed design and principles of our Institution, and we have shown, too, that they were so clearly and fully developed, as to admit of no reasonable misapprehension; and also, that they were not misunderstood by Southern men who made themselves acquainted with the publications of the Society.

But the enemies of the Society, in South Carolina, bring against it the charge of bad faith; of having acted under disguise; of being guilty of departure from the design and principles which were professed by it at its origin. The charge is groundless, it cannot be sustained. We call upon those who make it, for their proofs. Mere assertions will not answer the purpose. We demand the proofs. Are they to be found in repeated applications for aid made by the Society, to the State Legislatures, or to the Federal Government? Why these applications are in exact accordance with the Constitution, and the primitive acts of the Society. Has the Society attempted by its proceedings or its publications, by any expression of opinion, or any actual measure, to infringe upon the rights of our Southern Communities? Has it maintained that Congress has the right to disturb or to change the domestic policy of the South? No man can justly impute to it such offence, none point to a sentence or an act in its history, which justifies such accusations. Nor can it be shown, that at any time, the hopes and wishes of the Society, in regard to the voluntary and gradual removal of slavery, have been more distinctly

expressed than in its first annual Report. The gentlemen in South Carolina, who denounce the Society, cannot plead then in justification of their conduct, that it has departed from the design and the principles which were avowed by its Founders.

But though the charge of hypocrisy and inconsistency cannot be fixed upon the Society; it may still be said, that however clearly its object and principles were originally developed, and however approved by Southern men, they are nevertheless hostile to the rights and the interests of the South. But can this assertion be proved? We think it cannot; but on the contrary, that our Institution is adapted by means unexceptionable, to relieve the Southern States from the acknowledged evil of a free coloured population, while it demonstrates *how these States themselves*, may if they please, accomplish an object of still higher importance to their political and moral welfare, to the honor of their character, and the augmentation of their wealth and their strength.

Recently, we know, that some individuals in South Carolina, have asserted, that little if any advantage, would result to the Southern States, from the removal of the free people of colour; but we know, also, that in this they have contradicted the general opinion in these States, and even the avowed sentiments of the ablest opponents of our Society.

Wherefore the legislative restraints and prohibitions in regard to emancipation, unless because experience has shown that the people of colour, already free, contribute neither to the security nor the prosperity of the community?

Wherefore the adoption of Resolutions in the Legislature of Virginia, requesting the General Government to aid in obtaining a Territory to which they might be removed from the State? Why has Louisiana resolved to expel them from her limits?—Here are actual proceedings amounting to more than a mere declaration in evidence, that this class is viewed as injurious and hostile to the interests of the South. No one can deny that such is the prevailing opinion in the slave-holding States. The Managers of the Putnam County Society (Georgia) remark: "We all know the effects produced on our slaves by the fascinating, but delusive appearance of happiness, exhibited in persons of their own complexion, roaming in idleness and vice among them. By removing the most fruitful source of discontent from among our slaves, we should render them more industrious and attentive to our commands; and by rendering them more industrious and obedient, we should naturally secure their better treatment—we should ameliorate their condition." Our enemies have admitted that good would result from the removal of this class. Caius Gracchus declares, that if the Society could attain "this single object in good faith, (the removal of the free people of colour) he should, perhaps, be among the last citizens in the Commonwealth—who would raise his voice against it," and the author of the *Crisis* (who is doubtless regarded as authority in South Carolina) acknowledges, *that there is no doubt* but that if the South, were relieved from this population, it would be better for our Southern cities, where they principally reside." Nothing can be more plain then, than that the Colonization Society, in its efforts to remove the free people of colour, is accomplishing a work to which the citizens of the South, whether friends or foes to the Society, have given their decided approbation.

It is equally plain and undeniable, that the Society, in the prosecution of this work, has never interfered or evinced even a disposition to interfere in any way with the rights of proprietors of slaves.

But it may be said that the Society has expressed the opinion that slavery is a moral

and political evil, and that it has regarded the scheme of Colonization as presenting motives and exerting a moral influence at the South, favourable to gradual and voluntary emancipation. This is true, and it is this, beyond all question, which has secured to it the countenance and patronage of our most profound and sagacious statesmen, and given to this scheme a peculiar attractiveness and glory in the view of the enlightened friends of their country and mankind.

And is the Society to be held up as odious and dangerous, because it entertains and avows the opinion that slavery is an evil? Is not this a truth, inscribed as it were, upon the firmament of heaven, and the face of the world and the heart of man?—Would not the denial of it, be a denial of the fundamental principle of all Free Government? And is the Society to be condemned for assuming as truth, what even the *Southern Review* does not hesitate unequivocally and repeatedly to avow, while arguing, very ingeniously, in defence of Southern rights and Southern policy? Speaking of the traffic by which slavery was introduced at the South, a writer in this *Review* says, "*Virginia, now so deeply intent upon the means of getting rid of this EVIL, [we wish that South Carolina would imitate her lofty example] in vain exerted herself to prevent it.*" The same writer denounces the slaves, a *barbarous and abominable population*;" and in further allusion to the slave trade, remarks: "*It was a conspiracy of all Europe, and the commercial part of this continent, not only against Africa, but in a more aggravated sense, against these Southern regions.* The sternest justice can demand no more than that we should be thought as bad as those who brought this EVIL upon us. Is the *Southern Review*, on account of this language, to be arraigned and condemned as inimical to the rights and the peace of the South? Did not Mr. Jefferson, many years ago, speak out on this subject in a tone, clear, earnest and alarming, reprobating utterly the institution of slavery, and the statesman who would stand for it in its defence? Time would fail us to tell of all the illustrious and patriotic citizens of the South, who have publicly acknowledged the lamentable effects of this system, and evinced their desire that some plan should be devised, which (in consistency with private rights, the public safety and the welfare of the enslaved) might ultimately secure to their descendants complete deliverance from its evils. And must these men be denounced as incendiaries and assassins who to acquire a reputation for philanthropy, would stir up the elements of revolution and bring ruin upon that Society, with the prosperity of which are identified their dearest interests and most precious hopes?

If, on the contrary, their opinions were correct and they did right to express them, the Colonization Society cannot justly be reproached for having imitated their example. Nor can the discovery of a plan, meeting in all respects the views of these men, the adoption or rejection of which, so far as it can be made instrumental in the diminution or removal of slavery, depends and must ever depend, upon the will of the South, be justly otherwise regarded, than as the result of a true concern for the welfare and improvement of our country and mankind.

The free people of colour alone are to be colonized by the Society, and whether the benefits of its scheme are ever to be extended to others, is a question referred to those to whom it pertains as a matter of right and duty to decide. If from our knowledge of existing moral causes, we should venture to predict that this decision will be honourable to the humanity and magnanimity of the South, it will not, we trust, be deemed an offence against that freedom of judgment which those most interested would claim, and which we should be the last to restrict or impair. Con-

ident we are, that should the motives to voluntary emancipation, which are presented in the fact of the establishment on the Coast of Africa of a prosperous Colony of coloured people, prove effectual, the consequences *will not be less auspicious to Southern interests*, than to the happiness of those who would be made partakers of freedom, in circumstances where only, they may appreciate its dignity and worth. Such consequences could be deprecated only by those who prefer the gratifications of selfishness to the pleasures and rewards of virtue—their private advantage to the general good of their country and mankind.

It is denied that the object of the Colonization Society is *national*; and that Congress has any constitutional power to give it aid. The majority of the people of this Union, we believe, think otherwise, and numerous acts of Congress prove, indisputably, that this body has regarded the right of making appropriations to promote objects not certainly of greater general utility as clearly granted in the Constitution. But, it belongs not to the Society to decide what may or may not be the constitutional powers of Congress. In relation to these, there exists, we are aware, great diversity of opinion, and while the Society solicits, in behalf of its design, the consideration of the National Legislature, it neither *desires* nor *expects* aid which can be afforded only by violating the principles of the Constitution. It presumes Congress to know its own duties and is content to submit the merits of its cause to its wise and patriotic judgment.

The hostility, manifested towards the American Colonization Society, has not been excited then, by any departure of the Society from the design and the principles which it avowed at its origin, nor yet from any thing in its character or proceedings unfriendly to the rights and interests of the Southern States. It is the success of the Society, it is the fulfilment of the hopes and predictions of its Founders that has awakened the desperate and malignant spirit which now comes forth to arrest its progress. Voluntary emancipation begins to follow in the train of Colonization, and the advocates of perpetual slavery are indignant at witnessing in effectual operation, a scheme which permits better men than themselves to exercise without restraint the purest and the noblest feelings of our nature. These strenuous asserters of the right to judge for themselves in regard to their domestic policy, are alarmed at a state of things which secures the same right to every individual of their community. Do they apprehend that the system which they would perpetuate cannot continue unimpaired unless the privilege of emancipating his slaves for the purpose of Colonization shall be denied to the master? Do they feel that in this country and this age the influences of truth and Freedom are becoming too active and powerful and that all their forces must be summoned to the contest with these foes to their purposes and their doctrine?

If so, their defeat is inevitable. Such men have more to do than to counteract the efforts of our Society. Few and feeble even in the states of the south, they must gird themselves for warfare against all the Friends of virtue and liberty, of man and God. A true son of Virginia has said, "I may be permitted to declare that I would be a slave-holder to-day without scruple. But I hold it due to candour to say, that if there be a statesman in the United States, and I believe there are two or three such, who is content that we shall always hold them in servitude, and would advise us to rest contented with them, us and our posterity, without seeking or accepting means of liberating ourselves and them, he deserves a heavier vengeance than the orator's bile, the curses of America counselled to her ruin, and of outraged Africa. Let me not be considered harsh; for inasmuch as the piratical tra-

der for human beings on the African Coast, the master of the slave-ship, is the most detestable of monsters in action, so, I must say, is the advocate by cool argument of slavery in the abstract, odious in thought."

The Colonization Society would be the last Institution in the world to disturb the domestic tranquillity of the South. What we have now written has been in self-defence. The interests of many concerned in the management of this Society are identified with those of the South, and while they have looked to the Southern States for efficient support, they have received thence the most cheering and substantial proofs of public favour. They trust that they are not insensible to the responsibility under which they act; that they are ever disposed to take counsel of prudence, and that their motives and their measures are not unworthy of the approbation of the American people and of Heaven.

Numerous in almost every State of the Union, are the Friends of the Society, and few, we trust, even in any State are its enemies. The enthusiasm of youth and the wisdom of age; the eloquence of the statesman and the minister of Christ; the power of faith and prayers of the devout; manly vigour and female piety and beneficence, unitedly, encourage and sustain it. The good of this world and the glorious of another and a better, look joyfully upon a spot already reclaimed from the darkness and desert of Africa, and illumined and blest with civilization and the gospel. On the rough and stormy waves of affliction, in which for ages this continent has been overwhelmed, gleams the star of hope and promise, and a merciful and heavenly voice breaks forth from the cloud—it is the voice of the Son of God—to still the commotion and put the wrath of the tempest to sleep.

(No. 4.)

The noble plan of Mr. Gerrit Smith, of New York, to raise \$100,000 for this Society, in the course of ten years, by subscriptions of \$1000, (each subscriber to pay \$100 annually for ten years) has made some progress during the year. We would by no means despair of its accomplishment, though we regret extremely, that our wealthy friends come forward so slowly to give it their patronage. We entreat them to consider the magnitude of the object, and to lend their aid to its full accomplishment.

Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, New York.
 Jasper Corning, Charleston, South Carolina.
 Theodore Frelinghuysen, Newark, New Jersey.
 John T. Norton, Albany, New York.
 E. F. Backus, New Haven, Connecticut.
 A Gentleman in Mississippi.
 Matthew Carey, Philadelphia.
 William Crane, Richmond, Virginia.
 Fleming James, ditto.
 A Friend in Virginia.

Mrs. M. H. Carrington, Mrs. Ann Fontaine, } \$100 annually by
 Wm. A. Carrington, P. S. Carrington, } equal contributions.
 Gen. Edward Carrington, and Walter C. Carrington
 A few Gentlemen near Oak Hill, Fauquier County, Va.
 Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, Dedham, Mass.
 Robert Halstor, Philadelphia.
 Elliot Cresson, ditto.
 Robert Gilmor, Baltimore.
 George Burwell, Frederick county, Va.
 Association of 20 persons in Rev. Dr. Mead's parish, Frederick co Va.
 Hon. Edward McGehee, Mississippi.
 Rev. Dr. James P. Thomas, Louisiana.
 Four young Gentlemen in Alexandria, D. C.
 The Auxiliary Colonization Society of Georgetown, D. C.
 A Friend in Fredericktown, Md.
 Another Subscription on the plan of Gerrit Smith, in Bishop Mead's
 Congregation, Frederick county, Va.
 John Gray, Fredericksburg, Va.
 Solomon Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Cortland Van Rensselaer, Albany N. Y.
 Female Colonization Society of Georgetown, D. C.
 General John Hartwell Cocke, of Virginia
 Thomas Buffington, Guyandott, Va.
 Judge Burnett, of Ohio.
 Nicholas Browne, Providence, R. I.

(No. 5.)

Resolutions of State Legislatures.

The following States have expressed in terms more or less favourable, their approbation of the plans of the American Colonization Society. Virginia, Georgia, Maryland, Tennessee, New Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut, Kentucky, Delaware, Vermont, Indiana. Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, New Jersey, Ohio, Delaware, Connecticut, Vermont, Kentucky and Indiana, have recommended the objects of the American Colonization Society to the patronage of the National Government, (Vide Appendix to the Tenth Annual Report of the Society, page 60, and Report 11th, page 80.)

During the year 1829, the following joint Resolutions passed the Senate of KENTUCKY, with only three dissenting voices:

Resolved, &c. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to use their best endeavours to procure an appropriation of money of Congress, to aid, so far as is consistent with the Constitution of the United States, in Colonizing the

Free People of Colour of the United States in Africa, under the direction of the President of the United States.

2. That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of the several States.

Mr. Noble of Indiana, presented to the Senate of the United States, a joint Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, recommending the American Colonization Society to the patronage of Congress.

The memorial of the Colonization Society is now before the Legislatures of Massachusetts and New York, and we have much reason to believe that both of these powerful States will recommend its object to the favour and patronage of the National Government.

The subject of affording aid to the American Colonization Society, has, during the year past, been before the State Legislatures of Maryland, North Carolina, and Louisiana.

(No. 6.)

Memorial to Congress.

It is well known to those who have examined the History of the origin and progress of the Colonization Society, that the powers and resources of the National Government, have been regarded by most of its Friends as alone adequate to complete the design of African Colonization. The Managers of the parent Institution have repeatedly sent in their petitions to Congress, and with the sanction of many State Legislatures invited that body to take into consideration the claims of their object to the patronage of the Representatives of the people of the United States.—The memorials of the Society have, generally, been treated with respect, and several committees to whom they have been referred, have made reports highly favourable to the views of the petitioners. In both Houses, it is believed, the cause of the Society has been rapidly gaining strength. Almost every year has witnessed some addition to the number of States which

have through their Legislatures instructed their Senators and requested their Representatives to give their support in Congress to the object of the Society. But the time has arrived when this subject demands the more general and serious attention of the American people.

The State Society of Kentucky has resolved to second the efforts of the Parent Institution, by presenting its own memorial, with the signatures of citizens from various parts of the State, to Congress, and soliciting that body no longer to neglect the appeals made to it in behalf of a great enterprise, most intimately connected with the welfare of our country as well as sanctioned by the most obvious dictates of national justice and humanity. *We hope the example of our Friends in Kentucky will be imitated by all the Auxiliary Societies in the Land.* Let the people of the United States speak out in tones of solemn earnestness in behalf of the scheme of African Colonization.— Their voice will be heard; and the energies and resources of the Government be brought to complete a work, begun in weakness, but unspeakably important to this country and full of blessings for another.

LIFE MEMBERS

Of the Colonization Society, by the contribution of \$30, or upwards, at one time, to the funds of the Institution.

Baltimore.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton
J N D Arey and H Didie
A Fridge and William Morri
James W M'Culloch
Nathaniel F Williams
J Campbell, J Ritchie
Wilson Millikins & Co
Amos A Williams
Isaac M'Kim
John E Howard
Robert Gilmor
Thomas Elliott
Alex M'Donald
Thomas Tenant
Peter Hoffman
George Hoffman
John Hoffman
J Oldfield
Mr Von Capf
J I Cohen
Luke Tiernan
John Ferviance
Richard Caton
William Tyson
N Tyson
Andrew Ellicott
James Ellicott
Hugh Thompson
John M'Henry
Philip E Thomas
Evan Thomas
J B Morris
Robert G Harper
Robert Oliver
Boswell L Colt
E J Coale
John Barr
Wm E George
L P Barrows
John Small
R H Douglass*
Richmond, Va.
Hon J Marshall
Rev J H Turner
David I Burr
Rev S Taylor
William Crane
Fleming James

Charleston, Jefferson county, Va.

Mrs Elizabeth Whiting
J T A Washington
Washington, D. C.

Wm Thornton*
Henry Clay
R R Gurley
Richard Harrison
Elias B Caldwell*
Rev Luther Rice
Georgetown, D. C.

Mrs Harriet B Macomb
John Laird
F S Key
John Mason
J T Shaff*

Henry Foxall*
Richard Potts
Edward Colston, *Berkly county, Va.*
C F Mercer, *Leesburg, Va.*
Wm H Fitzhugh,* *Fairfax county, Va.*
do
Thomas Fairfax
John Randolph, *Roanoke, Va.*
Philadelphia.

Robert Ralston
Matthew Carey
Elliot Cresson
Samuel Archer
Richard Dale
Rev Wm A Muhlenburg
Rev J Janeway
Rev Bishop White
Alexander Henry
Mr. Dandridge
Solomon Allen
William H Crawford, *Georgia.*
William Walker do
H H Chapman, *Annapolis, Md.*
Hon B Washington,* *Mt. Vernon.*
Charles Marsh, *Woodstock, Va.*
Rev J Caldwell, *Chapel Hill, N. C.*
William Garnet, *Essex county, Va.*
J H Coke, *New Canton, Va.*
Rev Seneca White, *Bath, Maine.*
Rev S L Pomeroy, *Bangor, Maine.*
John Dunlap, *Brunswick, Maine.*
Rev Thomas C Upham, do
Rev S Everett, *Hallowell, Maine.*
Rev E Gillett, D D do

Frederick county, Va.

Philip Burwell
 Rev Wm Meade
 Richard K Meade
 David Meade
 John Milton
 Wm Garnegy
 Hugh Holmes
 Oliver Tunston
 James Ship
 Nathaniel Burwell
 Susan Meade*
 Miss Mary Meade
 Lucy Meade
 Rev A Belmain
 Daniel Lee
 Mrs Ann R Page
 Mrs Norris
 Wm Hay, sen
 James M Hite
 John Kerfoot
 James Somers
 Wm Mitchell
 Robert Berkley
 James Davis
 Stephen Davis
 Miss Judith Blackburn
 Rev Dr Hill
 Hon Robert White
 Obd'h Waite
 James Baker
 Edward Smith
 Joseph Fountleroy
 Fielding Somers
 P Nelson
 Mrs Blackburn
 George Burwell
 Monsieur Hyde De Neuville, *France.*
 J L Smith, *Frederick Town, Md.*
 Richard Potts do
Charleston, S. C.
 Rev C Gadsden
 Jasper Corning
 Thomas I Grimke
 Wm Smith
 Mr Poinsett
 Mr Gibbs
 Rev Mr Payson
 Robert Smith
 Maj Vanderhest
 John Anson
 Isaac Ball
 Wm Clarkson
 Charles C Pinkney
 Mrs Russel
 Hon J T Sanford, *Tennessee.*
 Wm Rabun, *Milledgeville, Georgia.*

James L Lane, *Shepherdstown, Va.*
 Rev John Matthews do
 George Carter, *Loudon county, Va.*
 John Rose do

Boston.

Mr Bradford
 Rev Wm Jenks
 Rev Paul Dean
 Rev Mr Stretree
 Wm B Beadford
 Rev D B Palmer
 Samuel Elliott
 John Tappan
 Benjamin Dearborn
 A C Lombard
 Francis Watts
 Rev Mr Merritt
 John Sullivan
 Rev Francis Convers
 Joseph P Bradlee
 Mr Faine
 Judge Cranch, *Alexandria, D. C.*
 Rev Dr Wilmer*

New York.

Col Henry Rutgers*
 Rev Nathan Bangs
 Rev Gardner Spring, D D
 Matthew L Clarkson
 Rev Dr Milnor
 Rev James M Matthews, D D
 Rev Gilbert H Livingston
 Rev Mr Snodgrass
 Rev S H Cone
 George Gallagher
 Anson G Phelps
 Arthur Tappan
 Rev S H Cox
 Rev H Anthon
 John M'Comb
 Rev John Johnson, *Newburg, N. Y.*
 Rev Jonas King, *Greece.*

London, G. B.

Mr Canning (British Minister)
 B Smith

Bristol, Rhode Island.

Rt Rev Bishop Griswold

Albany, N. Y.

John T Norton,
 Hon Stephen Van Rensselaer
 Cortland Van Rensselaer
 Ethan Andrus, *Middlebury, Vt.*
 Dea Levi Farwell, *Cambridge, Mass.*
 Charles A Lord, *Kennebunk Port.*
 Daniel W Lord do
 Rev J P Fessenden do
 C W Williams, *Kennebunk Maine.*
 Rev N H Fletcher do

Rev J N Maffit, *Dover, N. H.*
 Rev Joseph W Clary do
 Col David Mack, *Middlefield, Mass.*
Providence, R. I.

Rev Stephen Gano
 Rev James Wilson
 Rev Henry Edes
 Rev Nathan B Crocker
 Thomas P Ives,
 Nicholas Browne,
 Rev Orville Dewey, *Newport, Mass.*
 Rev Wm Patten, D D. do.
 Rev S Holmes, *New Bedford, Mass.*
 Rev Seth F Swift, *Nantucket, Mass.*
 Rev Stephen Bailly do.
 Rev F Freeman, *Plymouth, Mass.*
 Rev James Kendall, D D
 Rev Z Willis, *Kingston, Mass.*
 Rev John Allyn *Duxbury, Mass.*
 Rev D Porter, D D. *Catskill, N. Y.*
 Gerrit Smith, *Peterboro, N. Y.*
 Rev D Thurston, *Winthrop, Maine.*
 Hon Mr Burnet, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*
 Rev Mr Searle, *Grafton, Maine.*
 Rev Spencer Cone do
 Rev L Bayley, *Massachusetts.*
 Needham L Washington, *Virginia.*
 Gen John H Cocke, do.
Portland, Maine.

Rev S Ten Broeck
 Rev Mr Ripley
 Rev A Cummings
Halifax county, Va.

Rev Charles Dresser
 Gen Edward Carrington
 Walter C Carrington
 Rev A Jones, *Charlestown, Va.*
Fredericksburg, Va.

Hon Hugh Mercer
 Mrs Louisa Mercer
 John Gray,
 J C Herbert, *Maryland.*
 Rev Mr Douglass, *Alfred, Maine.*

J B Skinner, *Edenton, N. C.*
 Sarah Cleves, *Saco, Maine.*
Schenectady, N. Y.

Rev Eliphalet Nott, D D
 Col D Bullock, *Louisa county, Va.*
 Rev Mr Guille, *Mendon, Mass.*
 Rev E Burgess, *Dedham, Mass.*
 Rev Jonathan Ward, *Plymouth, N. H.*
 Joseph Cowan, *Augusta county, Va.*
 C H Shipman, *Newark, N. J.*

Hon Theodore Frelinghuysen
 Samuel A Elliot, *Portsmouth, N. H.*
 Friend Crane, *Canton, Mass.*
 Caleb Oaties, *Danvers, Mass.*

Mrs Hetty McErven, *Nashville, Ten.*
 Rev G Lemmon, *Fauquier county, Va*
 Rev I J Roberts, *Edgefield, S. C.*

John McDowell, *Romney, Va.*
 Rev John McDonald, do.
 E F Backus, *New Haven, Conn.*
 Josiah Bissell, *Rochester, N. Y*
 John McPhail, *Norfolk, Va.*

Wm Maxwell do.
 Hon Edward M'Gehee, *Mississippi.*
 Rev Dr J P Thomas, *Louisiana.*

Mrs Lydia Anciaux, *Savannah, Geo.*
 Rev Nathl S Prime, *Cambridge, N. Y*
 Rev Dr Bullions do.

Rev J Allan, *Huntsville, Alabama.*
 Chs I Aldis, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*
 Rev Isaac Kellar, *Williamsport, Md.*
 Rev B Tappan, *Augusta, Maine.*
Middletown, Conn.

Rev Jno R Crane
 Rev Smith Payne
 Rev Mr Burch
 V B Horton, Esq
 Rev E Tyler
 Rev Mr Cookson
 Geo W Campbell, *Millsburg, Mass.*
 Rev Richard Bibb, *Russelville, Ky.*
 Thomas Buffington, *Guyandott, Va.*
 Gov. E. Cole, *Edwardsville, Illinois.*

* Dead.

NOTE.—We shall be thankful to our friends to enable us to supply what is deficient, or correct what is erroneous in this list. Some may have been made Life Members by contributions to Auxiliaries, of which we are not informed.

AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETIES AND THEIR OFFICERS.

SOCIETIES.	PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES.	TREASURERS.
Auxiliary Colonization Society of Maryland,	George Hoffman,	James Howard of J E	John Hoffman,
Connecticut Colonization Society,	His Excellency G Tomlinson,	Rev Leonard Bacon,	Seth Terry,
Auxiliary Society of the State of Vermont,	Hon Elijah Paine,	Rev Chester Wright,	Hon Jeduthan Loomis,
Colonization Society of the State of New Jersey,	Robert Field Stockton,	Rev Robert Baird,	Charles S Davis,
Col Society of the State of New Hampshire,	His Excellency D L Morrill,	Dr Joseph Reynolds,	Robert Voorhees,
Auxiliary Society of the State of Maine,	His Excellency A K Parrie,	Thomas A Deblois,	William Pickering,
Auxiliary Society of the State of Ohio,	Hon Jeremiah Morrow,	Nathaniel McLean,	Nathaniel McLean,
Colonization Society of Virginia,	John Marshall,	John Rutherford,	Benjamin Brand,
Colonization Society of North Carolina,	Col William Polk,	Joseph Gales,	Daniel Dupre,
Colonization Society of Kentucky,	John Pope,	Dr Luke Munsell,	Col Edmond H Taylor,
Auxiliary State Society of Pennsylvania,	Thomas C. James, M D	William B Davidson,	Gerard Ralston,
New York State Colonization Society,	John Savage,	Richard Varick Dewitt,	Richard Yates,
Auxiliary New York City Society,	William A Duer,	John W Mulligan	Moses Allen,
Aux Colonization Society of Portsmouth, Va	Capt Arthur Emmerson,	Overton Bernard,	Col Dempsey Watts,
Aux Colonization Society of Norfolk, Va	James Nimmo	Daniel G Fisk,	John McPhail,
Aux. Society of Isle of Wight county, Va	Doctor George Butler,	Col W. H. Woodley,	John Wooble,
of Hampton, Va	Rev John S Westwood,	William J Simpkins,	Westwood S Armistead,
of Sussex county, Va	John Gargil	Col George Blow,	William Farham,
of Albemarle county, Va	Gen J H Cocke	Christopher W Taliaferro,	Jonathan B Carr,
of King William county, Va	John Roane	Edward S Eddy,	Dr William Gwathmey,
of Kenhawa county, Va	Philip P Thompson	William Clark,	Joseph Lovell,
of Augusta county, Va	Rev Dr Conrad Speece	John B Tinsley,	Joseph Cowan,
of Powhatan county, Va	Col James Clark	Robert Toler,	Joseph Davies,
Aux Colonization Society of Lynchburg, Va	Rev John Early	John B Magruder,	John Caskie,
Aux Col Society of Fluvanna county, Va	Gen J H Cocke	R McKee,	Samuel F Morris,
Aux. Society of Wheeling, Va	Noah Zane,	Augustine C Smith,	Thomas Woods,
of Frederick county, Va	Nathaniel Burwell	John P McGuire,	Obed Waite,
of Harper's Ferry, Va	John Stubbiefield	Richard H Lee,	Jacob Wark,
of Loudon county, Va	James Monroe,	John Marshall,	R D Henderson,
of Charlestown, Jefferson co. Va	Dr Samuel I Gramer		Robert Washington,

Aux Col Society, Frederick co Md	Major John Graham	James M Shelman,	Henry Doyle,
Aux Society of Hagerstown,	William Price	Joseph I Merrick,	Samuel Steele,
Aux Society of Elkton, Ken.	Rev John Graham	Cyrus Edwards,	William G Logan,
of Maysville, Ken	Rev William Grinstead,	Ennis Duncan,	Richard Dement,
of Versailles, Ken.			
of Russellville, Ken.	Rev William Warder,	William I Morton,	Samuel Wilson,
Chillicothe Col Society,	Hon Edward Tiffin	Samuel Williams,	John M Coy,
Aux Society of Stark county, Ohio	James Hazlett	John Saxton,	James Gaff, Jr.
Aux Society of Piqua, Miami county, Ohio	Gen Robert Young	J Hendershole,	Jacob Sandis,
of Steubenville, Ohio	Hon John C Wright	H H Leverett,	David Moody,
of Portage county, Ohio	Jonathan Sloane	C B Storrs,	Isaac Swift,
Cincinnati Colonization Society,	Joseph S Benham	R P Spalding,	Samuel Lewis,
Aux Society of Trumbull county, Ohio	Thomas D Webb,	Robert Smith Finley,	Zalmon Fitch,
of Springfield, Ohio	Rev Samuel Henkle	J L Torbert	Pierson Spining,
of Cleaveland, Cuyahoga co. Ohio	Samuel Cowles,	James S Clarke,	A W Walworth,
Aux Colonization Society of Bainbridge, Ohio	Rev Darthuk D Hewett	Dr B O Carpenter,	William Hulan,
Canfield Colonization Society, Ohio	Hon Elisha Whittlesey	E Wadsworth,	E Fitch,
Fall Creek Aux Col Society, Highland co, Ohio	Moses H Gregg	Richard Barnet,	Elisha Overman,
Belbrook Colonization Society, Ohio	James Bain	Frank A Cunningham,	John C Murphy,
Aux Colonization Society, Lancaster, Ohio	Hon Einathan Schofield	Col S F McCracken,	J Connel,
Aux Society of Hampden county, Massachusetts	Samuel Lathrop,	F A Packard,	George Colton,
of St Louis, Missouri	William Carr Lane	T Spalding,	Aaron Phule,
Aux Colonization Society of Jackson co. Geo	William Pentecost	Joseph Davis,	David Boring,
Aux Society of Waynesborough, Geo			
Union Col Society, Wilmington, Del	Hon Willard Hall	James A Sparks,	Allan Thomson,
Wilmington Female Aux Society, Del	Miss Elizabeth Montgomery	Miss A H Danagh,	Miss Sarah Black,
Aux Society of Edenton, N C	James Iredell,	Henry Wills,	William R Norcum,
of Pasquotank county, N C		Rev James Douglass,	James Wells,
of Greensborough, N C	Isaac Overman	John C Eringhaus,	Benjamin Sutton,
of Fayetteville, N C	George Swain	James Lindsay,	James Johnson,
of Chapel Hill, N C	John Wenslow		James Cameron,
Aux Col Society of Guilford co. N C	Rev Dr Joseph Caldwell	Rev William Hooper,	Thomas H Taylor,
	Rev William D Paisley	Dr J A Mebane,	Christopher Moring,

SOCIETIES.

Aux. Society of Shepherdstown, Va
of Rockingham county, Va
of New London, Va
of Petersburg, Va
of Fredericksburg, Va
Dinwiddie Colonization Society, Va
Aux. Colonization Society, Amherst county, Va
Berkly county, Va
Nelson county, Va
Nansemond County Auxiliary Society,
Aux Colonization Society, Buckingham co. Va
Female Aux Society, Fredericksburg, Va
Ladies' Society of Richmond, Va
Aux Society of York, Pennsylvania,
of Pittsburg, Penn
of Washington county, Penn
Chester County Penn Aux Colonization Society,
Aux Society of Meadville, Crawford co. Penn
of Connelville, Penn
of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland
county, Penn
of Greencastle, Franklin co. Penn
of Brownsville and Bridgeport, Fayette county, Penn
of Waynesburg, Green co. Penn
of Queen Ann's county, Md.
Aux Colonization Society of Kent county, Md
of Dorchester co. Md
Aux Society of Annapolia, Md
of Prince George county, Md
of Talbot county, Md
Female Colonization Society of Xenia, Ohio

PRESIDENTS.

James S Lane,
Hon Daniel Smith,
Rev John Early,
John Gray,
Daniel Gilman Hatch,
Rev Charles H Page,
Philip C Pendleton,
Rev James Boyd,
Joseph Prentiss,
John M Walker,
Mrs H Grinnan,
John Barnitz,
Henry Baldwin,
Hon Joseph Lawrence,
Dr William Darlington,
Hon Stephen Barlow,
Daniel Rogers,
Rev A O Patterson,
John McLanahan,
Richard T Earle,
William Barrell,
Joseph E Muse,
Daniel Murray,
John Johnson,
Thomas J Bullett,
Mrs Jane C Steel

SECRETARIES.

George C P Kranth,
Dr Peachy Harrison,
William M. Atkinson,
Samuel B Wilson,
Robert H Booth,
Samuel M Gueland,
Thomas Davis,
James Garland,
John T Kilby,
David B Phelps,
Mrs M B Blackford,
Miss Amelia Coleman,
Charles H Israel,
Samuel Cunningham,
Thomas Williamson,
Joseph Morrison,
Joseph Torrence,
Doctor Aaron Torrence,
J B McLanahan,
Dr John Davidge Emory,
J B Eccleston,
James Bryan,
Doctor Sparks,
Edward Harwood,
Mrs Rachael Cunningham
Mrs M'Millan
TREASURERS.
John Cookus,
David Steele,
Beverly Anderson,
Samuel R Davies,
K Wilson,
Col Alexander Brown,
Arthur Smith,
James Staples,
Mrs Sarah Miller,
Miss Amelia Coleman,
John Schmidt,
William B Lowrie,
Daniel Moore,
David Townsend,
John P Davis,
Jonathan Page,
John Taylor,
J G Miller
R Ringold,
James Chaplaine,
Samuel Maynard,
T Tyler,

Juvenile Col Society, Middletown, Conn.	Frederick Gill,	R W Hubbard,	Charles Chauncy,
Aux Female Col Society of Warrenton, Va.	Miss J Glasel,	Miss Lucy Boylos,	Miss Ann Thompson,
Aux Col Society of Wanesboro, Georgia, Va	Rev Lawson Clinton,	Edward Garlick,	Samuel Dowse,
Mount Zion Col Society, Buckingham co Va	John M Walker,	David B Phelps,	James Staples,
Louisville Col Society, Ky.	Captain Abraham Hite,	Abijah Bayless,	George C Gwathney,
New York State Colonization Society,	John Savage,	Richard Varick Dewitt,	Richard Yates,
Aux Col Society of Salem, N J.			
of Bedford, Pa.			
of Shelbyville, Ken.			
of Carlisle, Ken.			
of Paris, Bourbon co. do.			
Indiana State Col Society,	Jesse L Holman	J M Ray,	Isaac Coe,
Tennessee State Society,	Henry A Wase,		
Alabama State Society,	Hon Abner S Lipscomb,	T Nyxon Vandyke,	David Johnston,
Aux Col Society Connerville, Indiana,	Samuel W Parker,	Caleb B Smith,	Samuel C Sample,
Aux Col Society Brookville, Ind.	Rev Augustus Joceelyn	John Milton Johnson	James S Coalcott,
Aux Col Society Madison, Indiana	Rev J H Johnston	John King,	James White,
of Courtland Alabama,	Dr J Shackelford,	Richard M Sheegog,	William Lynn,
of La Grange Alabama,	Rev Daniel P Bestor,	Edward D Sims,	Maclin Sledge,
of Tuscombria, Alab.	Micajah Tarver,	Doctor E Coons,	John F Pride,
of Florence, Alab.	Judge Posey,	G Little,	S Peemster,
of Bolivar, Tennessee,	John H Bills,	E K Belcher,	W W Berry,
Somerville Society, Fayette co. Ten.	Col Bennett H Henderson,	Granville Lewis,	Stephen W Cocke
Memphis Society, Shelby co. Tenn.	Henry W Mosely,	Seth Wheatly,	Robert Lawrence,
Covington Society, Tipton co. Tenn.	Rev Doctor Chapman,	Robert G Green,	Marquis Calmes,
Jackson Society, Madison co. Tenn.	Wm Armour,	Col John Read,	Mosis Prewitt,
Paris Society, Henry co. Tenn.	Wm Brown,	W R Harris,	Alexander H Kane,
Aux Col Society of Clarksville, Tenn.	Doctor Walter H Drane,	Joseph Hise,	Chilton,
of Columbia, Tenn.	Gen Allen Brown,	Col Wm S Moore,	Rev Thomas Maddin,
Shelbyville Aux Society, Tenn.	Rev George Newton,	Samuel Escue,	George Davidson,
Aux Society of Franklin co. Tenn.	Dr Samuel Crocket	F L Owen	B S Tappan
of Rutherford co. Tenn.	Rev Wm Eagleton,	James D Scrape,	Major James C Moore,

SOCIETIES.

Aux Colonization Society of Randolph Co N. C.
 Aux Society of Rowan County, N C
 Cumberland Aux Society, N C
 Albany Aux Society, New York,
 Hudson Aux Society, New York,
 Aux Col Society of Dutchess co. New York,
 Aux Society of Fredonia, Chautauque co. N Y.
 Nassau and Schockack Col Society, N Y.
 Aux Col Society, Catskill, N Y.
 Aux Col Society of Hillsdale, N Y.
 Aux Col Society of Troy, New York,
 Aux Society of Waterford, N Y.
 Female Aux Society of Middletown Conn
 Aux Col Society of Alexandria, D C.
 of Washington, D C.
 of Georgetown, D C.
 Ladies' Aux Society of Georgetown, D C
 Young Men's Society of Georgetown, D C
 Aux Col Society of Carlisle, Nicholas co Ken.
 of Salam, N J
 of Talmadge, Ohio,
 of Friends, Bedford Pa
 of Richmond, Ind
 of Putnam co. Ohio,
 of Fredericktown, Md
 of St. Clairsville, Ohio,
 of Goochland co Va.
 of Aurora, Ind.
 Colonization Society of Cambridge Academy at
 Cambridge, N Y.
 Utica Wilberforce Society,

PRESIDENTS.

Major William Hogan,
 Thomas G. Polk,
 Louis D Henry,
 Harmanus Bleecker,
 Hon Rufus Reed,
 Philo Ruggles,
 John Crane,
 Mr. Warner,
 Orin Day,
 Adonijah Biddwell,
 David Buel, sen.
 Samuel Stuart,
 Mrs. Joseph W Alsop,
 John Roberts,
 Joseph Gales, jr.
 Joel Cruttsaden,
 Miss Ann Searle,
 Jenkins Thomas,
 James Quilett,
 James Newell,
 Rev John Keyes,
 Robert Morrison,
 Gen Isaac Van Horne,
 Richard Potts,
 John Patterson,
 Rev James Whary,
 D B Campbell,
 Gen Joseph Kirland,

SECRETARIES.

General Alexander Gray,
 Samuel Silliman,
 William J Anderson,
 Benjamin F Butler,
 John B V Varrick,
 Philip Wells,
 Samuel B Ludlow,
 Robert Dorlan,
 Rev Henry Truesdell,
 O L Holley,
 Rev M W Dwight,
 Mrs Eliza A Ward,
 N R Fitzhugh,
 James H Handy,
 Richard B Maury,
 Mrs Eliza M Gurley,
 William B Magruder,
 E F Chappell,
 Edward Smith,
 Philo Wright,
 John Finley,
 H Shaffron,
 Lewis Medtart,
 Peter Tallman,
 William M'Neely,
 David F Newton
 William Long,
 Thomas R Walker,
 General Alexander Gray,
 Samuel Silliman,
 William J Anderson,
 Benjamin F Butler,
 John B V Varrick,
 Philip Wells,
 Samuel B Ludlow,
 Robert Dorlan,
 Rev Henry Truesdell,
 O L Holley,
 Rev M W Dwight,
 Mrs Eliza A Ward,
 N R Fitzhugh,
 James H Handy,
 Richard B Maury,
 Mrs Eliza M Gurley,
 William B Magruder,
 E F Chappell,
 Edward Smith,
 Philo Wright,
 John Finley,
 H Shaffron,
 Lewis Medtart,
 Peter Tallman,
 William M'Neely,
 David F Newton
 William Long,
 Thomas R Walker,
 Jonathan Worth,
 Alexander Long,
 Edward Lee Winslow,
 Ebenezer F Backus,
 John Bowers,
 Alfred Raymond,
 Austin Smith,
 William Smith,
 Mrs Eliza A Ward,
 Charles Page,
 Col Michael Nourse,
 Francis T Sewall,
 Mrs Susanna Southern,
 Richard W Claxton,
 John G Parks,
 John Tyler,
 Asaph Whittlesey,
 Daniel P Wiggins,
 William Hadley,
 Stewart Gaither,
 Peter Tallman,
 Martin James,
 Elias Conwell.
 E D G Prime,
 Samuel Stocking,

TREASURERS.

SOCIETIES.

Aux Col Soc. of Madison co. (at Huntsville,) Alb.
 of Winchester, Tenn.
 of Sumner co. (at Gallatin) Tenn
 of Knoxville, Tenn
 of Blount co (at Marysville,) Tenn.
 of New Market, Tenn
 of Washington co (at Jonesboro) Tenn
 of Kingsport, Tenn.
 of Harrisburg, Pa
 of Carlisle, Pa
 of Columbia, Pa.
 of Lawrenceburg, Ind.
 of Lebanon, Ohio,
 of Paintlick, Garrard co. Ky.
 of Dearborn co. Pa.
 of East Attleboro, Mass
 of Rahway, N J
 of Deep Run, Henrico co. Va.
 of Cincinnati, Ohio,
 of New Lancaster, Ohio,
 of Licking co (at Newark,) Ohio,
 of Erie, Pa.
 of Buffalo, N Y.
 of Brooklyn, N Y.
 of Middletown, Jefferson co. Ky
 of Springfield, Washington co. Ky.
 of Danville, Mercer co. Ky.
 of Lancaster, Garrard co. Ky.
 of Richmond, Madison co. Ky
 of Flemingsburg, Fleming co. Ky
 of Geneva, N Y.

PREIDENTS.

Dr M S Watkins,
 Hon Nathan Green,
 Joseph Robb,
 Gen Richard G Dunlap,
 Col J Foute,
 Dr J B M Reece,
 Hon Thomas Emmerson,
 J O Rhea,
 William Graydon,
 Chief Justice Gibson,
 William P Beatty,
 Hon Judge Test,
 Francis Dunlavy,
 John Test,
 Adam Lee,
 Col Robert M Saunders,
 Charles Foodick,
 Thomas Erwing,
 Rev Noah Fiddler
 George Palmer
 A Vansinderen

SECRETARIES.

Gaswell R Clifton
 John Goodwin
 Dr L D Ring
 Spencer Jarusan
 Rev Latin Dunlap
 John Caldwell
 Seth J W Lucky
 C Garney
 John M Foster
 Saml. A. M'Coakey
 Dr George Moore
 Dr Morris
 George H Duna
 Frederick King
 Rev M L Jones
 Rev Samuel Carpenter
 J Mathott
 James Sryker
 Z Lewis

TREASURERS.

John Marten
 Alfred Henderson
 W B Morris
 Carrick W Crozier
 James Berry
 Thomas Elmore
 John F Dedrick
 James Lynn
 John Zearing
 Benj. Childs
 John McKiesiek
 John Reeves
 Thomas Palmer
 Job Squier
 Majr Jesse Sneed
 Capt Joseph Grubb
 Amos H Coffe
 A Hegeman

Aux. Col. Soc. of St Clairville, Ohio,
of Belleville, Penn.
of Williamsport, Penn.
of Cookstown, Penn.
of Cythiana and Harrison co. Ky.
of Augusta and Bracken co. Ky.
of Winchester and Clarke co. Ky.
Mount Sterling & Montgomery co. do
of Springfield, Ky.
of North Middletown, Ky.
of Georgetown & Scott co. Ky.
Nicholasville & Jessamine co. Ky.
Bowling Green & Warren co. Ky.
Glasgow & Barren county, Ky.
Greensburgh & Green county, Ky.
Lebanon, Washington eo. Ky.

Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ART. I. This Society shall be called "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States."

ART. II. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their consent) the free People of Colour residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

ART. III. Every citizen of the United States who shall subscribe these articles, and be an annual contributor of one dollar to the funds of the Society, shall be a member. On paying a sum of not less than thirty dollars, at one subscription, he shall be a member for life.

ART. IV. The officers of the Society shall be, a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Recorder, and a Board of Managers, composed of the abovenamed officers, and twelve other members of the Society. They shall be annually elected by the members of the Society, at their annual meeting, on the Saturday preceding New Year's Day, and continue to discharge their respective duties till others are appointed.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers, and to call meetings of the Society, and of the Board, when he thinks necessary, or when required by any three members of the Board.

ART. VI. The Vice-Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge these duties in the absence of the President.

ART. VII. The Secretary shall take minutes of the proceedings, prepare and publish notices, and discharge such other duties as the Board, or the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, according to seniority, (when the Board is not sitting,) shall direct. And the Recorder shall record the proceedings and the names of the members, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. VIII. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of the funds of the Society, under such security as may be prescribed by the Board of Managers; keep the accounts, and exhibit a statement of receipts and expenditures at every annual meeting, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. IX. The Board of Managers shall meet on the first Monday in January, the first Monday in April, the first Monday in July, and the first Monday in October, every year, and at such other times as the President may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its object as they shall think proper, or shall be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies occurring during the year, and make

such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this constitution.

ART. X. Every Society which shall be formed in the United States, to aid in the object of this Association, and which shall co-operate with its funds for the purposes thereof, agreeably to the rules and regulations of this Society, shall be considered auxiliary thereto; and its officers shall be entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers.

The African Repository & Colonial Journal.

THIS work is published monthly, by order of the Managers of the American Colonization Society. It contains thirty-two octavo pages the number, at two dollars a year, payable in advance. It is designed to comprise a history of the proceedings of the Society and the African Colony; essays on the subject of Colonization; intelligence concerning the operations of Institutions throughout the world, aiming to abolish the Slave Trade, and improve the African race; and in fine, all such information as may conduce to the accomplishment of the great objects of the Society.

Any person who shall obtain five subscribers and remit 10 dollars, will receive a copy gratis, which will be continued as long as the remittance shall be annually made.

All communications relating to the Editorial Department of the Repository, should be made to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the Society, Washington City; such as relate to its pecuniary concerns, to Mr. James C. Dunn, Georgetown, D. C.

To suitable persons disposed, to travel for obtaining subscribers to this work, liberal terms will be allowed.

Form of a Constitution for an Auxiliary Society.

1st. This Society shall be called _____, and shall be ~~affiliated~~ ^{affiliated} to the State Colonization Society, (where such exists) or to the American Colonization Society.

2d. The object to which it shall be exclusively ^{by} voted, shall be to aid the parent Institution at Washington, in the ~~education~~ ^{education} of the Free People of colour of the United States on the coast of Africa—and to do this not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other Societies.

3d. An annual subscription of _____ shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of _____ a member for life.

4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, and _____ Managers; Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

5th. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be ~~ex-officio~~ ^{ex-officio} members of the Board of Managers.

6th. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society _____.

7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

8th. The Secretary of the Society, shall conduct the correspondence, under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the parent Institution and other Societies.

Presented by Rev. J. W. Cook, Sept. 3. 1832.
THE
FIFTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN SOCIETY

FOR

Colonizing the Free People of Colour

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON:

.....
1832.

PRINTED BY JAMES C. DUNN, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

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1832.

PRINTED BY JAMES C. DUNN, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

1832, Sept. 3.

Gift of
Rev. Thos. H. Coit,
of Cambridge.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
AT THEIR
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held on Monday evening, the 16th of January, in the Hall of the House of Representatives of the United States. At the hour appointed, (half past 6 o'clock) the Hall was filled to overflowing with an assembly comprising many of the Officers of Government, Members of both Houses of Congress, distinguished strangers and citizens, among whom were seen a large number of the fair Ladies of our Metropolis. Many were compelled to retire, being unable to obtain admission. The Hon. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, took the Chair.

The Rev. Dr. LAURIE, after the organization of the Meeting, addressed the Throne of Grace.

The following Gentlemen gave in their names as Delegates to the Meeting:—

From the Aux. Col. Society of Canfield, Trumbull county, Ohio.

HON. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

From the Worcester County Col. Society, Mass.

HON. JAMES G. KENDALL.

From the Albemarle Colonization Society, Va.

THOMAS W. GILMER,

JAMES H. TERRIL.

From the Wilmington Society, Delaware.

HON. ARNOLD NAUDAIN.

From the Newark Col. Society, New Jersey.

HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

HON. SILAS CONDUCT.

From the Zanesville and Putnam County Society, Ohio.

HON. W. W. IRVIN.

From the Crawford County Society, Penn.

HON. JOHN BANKS.

From the N. H. State Colonization Society.

HON. SAMUEL BELL.

From the Washington Aux. Col. Society, Penn.

HON. THOMAS M'KENNON.

From Caldwell County Aux. Col. Society, N. C.

HON. C. LYON.

From the Westchester County Society, Penn.

JESSE KERZEY.

From the Society of Friends in N. Carolina.

JEREMIAH HUBBARD,

ALLEN HILL.

From the Georgetown Col. Society, D. C.

REV. JAMES M'VEAN,

JAMES DUNLOP, Esq.

THOMAS TURNER, Esq.

From the State Col. Society of Va.

HON. GOVERNOR TYLER,

HON. ANDREW STEPHENSON,

Chief Justice MARSHALL.

From the Alexandria Col. Society, D. C.

REV. MR. HARRISON,

HUGH C. SMITH, Esq.

Vermont State Col. Society.

HON. MR. PRENTISS,

HON. MR. SEYMOUR.

Windham County Society, Conn.

HON. MR. YOUNG.

From the Young Men's Missionary Society.

REV. MR. DURBIN.

Parts of the Annual Report of the Board of Managers, with the following highly interesting letters from the venerable Lafayette, Ex-President James Madison and Chief Justice Marshall,

were read by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, the Secretary, to whom they were addressed.

PARIS, October 29, 1831.

My Dear Sir: I am much obliged to you for the Reports you have the kindness to send. The progressing state of our Liberia establishment is to me a source of enjoyment, and the most lively interest. Proud as I am of the honor of being one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, I only regret that I cannot make myself more useful. Permit me to request every information in your power. My whole family join in the desire to receive, besides the Reports, the regular files of the Liberia Herald, extracts of which, we shall take care to have published.

Remember me to our friends, and believe me most truly, your affectionate friend,

LAFAYETTE.

When the Society meet, be pleased to present my wishes, gratitude, and respect.

MONTPELIER, December 29, 1831.

Dear Sir: I received, in due time, your letter of the 21st ult. and with due sensibility to the subject of it. Such, however, has been the effect of a painful rheumatism on my general condition, as well as in disqualifying my fingers for the use of the pen, that I could not do justice "to the principles and measures of the Colonization Society in all the great and various relations they sustain to our own country and to Africa," if my views of them could have the value which your partiality supposes. I may observe, in brief, that the Society had always my good wishes, though with hopes of its success less sanguine than were entertained by others found to have been the better judges; and, that I feel the greatest pleasure at the progress already made by the Society, and the encouragement to encounter remaining difficulties afforded by the earlier and greater ones already overcome. Many circumstances at the present moment seem to concur in brightening the prospects of the Society and cherishing the hope that the time will come, when the dreadful calamity which has so long afflicted our country and filled so many with despair, will be gradually removed and by means consistent with justice, peace and the general satisfaction: thus giving to our country the full enjoyment of the blessings of liberty, and to the world the full benefit of its great example. I never considered the main difficulty of the great work as lying in the deficiency of emancipations, but in an inadequacy of asylums for such a growing mass of population, and in the great expense of removing it to its new home. The spirit of private manumission as the laws may permit and the exiles may consent, is increasing and will increase; and there are sufficient indications that the public authorities in slave-holding States are looking forward to interpositions in different forms that must have a powerful effect. With respect to the new abode for the emigrants, all agree that the choice made

by the Society is rendered peculiarly appropriate by considerations which need not be repeated, and if other situations should not be found eligible receptacles for a portion of them, the prospects in Africa seem to be expanding in a highly encouraging degree.

In contemplating the pecuniary resources needed for the removal of such a number to so great a distance, my thoughts and hopes have been long turned to the rich fund presented in the western lands of the Nation, which will soon entirely cease to be under a pledge for another object. The great one in question is truly of a national character, and it is known that distinguished patriots not dwelling in slave-holding States have viewed the object in that light and would be willing to let the national domain be a resource in effecting it.

Should it be remarked that the States, though all may be interested in relieving our country from the colored population, they are not equally so; it is but fair to recollect, that the sections most to be benefitted, are those whose cessions created the fund to be disposed of.

I am aware of the constitutional obstacle which has presented itself; but if the general will be reconciled to an application of the territorial fund to the removal of the colored population, a grant to Congress of the necessary authority could be carried, with little delay, through the forms of the Constitution.

Sincerely wishing an increasing success to the labors of the Society, I pray you to be assured of my esteem, and to accept my friendly salutations.

JAMES MADISON.

RICHMOND, Dec. 14, 1831.

Dear Sir: I received your letter of the 7th, in the course of the mail, but it was not accompanied by the documents you mention.

I undoubtedly feel a deep interest in the success of the Society, but, if I had not long since formed a resolution against appearing in print on any occasion, I should now be unable to comply with your request. In addition to various occupations which press on me very seriously, the present state of my family is such as to prevent my attempting to prepare any thing for publication.

The great object of the Society, I presume, is to obtain pecuniary aids. Application will undoubtedly be made, I hope successfully, to the several State Legislatures by the societies formed within them respectively. It is extremely desirable that they should pass permanent laws on the subject, and the excitement produced by the late insurrection makes this a favorable moment for the friends of the Colony to press for such acts. It would be also desirable, if such a direction could be given to State Legislation as might have some tendency to incline the people of color to migrate. This, however, is a subject of much delicacy. Whatever may be the success of our endeavors to obtain acts for permanent aids, I have no doubt that our applications for immediate contributions will receive attention.

It is possible, though not probable, that more people of color may be disposed to migrate than can be provided for with the funds the Society may be enabled to command. Under this impression I suggested, some years past, to one or two of the Board of Managers, to allow a small additional bounty in lands to those who would pay their own passage in whole or in part. The suggestion, however, was not approved.

It is undoubtedly of great importance to retain the countenance and protection of the General Government. Some of our cruisers stationed on the coast of Africa would, at the same time, interrupt the slave trade—a horrid traffic detested by all good men, and would protect the vessels and commerce of the Colony from pirates who infest those seas. The power of the government to afford this aid is not, I believe, contested. I regret that its power to grant pecuniary aid is not equally free from question. On this subject, I have always thought, and still think, that the proposition made by Mr. King, in the Senate, is the most unexceptionable, and the most effective that can be devised.

The fund would probably operate as rapidly as would be desirable, when we take into view the other resources which might come in aid of it, and its application would be, perhaps, less exposed to those constitutional objections which are made in the South than the application of money drawn from the Treasury and raised by taxes. The lands are the property of the United States, and have heretofore been disposed of by the government under the idea of absolute ownership. The cessions of the several States convey them to the General Government for the common benefit without prescribing any limits to the judgment of Congress, or any rule by which that judgment shall be exercised. The cession of Virginia indeed seems to look to an apportionment of the fund among the States, "according to their several respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure." But this cession was made at a time when the lands were believed to be the only available fund for paying the debts of the United States and supporting their Government. This condition has probably been supposed to be controlled by the existing constitution, which gives Congress "power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territories or the property belonging to the U. States. It is certain that the donations made for roads and colleges are not in proportion to the part borne by each State of the general expenditure. The removal of our colored population is, I think, a common object, by no means confined to the slave States, although they are more immediately interested in it. The whole Union would be strengthened by it, and relieved from a danger, whose extent can scarcely be estimated. It lessens very much in my estimation, the objection in a political view to the application of this ample fund, that our lands are becoming an object for which the States are to scramble, and which threatens to sow

the seeds of discord among us instead of being what they might be—a source of national wealth.

I am, dear sir, with great and respectful esteem,
Your obedient servant,
J. MARSHALL.

When the reading of the Report and the above letters was concluded, the Hon. Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, moved the following Resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Report of the Board of Managers be accepted, and that 10,000 copies be printed for the use of the Society.

On motion of Rev. LEONARD BACON,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of this Society, in all parts of the country, to make themselves fully acquainted with its claims and merits as a benevolent Institution, and as such, to plead for it with the public; and especially to present its plan to the free people of color as an Institution designed primarily and most immediately for their good.

Mr. BACON addressed the Meeting substantially as follows:

In presenting this resolution, Sir, I hope to be indulged in a few remarks. It has been my privilege, on many occasions, to plead the cause of your Society as a *benevolent Institution*; and as such it has ever been my happiness to regard it, since first I became acquainted with its design.—Let it be exhibited in this light, and it will plead for itself with all the friends of man and all the worshippers of God. Let it keep this high attitude, and around it will be rallied more and more, all the sympathies and strength of the wise and good among us, and voices of cheering will come up—as we have heard them to-night—from other lands bidding us go onward, telling us our work is the work of God, and that in the strength of God we shall prevail.

I apprehend, Sir, that at the present crisis, there may be some danger of forgetting that our Institution is primarily and preeminently benevolent. It is not impossible that, in our reasonings about the ulterior results and complicated bearings of the work, we may too much overlook the immediate and grand design of doing good to the wretched, elevating a degraded race from its misery, and chasing from a wide continent the deep darkness that has covered it for uncounted ages. Let the Institution cease to be a benevolent Institution, and its prosperity will begin to fail: the devout will cease to commend it to God, in their prayers; and the friends of suffering humanity will no longer toil in its behalf.

If the Society, Mr. President, is to hold on its way, especially if it is to prosper to the extent of our hopes, we as individuals (I speak on the presumption that all here are friends to this cause)—we as individuals, Sir, must put our hands to the work, in our several spheres. We must prove ourselves true-hearted, working philanthropists. We must take

take hold of the enterprise in the spirit of benevolence, and help it forward as designed to do good, not to ourselves, but to others whom the pressure of existing evils has made more wretched than we are, more wretched than we can ever become.

There is danger that the free colored population will fall into the hands of far other men than the friends of this Society. We have seen something of this danger; and the sources of it are not difficult to be discovered. Our Institution is one, the success of which, will not only bless those who are the immediate objects of its beneficence, but, by blessing them, will bless also the country in which no laws and no benevolent exertions have as yet been able to secure them an equal birthright, and the people among whom, such is the force of mutual prejudice, they are strangers and outcasts. Unquestionably, Sir, this is an important aspect of our enterprise, and one which I would by no means desire any man to overlook. Yet here is the source of the danger referred to. When the Society is spoken of as an Institution which is to relieve us of a present and pressing evil, and which may relieve the country of a prospective and perhaps not distant danger—when such views are strongly urged on the self-interest of the nation, the people of color are not ignorant of this aspect of the subject; they read—they hear—and when they are spoken of as a nuisance to be got rid of, they prove themselves men, men of like passions with us, by resenting it. Their prejudices are roused. They stand aloof from the design. And the fact is not to be concealed, that the free people of color, taken as a community, look on our undertaking with disaffection. Meanwhile, there are men whom nature has endowed with such talents as equip a demagogue, and with whom it seems an object worth ambition to head the free people of color, and to receive the homage of their applause. Such men know how to move on these people in the line of their prejudices. "This country," they tell them, "is your country; here you were born, and here you have a right to stay; we are your friends, and we will maintain your rights against those who would drive you into exile." Thus moving on their ignorance, wearing the aspect of friendship, and let us say too—acting as their friends in many other respects, such men find it, at present, an easy matter to confirm them in their prejudices, and to acquire an influence over them which may be directed to disastrous issues.

I have not made these remarks, Sir, without a view to some practical application. We all believe that this Institution is admirably calculated to do good to this unhappy portion of mankind. We know that this is its immediate design. In our view, it stands with its hands full of blessings for these our fellow-men. Let us go, then, and show these fellow-men that we are individually their friends. Let us show this, in every way, in which an intelligent and substantial benevolence can manifest itself. Thus we may get within the entrenchment of their prejudices, and may bring

them to understand how vast, how rich, how noble is the inheritance which the Society offers them. They need only to know this clearly, and nothing more will be necessary to carry them thither.

Yes, Sir, I doubt not we shall ere long witness a reaction on this subject in the common sentiment of the free people of color—a reaction powerful in proportion to the strength of their existing prejudices. I doubt not that, as they become better acquainted with their real interests, and as they begin to learn how unfounded were their apprehensions of mischief in our designs, we shall see them crowding to the Colony, as the oppressed of Europe come crowding to our shores.

Indeed, it is something auspicious, that in the earlier stages of our undertaking, there has not been a general rush of emigration to the Colony. In any single year since Cape Montserado was purchased, the influx of a thousand emigrants might have been fatal to our enterprise. A benignant Providence has retarded the work, giving us opportunity to lay our foundations deep and strong, so that by and by the topstone may go up with shouting. No great undertaking is suddenly accomplished. Rome was not built in a day; and a work like ours, bestowing happiness on millions, reversing the dark destiny of a continent, and stretching its results over all future time, is not the work of a moment. But the work being fairly begun—the foundations once laid—the elements of society in our infant republic once compacted and organized—our enterprise may go on in a geometrical ratio of acceleration. The new-comers into any community must always be a minority, else every arrival is a revolution; they must be a decided minority, easily absorbed into the system and mingled with the mass, else the community is constantly liable to convulsion. Let ten thousand foreigners, rude and ignorant, be landed at once in this district; and what would be the result?—why, you must have an armed force here to keep the peace. So one thousand now landing at once in our Colony, might be its ruin. But time is fast developing the resources and increasing the strength of our young African empire. Every year's emigrations, as they become incorporated with its settled population, increase its capacity for receiving more. The date is not far distant when there will be no danger attendant on the arrival of thousands in a year.

Now let that reaction take place which we anticipate among the free people of color, and most assuredly such a change *will* soon begin—let it but begin, Sir, and the same spirit which brings to this country from Ireland, thousands and tens of thousands of her needy and wretched population to find a better home under these brighter skies, will carry thousands from among the oppressed in America to Africa. Rather, let me say, the same spirit of enterprise which carries thousands annually from the Atlantic to the Western States—the same spirit which sends the young farmer, the young tradesman, the young adventurer in every employment and profession, from Massachusetts to Illinois, and from Maine to Michigan,

will send young men of color in like numbers to find in the land of their fathers a home and an inheritance for their children.

In this point of view, I regard with peculiar interest, the progress of agriculture, and of the various departments of industry, and the progress of education and religion and social improvement, in the Colony. The facts detailed in the Report, show that the time is fast approaching when your ports in Africa may receive new emigrants by tens of thousands in a year. They show that the time is approaching, when the Society will have no occasion to pay the passage of such as seek an asylum in its territories, or to offer any other bounty for the encouragement of emigration. May it not be that the very zeal which we have manifested to persuade these people to remove, has operated to keep them back? May it not be that this hiring them by paying all their expenses, has confirmed them in the suspicion that their removal is designed entirely for our benefit, and not at all for theirs? It seems to result from the first principles of human nature, that when Liberia shall be known and indisputably acknowledged to afford the free people of color all those privileges and blessings which *we* are assured it will afford them, they will rush thither of their own accord, and pay their own expenses. We may be confident, that the more you do for the internal improvement of the Colony, for the erection of public edifices, for the construction of roads and bridges, for the establishment of schools—the more you do to make it a desirable asylum, the more rapidly will you promote emigration. Let there be in Africa, a well ordered, prosperous, and intelligent republic, fast stretching along the sea and penetrating the continent, the forest vanishing before its citizens, and the wilderness becoming a fruitful field, and when the tale comes back to us, as surely it will, the children of Africa among us will hear it. The story will soon go down even to the dark depths in which they dwell. Voices which they cannot but understand, will tell them of the riches that are theirs, if they will only rouse themselves and be men; and at the sound they will come forth to light and liberty, as from the sepulchre. The land of their fathers will be their land; and as they look round on its mountains and its rivers with the feeling that all is theirs, they will look back, and call us blessed; and in their gratitude the names of the men who here toiled to secure them that inheritance will be given to those streams and mountains, and to the towns and villages that shall adorn them, and will thus go down to a distant posterity in the history and the songs of a free, intelligent and Christian people.

I repeat it, Sir, without indulging myself any farther in these miscellaneous illustrations of the sentiment—the enterprise of your Society, considered as a work of benevolence, bearing first and most of all on the well-being of the African race, commends itself to the regard of all who feel for the miseries of degraded humanity or who pray for the coming of the kingdom of God. It occupies an eminent position among those under-

takings of Christian zeal which are the glory of the age. It is to sustain a grand part in bringing about the consummation of these hopes which look for the day when truth and righteousness shall every where prevail, and under the light of the word of God, every system that degrades or enthalls mankind shall vanish like the fabric of a dream. Let us go on then with our work, cheered by the thought that these efforts of ours are combining with other influences to introduce the universal dominion of liberty and purity and joy, when under the broad sky and all round the green world there shall be one aspect of peace, and no throne of a despot shall offend those smiling heavens, no footstep of a slave pollute that new and rejoicing earth.

On motion by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts,
Resolved, That the colonization of the coast of Africa is the most efficient mode of suppressing the slave trade and of civilizing the African Continent.

In submitting the foregoing Resolution Mr. EVERETT addressed the Chair as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—In obtruding myself, for a short time, upon your notice, this evening, I perform, in some sense, an official duty. The Legislature of the State, which I have the honor in part to represent in Congress, adopted, at its session last winter, a resolution requesting its Senators and Representatives to lend their efforts, in co-operation with the American Colonization Society. This instruction, of course, referred to official exertions on this floor, in another capacity. But I have regarded it also as a motive of imperative nature, in reference to the objects of this meeting, by which it is proposed to concentrate and apply the force of public opinion, in furtherance of the same great design.

In the part of the country, in which I live, the presence of a coloured population, co-existing with the whites, is not felt as an evil. They are few in proportion to the rest of the community. They contain among their numbers many respectable and useful persons. At the same time, it is true, as a class, they are depressed to a low point in the social scale. A single fact will illustrate this remark. They form in Massachusetts about one-seventy-fifth part of the population; but one-sixth of the convicts in our prisons, are of this class. Allowing for some exaggeration in this statement, it is still a painful disproportion. What do I infer from it? Nothing surely as to any superior proneness of the coloured population as such, to crime:—But I think it proves that as a class, they are ignorant and needy; ignorance and want being the parents of crime. Among the whites I have no doubt, that of that portion who are born to hopeless want and hopeless ignorance,—an inheritance of poverty, temptation, and absence of moral restraint,—an equal proportion become the subjects of our penal laws.

But though this population is not felt as an evil in New England, we

are able to enter into those considerations, which have led the venerable Chief Justice of the United States, in the letter just read to us, to speak of it as an evil of momentous character to the peace and welfare of the Union. That evil, however, we of the North have been, for the most part, willing to leave to those whom it more immediately concerns; some of whom, I trust, speaking under the lights of observation and experience, will favour this meeting with their views on this very important subject. There are, however, aspects of the influence and operations of this Society, universally interesting to the philanthropist and friend of humanity; prospects of discharging a moral duty of the most imperative character, and of achieving a work of great, comprehensive, and ever during benevolence. In the resolution which I have had the honour to submit, I have alluded to these views of the operations and effects of the Society.

It is now somewhat more than half a century, since the abolition of the slave trade began to be seriously agitated. This work, I believe, Sir, was begun by your native State. If I mistake not, (speaking from general recollection) Virginia led the way before the American Revolution, in prohibiting the African slave trade. The acts of her colonial legislature to that effect were disallowed by the British crown,—a grievance set forth in the Declaration of Independence, among the causes of the Revolution. In 1776, Mr. David Hartley laid upon the table of the House of Commons, some of the fetters used in confining the unhappy victims of this traffic on board the slave ships, and moved a resolution, that it was contrary to the laws of God and the rights of man. The public sensibility had been strongly excited about this time, by the atrocious circumstance, that one hundred and thirty-two living slaves had been thrown overboard, from a vessel engaged in the trade. In 1787, Mr. Wilberforce made his first motion in the House of Commons on this subject. The same year, the Constitution of the United States fixed the period for its abolition in the United States, which accordingly took place by a law passed at the time prescribed—1808. In 1792, Mr. Pitt made his great speech in Parliament, which continued from that time for fifteen years a grand arena, where this question was strenuously contested, by the ablest statesmen of the day. Having carried the point at home, the British government, with praiseworthy zeal, directed its attention to procure from the continental powers, an abolition of this guilty traffic. At the Congress of Vienna in 1815, the Sovereigns there present, and the States represented, pledged themselves to its suppression; and at length, after a tedious succession of negotiations and conventions, not very creditable to some of the high parties concerned, on the 23d of March, 1830, the prosecution of the slave trade ceased to be lawful, for the citizens or subjects of any Christian power, in Europe or America.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I must state the melancholy fact, that notwithstanding all these exertions, and the success with which they seemed

to be crowned, less has, at any period, been effected, than was hoped for and anticipated. Until the 23d of March, 1830, the Brazilians were allowed to carry on the trade, South of the equator. There was but little difficulty thrown in the way of a very extensive prosecution of it. Slave ships of all countries, pursuing the traffic to every part of the coast, were provided with fabricated papers, to show that they were carrying on the permitted traffic, south of the equator. Dr. Walsh, in his interesting work on Brazil, gives a very affecting account of the chase of a slave ship by the British frigate, in which he was sailing for Europe. After a keen pursuit of three hundred miles, the slave ship was captured. She had taken in five hundred and sixty-two slaves on the coast of Africa, and had been out seventeen days, in which time fifty-five had died! The wretched crew, over five hundred in number, were liberated from their horrid confinement between decks, and for a short time flattered with the hope of liberty. But on examining the papers of the commander of the ship, although there was the strongest reason to suspect their want of genuineness, there was nothing to prove it; and it became necessary for the British officers to drive these unhappy beings back to their hold, and surrender them up to the wretch who was dragging them from their native country, into perpetual slavery in Brazil.

Although the traffic is now denounced, and declared illegal or piratical, by every Christian government, it is supposed that it is still very extensively carried on. The regulations of the British service forbid the capture of vessels, however apparently they are fitted out for the pursuit of this trade, unless they actually have slaves on board. The slave ships consequently, hover about the coast, which is mostly low, sunken, and indented with numerous branching rivers, taking in their cargo in the night, escaping by one arm of a stream, while another is blockaded by a cruiser, and thus elude capture. In addition to this, the governments of France and America have not yet felt themselves authorized to admit a right of search by foreign cruizers. These circumstances united, together with the enhanced value of slaves, occasioned by the obstacles thrown in the way of the accustomed pursuit of the slave trade, will, it is to be feared, for some time, have the effect of causing it to be carried on with greater keenness, ferocity, and waste of life. It will be carried on in swift sailing vessels; on board of which, the wretched victims of the traffic will be more than ever crowded; and barbarous expedients, in the event of search, will be resorted to, to escape detection. It has already happened that slaves have been enclosed in casks, and thrown overboard, in a chase, to be picked up when the danger of capture was over.* The want of a

Since these remarks were made, the following account has appeared in the English papers:

"The Fair Rosamond and the Black Joke, tenders to the Dryad Frigate, have captured three slave vessels, which had originally eleven hundred slaves on board;

vigorous government, and of an enlightened sentiment in the Havannah, the general growth of piracy, and the vicinity of Brazil to the coast of Africa will, it is to be feared, under present circumstances, furnish but too many facilities for carrying on this wicked commerce. It is supposed that nearly one hundred thousand human beings are still annually taken by violence from the coast of Africa, and carried into slavery.

If such be the facts of the case, and even with considerable allowance for exaggeration, it is plain that the methods hitherto pursued for the destruction of the slave trade,—penal denunciation enforced by armed cruizers,—has proved in a high degree ineffectual. Nor can it be hoped that it will be found practicable to guard the coast of Africa, (an extent all round of eighty degrees of latitude), by any force competent to the suppression of the trade. Another mode, then, must be adopted, or the attainment of the object must be abandoned in despair. Such another mode happily presents itself, of efficacy already proved by experience; and that is, the establishment of colonies on the African coast. In this way, a cordon is drawn along that continent, which the slave trader cannot penetrate.—The experience already had in the British Colony of Sierra Leone, and in our own Liberia, abundantly authorizes this conclusion. In reference to Liberia, I take great pleasure in quoting a favorable testimony from a recent British publication, entitled to additional credit on the score of impartiality, from the source from which it proceeds. After an exceedingly favourable account of the Colony, in all its aspects, the writer to whom I allude, continues: "Nothing has tended more to suppress the slave trade, in this quarter, than the constant intercourse and communication of the natives with these industrious colonists. The American Agent, Mr. Ashmun, took every opportunity and means in his power, to extinguish a traffic, so injurious, in every way, to the fair trader." "Wherever the influence of this Colony extends, the slave trade has been abandoned by the natives, and the peaceful pursuits of legitimate commerce established in its place."*

Wherever a civilized jurisdiction is established on the African coast, the

but of which they succeeded in taking only three hundred and six to Sierra Leone. It appears that the Fair Rosamond had captured a lugger with 160 Africans, and shortly after saw the Black Joke in chase of two other luggers. She joined in the pursuit, but the vessels succeeded in getting into the Bonny River, and landed six hundred slaves, before the tenders could take possession of them. They found on board only two hundred, but ascertained that the rascals in command of the slavers had thrown overboard one hundred and eighty slaves, manacled together, of whom only four were picked up."

* Essay on the actual state of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, in the Amulet for 1832, said to be "extracted principally from the Journal of a gallant and distinguished naval officer, who passed three years on the African coast, from which he has just returned."

slave trade is destroyed, not merely by preventing and prohibiting the approach of the traders, but by instituting a lawful and lucrative commerce with the natives, and inducing them to seek the supply of their wants, in the exchange of the abundant products of their fertile soil for those articles of foreign product and manufacture, which are in request among them.

Not only is this the most effectual, I may say the only effectual, mode of suppressing the trade, but it is unfortunately true, that the other method, (the pursuit of the slave traders by armed cruisers in the seas most infested by them,) is, even when successful in its operations, accompanied by some of the worst evils of the trade in its undisturbed prosecution. A cruising ship of war perceives a suspicious vessel at a distance, and gives chase to her, for hours, perhaps days. It is evident, that in the crowded condition of such vessels, the sufferings of the wretched beings on board must be greatly heightened by the neglect—perhaps the cruelties, attendant on being chased. Some of the slave ships are provided with false decks, below which the slaves are crowded, when about to fall into the hands of a cruiser, and casks and packages are piled above, to give the semblance of an ordinary trading voyage. Some of the slave ships are strongly armed, and an action often takes place with the cruiser. This must add, of course, immeasurably to the sufferings and sacrifice of life of the miserable victims, crowded between decks. When captured, what is their condition? They are in the mid ocean, perhaps. It is known to all, that the horrors of the middle passage form one of the most frightful features of the slave trade. When a slave ship is captured, that horrid voyage is yet to be performed, and with scarce any alleviation of its sufferings. The slaves still remain of necessity crowded to suffocation, on a miserable allowance of food, exposed to all the causes of disease and death. If captured by an American cruiser, they must be sent across the Atlantic, to be adjudicated in the United States. If captured by the cruisers of the other powers, they must be sent up to windward, to the seat of the mixed commission on the African coast, a voyage frequently of weeks, sometimes of months, during the whole of which they are suffering an amount of misery and dying at a rate of mortality, probably without a parallel in any other condition of human nature. It would lead me too greatly into detail, to trace the situation of the captured Africans, after they are safely landed on the coast either of the United States or of Africa. As to the former, your memory, Sir, can furnish you with facts, which I will not grieve this audience by repeating. But this I will say, that the situation of the re-captured African is too often one, that affords but little cause of congratulation, on the score of humanity. I do not go too far in saying, (for the public documents of this government bear me out in the assertion), that there have been cases of re-captured Africans, brought within the jurisdiction of the United States, who for

ought they have gained by their liberation, might as well have remained in the hands of the slave trader.

To all these evils, so far as the influence of the civilized colonies on the coast of Africa extends, they furnish a complete remedy. They purify from the contamination of the slave trade, the entire extent of coast within their jurisdiction. That our Colony has borne its part in this happy work, is manifest from the Reports of the Managers, which have informed us, that, short as the annals of the Colony are, they already present instances of native tribes, who, harrassed and exhausted by this all-destroying traffic, have placed themselves under the American Colony for protection. The same is true, and of course to a greater extent, of the more powerful British Colony of Sierra Leone.

By the same process, by which the colonization of the coast tends to the suppression of the slave trade, it promotes the civilization of the interior of the Continent of Africa. This is a topic, which, as it seems to me, has not received its share of consideration. Of this mighty continent, four times as large as Europe, one third part at least is within the direct reach of influences, from the west of Europe and America,—influences which, for three hundred years, have been employed through the agency of the slave trade, to depress and barbarize it; to chain it down to the lowest point of social degradation. I trust these influences are now to be employed in repairing the wrongs, in healing the wounds, in gradually improving the condition of Africa. I trust that a great reaction is at hand. Can it be believed that this mighty region, most of it overflowing with tropical abundance, was created and destined for eternal barbarity? Is it possible, in the present state of the public sentiment of the world, with the present rapid diffusion of knowledge,—with the present reduction of antiquated errors to the test of reason, that such a quarter of the world will be permitted to derive nothing but barbarism, from intercourse with the countries which stand at the head of civilization? It is not possible.

I know it is said, that it is impossible to civilize Africa. Why? Why is it impossible to civilize man in one part of the earth more than in another? Consult history. Was Italy—was Greece the cradle of civilization? No. As far back as the lights of tradition reach, Africa was the cradle of science, while Syria, and Greece, and Italy, were yet covered with darkness. As far back as we can trace the first rudiments of improvement, they came from the very head waters of the Nile, far in the interior of Africa; and there are yet to be found, in shapeless ruins, the monuments of this primeval civilization. To come down to a much later period, while the west and north of Europe were yet barbarous, the Mediterranean Coast of Africa was filled with cities, academies, museums, churches, and a highly civilized population. What has raised the Gaul, the Belgium, the Germany, the Scandinavia, the Britain of ancient geography to their pres-

ent improved and improving condition? Africa is not now sunk lower, than most of these countries were eighteen centuries ago; and the engines of social influence are increased a thousand fold in numbers and efficacy. It is not eighteen hundred years since Scotland, whose metropolis has been called the Athens of modern Europe, the country of Hume, of Smith, of Robertson, of Blair, of Stewart, of Brown, of Jeffrey, of Chalmers, of Scott, of Brougham, was a wilderness infested by painted savages. It is not a thousand years, since the North of Germany, now filled with beautiful cities, learned Universities, and the best educated population in the world, was a dreary pathless forest.

Is it possible that before an assembly like this, an assembly of Americans, it can be necessary to argue the possibility of civilizing Africa, through the instrumentality of a colonial establishment, and that, in a comparatively short time? It is but about ten years, since the foundations of the Colony of Liberia were laid, and every one acquainted with the early history of New England knows, that the Colony at Liberia has made much greater progress, than was made by the settlement at Plymouth, in the same period. More than once were the first settlements in Virginia in a position vastly less encouraging than that of the American Colony, on the coast of Africa; and yet from these feeble beginnings in New England and Virginia, what has not been brought about, in two hundred years? Two hundred years ago, and the continent of N. America for the barbarism of its native population, and its remoteness from the sources of improvement, was all that Africa is now. Impossible to civilize Africa! Sir, the work is already, in no small part, accomplished. We form our ideas of Africa too much from the wasted and degraded state of the coast. There are numerous and powerful nations in the interior, who are familiar with the art of writing; the great index and engine of civilization. You and I, Sir, have seen a native African, carried into slavery in the West Indies in his youth, exposed for more than forty years to the labors and hardships of that condition, the greater part of the time in the field, and at the age of seventy years, writing his native Arabic, with the elegance and fluency of a scribe!

I cannot but regard the colonizing of Africa, by a kindred race of African origin, as an enterprise in all respects as hopeful, and in some respects far more promising, than that of settling and civilizing America, by an alien and hostile people. In the settlement and civilization of the American continent, either from the fatality of circumstances or the incurable imperfection of man, the extermination of the native population has been the preliminary condition of the introduction of the civilized race. It has been found or thought impossible, that the red man and the white man should subsist side by side.

In colonizing Africa, no such painful incongruity presents itself. The colored emigrants from this country will present themselves on the African shore, a people of kindred origin, bringing with them the arts of

civilized life, unaccompanied with those fatal causes of separation, which have driven the aborigines of America, before the approach of the white man. The gentle hand of nature will draw toward them the affections and confidence of the natives. The jealousies and suspicions, which diversity of race invariably produces, can have no foundation; and it may reasonably be expected, if a vigorous impulse can now be given to the Colony, that the work of civilization will proceed from it, as from a centre, with a rapidity unexampled in the history of other colonies.

I am aware, that the partial failure of the establishment at Sierra Leone may be quoted in opposition to these encouraging views. But it must not be forgotten, that Sierra Leone is an establishment, totally different in its origin and character from Liberia. It is formed from the crews of the recaptured slave ships, helpless savages of a hundred different tribes, thrown, without preparation, upon the coast, and without any principle of order or self-government, subjected to all the evils of a remote and neglected military establishment. The progress that has been made at Liberia is, on the contrary, all that could have been hoped. A tract of coast two hundred miles North and South, and twenty or thirty East and West; a population of two thousand emigrants, and several thousands of the native tribes who have voluntarily sought the protection of the Colony; with schools and churches, and all the institutions of civilized life,—a great state of prosperity and every encouraging prospect,—this surely is not slow progress for ten years.

And is there any thing in the nature of the case, which makes the restoration of the descendants of Africa to their native land, necessarily more slow than the process of abduction? It is supposed, that one hundred thousand slaves have been annually brought from Africa; and that too, at times, when the trade has been pursued under great obstacles, illegally, piratically, by stealth, and under the watch of ships of war, stationed to intercept it. Can any man doubt, that if the governments of France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, of the United States of America and the several States, should apply their influence, their power, their resources to this great work, it might proceed with any desirable degree of rapidity? The gentleman who preceded me (Rev Mr. Bacon, of New-Haven) alluded to the prodigious influx of emigrants into this country. I have lately seen a statement that within the past year, over forty thousand emigrants from Great Britain alone, have arrived at the single port of Quebec. More than half as many more have arrived in the various ports of the United States, making an aggregate of sixty thousand persons, in the different ports of North America. It is by no means to be desired, at present, that any thing like this number of emigrants should be annually set down on the African coast; but I much mistake the public feeling in those parts of the United States, most interested in this question, if a weight of influence and a supply of means are not shortly ap-

plied to this purpose, commensurate with the magnitude of the object to be effected.

The age seems favorable to the movement; it is in harmony with the great incidents of the time. From the East of Europe to the North of Africa, surprising changes, favorable to civilization, have taken place.—Greece has been brought within the reach of the sympathies of the rest of Christendom. Temporary disorders, the natural fruit of revolution, will create but a brief delay in the advancement of that interesting country. The restoration of the Northern coast of Africa to the domain of civilization has begun. The strongest of its barbarous regencies has been shaken; and its power, which for ages seemed impregnable—the scandal and the dread of Christendom—has crumbled in a day. May we not hope that a still more auspicious era is about to commence,—that a bloodless triumph,—*victoria sine clade*,—is to be achieved on the Western Coast of Africa?

Happy for America, if she shall take an honorable lead in this great and beneficent work! Happy, if having presented to the world on her own soil a great model of popular institutions, she should now become an efficient agent, in their diffusion over the ancient abodes of civilization, now relapsed into barbarity. Happy, if she shall be forward to acquit her share of the mighty debt, which is due to injured Africa, from the civilized nations of the world. Who that has contemplated the infernal horrors of the slave trade; that has seen, in his mind's eye, hundreds of men, women and children, crowded between decks, into a space too low to stand up—too short to lie down—too narrow to turn,—chained, scourged, famished, parched, heaped together,—the old and the young, the languishing, the dying and the dead,—who can dwell on this spectacle, and not turn with a throbbing heart to the sight of a company of emigrants, the children of Africa, wafted over the ocean to the land of their fathers, bound toward the great and genial home of their race, commissioned to trample the slave trade into the dust, returning from a civilized land, to scatter the seeds of civilization over the mighty extent of Western Africa!

I know not but I may entertain an exaggerated impression of this matter; that I may see it under lights, too strong for practical life. But I must confess I think there is opened to the colored population of this country, a career of broad and lasting usefulness, a destiny of honor and exaltation, unexampled in history.

There seem to be peculiar circumstances in the work, of which they are the chosen agents, to be found in no other^o similar enterprise in the annals of the world. A mighty continent is to be civilized: that is not without example in history; but the restoration of the descendants of those, who were torn as slaves from this fated region, coming back the heralds and missionaries of civilization, with freedom, the arts, and Christianity in their train: returning to regenerate a continent;—to raise themselves from

a depressed condition to one of the loftiest, in which man can be placed, the condition of benefactors of an entire race, to the end of time; this is the destiny of the colored population of the United States, who shall embark in the great enterprise of civilizing Africa; a destiny, as it seems to me, without a parallel in the history of mankind.

This glorious era has begun to dawn. Over a line of coast of nearly one thousand miles in extent, the purple streaks of the morning are beginning to appear; and

jocund day

Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops.

From the extreme north of the British territory of Sierra Leone, southward to the Cape of Palmas, the entire coast, with one or two exceptions, has thrown off the curse of the slave trade. Many, I know, who hear me, have seen the numbers of the *Liberia Herald*, a respectable newspaper printed at Monrovia, and edited by a colored emigrant, liberally educated at one of the colleges of the United States. You and I, Sir, and many gentlemen around me, have listened, in the Committee rooms of this Capitol, to the animated and intelligent accounts of the prosperity of this Colony—the fertility of the soil—the salubrity of the climate—the freedom and happiness of the mode of life in Liberia—given by an emigrant from the United States,—a descendant of African slaves, who had amassed a fortune, by honest and successful industry, in the land of his fathers.

Sir, when men have a great, benevolent, and holy object in view,—of permanent interest, *obstacles are nothing*. If it fails in the hands of one, it will be taken up by another. If it exceeds the powers of an individual, society will unite toward the desired end. If the force of public opinion in one country is insufficient, the kindred spirits of foreign countries will lend their aid. If it remain unachieved by one generation, it goes down as a heritage of duty and honor to the next; and through the long chain of counsels and efforts, from the first conception of the benevolent mind, that planned the great work, to its final and glorious accomplishment, there is a steady and unseen, but irresistible co-operation of that divine influence, which orders all things for good.

Am I told that the work we have in hand is too great to be done? Too great, I ask, to be done *when*; too great to be done *by whom*? Too great I admit to be done at once; too great to be done by this Society; too great to be done by this generation perhaps; but not too great to be done.—Nothing is too great to be done, which is founded on truth and justice. When this objection was suggested in the British House of Commons, to the measures proposed for the regeneration of the children of Africa, Mr. Pitt in reply to it exclaimed, “We Britons were once as obscure among the nations of the earth, as savage in our manners, as debased in our morals, as degraded in our understandings, as these unhappy Africans are at present.” The work is doubtless too great to be entirely effected by this So-

ciety, by the most ardent and zealous of its friends, perhaps for the present and the next succeeding generation. But is it too great for the enlightened public opinion of the world? Is it too great for the joint efforts of the United States, of Great Britain, and of France, and the other Christian countries, already pledged to the cause? Is it too great for the transmitted purpose, the perpetuated concert of generations succeeding generations, for centuries to come? Sir, I may ask without irreverence, in a case like this, though it be too great for man, is it too great for that August Providence, whose counsels run along the line of ages and to whom a thousand years are as one day?

NOTE.—It is stated on page xiv, “that the Governments of France and of the U. States have not yet felt themselves authorised to admit a right of search by foreign cruisers.” Since the foregoing remarks were made, it has been stated in the papers, that, by a recent convention between England and France, the French Government has authorised the right of search on the coast of Africa, with a view to the suppression of the slave trade.

On motion of Hon. Mr. ARCHER, of Virginia,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Auxiliary Societies, and friends of the association generally, to avail themselves of the present moment, to address earnest appeals to their respective State Legislatures, for attention and aid to the great object of the Institution.

Mr. ARCHER rose to offer a resolution. The brief period remaining for the business of the evening would induce him, he said, to curtail something from the remarks he had intended to submit. He could not abstain from all remark, as he felt some explanation to be due to the new position in which he found himself. This evening, for the first time, he had become associated in the proceedings of the Society. Invited, as others had been, to this participation, heretofore he had always declined it. Why had he done this? Not, certainly, from any doubt of the philanthropic motives from which the institution had sprung. On the contrary, he had been influenced by the impression that this philanthropy was in the exaltation of enthusiasm; and this state of feeling, though not separated necessarily, was known to hold a very precarious connexion with wisdom. He acknowledged that he now felt that he had made an erroneous application of this general proposition, and that it was not the authors of the Society, but himself, who had been miscalculating—a miscalculation for which he took the more rebuke, as it extended beyond a mere error of the head, and might seem to argue, in the diffidence it implied of the efficacy of benevolent exertion, a languid indulgence of the sentiment. Even in his present state of sentiment, however, he had no surprise to express, as regarded his first impressions, recollecting, as he did, the disparity out of which these impressions had sprung, between the magnitude and difficulty of the object which the Society proposed to accomplish, and the apparent inadequacy of its faculties to such a purpose. The object was

the removal of a momentous, inert, and deeply seated social evil. What was the implement relied upon to move it? Well might the force of moral action be regarded as eluding calculation! From an almost imperceptible outset, how striking sometimes were the results? A more signal example could not be given, than the Society afforded! Fourteen years ago, some gentlemen met in a tavern in this place—then scarcely having a tolerable tavern. They were few in number, (as you know, Mr. Chairman, for you, I believe, were one of them.) They were dispersed, as regarded residence. The contribution they required was exceedingly inconsiderable. They found little support in public opinion or sympathy; on the contrary, their project was received with apathy, where it did not meet with jealousy, disfavor, repulse. They persevered, notwithstanding, with steadiness; and what had been the result? What is now the condition and promise of their experiment? Such as to place in distinct view the success of the important scheme of philanthropy in which their efforts have been embarked. The germ they planted in the wilderness, with a generous growth has become a stem, giving the certain assurance of stability, and promising an expansion which may hereafter gather multitudes, and even whole communities, rescued from desolation or barbarism, under the shade of its branches, to yield them the fruit of *regeneration*. Mr. A. repeated, that an instance more signal was not to be adduced, of the triumph of a persevering philanthropy, speaking in the distinctest language to its votaries, the blessed injunction, that confidence in a *virtuous purpose is power*—that, if *they be of faith*, mountains in the path of their labors shall be removed.

The difficulty which belonged to the plantation of colonies, Mr. A. went on to say, all history attested. The first attempts from which our country had grown, as had been well observed by the gentleman who had preceded him (Mr. Everett) had slowly, and not without the frequent menace of extinction, made their way to stability. The first germ, he might have added, which had been planted on our shores, had been effaced, so utterly, by the desolation which had passed over it, that the trace had not been left to be distinguished. Yet our colonists had sprung from the bosom of a powerful community—been sustained by the public force—had found climates the most favorable, or not uncongenial! What was the contrast of the Colony of Liberia? Sent out by a private and that a most feeble association—seeking the most inhospitable of all seats, whether regard were had to the character of the climate or of the savage inhabitants—three thousand miles from any aid which circumstances might demand—its indispensable supplies depending on the precariousness of voluntary contribution: yet, what had it, in the short period since its birth, become? A flourishing settlement—capable of self-defence—capable of self-government—capable of good government—evincing susceptibility of unlimited expansion, with its seat in the largest quarter of

the globe the population sparse, and offering, from identity of race, no obstacle to incorporation—the climate, that appropriated to their race by nature! The soil, too, was so fertile, as to produce two crops for subsistence in the year—the articles for trade, numerous and valuable already, gave a respectable foreign commerce, with a capacity of an indefinite extension. Who could put limits to the destinies of this, not the germ only of one settlement; the nucleus, it might be, of many settlements? As to what was so often said about climate, the answer was in a word, and had been given—the climate was the appropriate one of the race. When all the circumstances of this establishment were considered, the feebleness of its origin, the unexampled rapidity of success, the marvellous promise of extension—even those not professing to be pious, must recognize the evidence of a blessing on the efforts which had produced it.

He had promised, Mr. A. said, curtailment of the observations he had thought to offer. Something he must yet be allowed to say, as regarded the object, the Society was set up to accomplish. This object, if he understood it aright, involved no intrusion on property, nor even upon prejudice. It sought the removal to a better state, from misery, from vice, from a condition of extensive mischievousness, of a race which had ceased to be property, and had broken the bonds of prejudice, though not of sympathy. Of the virulence of the evil, which would be healed by the effectuation of this object, you, Mr. Chairman, and I, know that none but a person living in contact with it, can adequately judge. Gentlemen, elsewhere, may think they can understand and appreciate its character; they are mistaken. The true knowledge can only come from the suffering of it. The race in question were known, as a class, to be destitute, depraved—the victims of all forms of social misery. The peculiarity of their fate was, that this was not their condition by accident or transiently, but inevitably and immutably, whilst they remained in their present place, by a law as infallible in its operation, as any of physical nature. These people (he repeated) were, of necessity, repudiated of respectability and happiness. Why? How was it that this melancholy destiny was traced to them? The answer was but too readily and certainly at hand! They were cut off as a class from the exercise of industry. It was a wise, perhaps it was the very wisest of the ordinations of Providence, that the practice of industry was as necessary a condition of morals and happiness, as of subsistence. Individual exceptions might rarely be found, *but classes of human beings* could no more remain undepraved, and other therefore than miserable, without regular occupation, than they could permanently find food without it. But where were the free blacks to find occupation in the slave-holding States, in which they abounded the most? In the other States, they might be absorbed to some extent, in domestic or mechanical service. This could take place to no extent, that

deserved to be named, in the slave-holding States. There all the avenues of occupation were filled. Even were there space, a necessary and obvious policy restrained the intermixture of the several casts in occupation. The free blacks were, therefore, destined, by an insurmountable barrier—a *fixed pole* of social law to the want of occupation—thence to the want of food—thence to the distresses which ensue that want—thence to the settled depravation which grows out of these distresses, and is nursed at their bosoms: and this condition *was not casualty, but fate*. The evidence was not speculation in political economy—it was geometrical demonstration.

It is from this anomalous condition of anathema and curse (a curse which comprehends all curses) that this excellent association is laboring to remove the free blacks; to plenty, to regular industry, to independence, and the countless retinue of blessings, which plenty, industry, and independence, have inseparably attached to them. Now what was the benefit the Institution contemplates to the slave and the slave-holder? What is the free black to the slave? A standing perpetual incitement to discontent. Though the condition of the slave be a thousand times the best—*supplied*, protected, instead of destitute and desolate—yet, the folly of the condition, held to involuntary labor, finds, always, allurements, in the spectacle of exemption from it, without consideration of the adjuncts of destitution and misery. The slave would have, then, little excitement to discontent, but for the free black. He would have as little to habits of depredation, his next strongest tendency, but from the same source of deterioration. In this period, not only the familiarity of the truth, that labor can only be productive when well provided; but an enlightened public opinion, which few will encounter, fewer can resist, with "*whips and scorns*," far more effective than the whips falsely imagined to be always impending over the slave, compels to a humane and comfortable treatment of him. When the slave steals, therefore, it is from sympathy, to supply the destitution of the free black, or for traffic with him. When the master has to employ severity, it is to repress the inertness, or to guard against the depredation, or the discontent, which the intercourse and spectacle of the free black, has been the principal agent to awaken. In getting rid, then, of the free blacks, the slave will be saved from the chief occasions for suffering, and the owner, of inflicting severity. Such are the benefits to these two classes, which the Society contemplates to place by the side of that more inestimable one, which it proposes to the free blacks. The free blacks it would save from want, vice, misery—the slave from crime and suffering, the master of the slave from all occasion for resort to harsh treatment of him.

These were claims to no ordinary approval of the office and operation of the Society. Another, however, belongs to it, far greater. Mr. Archer said, that he was not one of those, (however desirable it might be and

was, in abstract speculation,) who looked to the complete removal of slavery from among us. If that "consummation, devoutly to be wished," were to be considered feasible at all, it was, at a period too remote to warrant the expenditure of any resource of contemplation or contribution now. But a great benefit, short of this, was within reach, and made part of the scope of operation, of the plan of the Society. The progress of slavery was subjected to the action of a law, of the utmost regularity of action. Where this progress was neither stayed, nor modified by causes of collateral operation, it hastened with a frightful rapidity, disproportioned, entirely, to the ordinary law of the advancement of population, to its catastrophe, which was repletion. If none were drained away, slaves became, except under peculiar circumstances of climate, and production, inevitably and speedily redundant, first to the occasions of profitable employment, and as a consequence, to the faculty of comfortable provision for them. No matter what the humanity of the owners, fixed restriction on their resources must transfer itself to the comfort, and then the subsistence, of the slave. At this last stage, the evil in this form had to stop. To this stage (from the disproportioned rate of multiplication of the slaves—double that of the owners in this country) it was obliged, though at different periods, in different circumstances, to come. When this stage had been reached, what course or remedy remained? Was open butchery to be resorted to, as among the Spartans with the Helots? Or general emancipation, and incorporation, as in South America? Or abandonment of the country by the masters, as must come to be the case in the West Indies? Either of these was a deplorable catastrophe. Could all of them be avoided, and if they could, how? There was but one way, but that might be made effectual, fortunately! It was to *provide and keep open a drain for the excess of increase beyond the occasions of profitable employment*. This might be done effectually by extension of the plan of the Society. The drain was already opened. All that was necessary would be, to provide for the enlargement of the channel, as occasion might demand. To this end, aid was looked for, from the Government of the United States. This would require, Mr. Archer thought, an amendment to the Constitution to authorize it, a resource of precarious reliance. But the resources of the States within which the evil was found, were entirely adequate to the object. The Legislatures of thirteen States, had committed themselves in approval of the scheme of the Society. To these we were authorized to address ourselves: That was the object of the resolution he had to submit. The Society had done all that private association could be expected, all that it could be *bound* to do, in leading the way, and demonstrating the feasibility (in this case the easy feasibility) of the object. The residue must be done, the outline be filled up, by public capacity. The Society had fulfilled, *consummated*, its proper and only requirable office—had filled the measure of its duty and reputa-

tion. It remained, now, for the State Legislatures to take up their part of the function, and to redeem the pledge which so many of them had given. To these he had now to propose we should address ourselves; it could not be, he hoped, without effect.

Mr. A. had been stating the case in the supposition, that after the present class of free blacks had been exhausted, by the operation of the plan he was recommending, others would be supplied for its action, in the proportion of the excess of coloured population it would be necessary to throw off, by the process of voluntary manumission or sale. This effect must result inevitably from the depreciating value of the slaves ensuing their disproportionate multiplication. The depreciation would be relieved and retarded at the same time, by the process. The two operations would aid reciprocally, and sustain each other, and both be in the highest degree beneficial. It was on the ground of interest, therefore, the most indisputable pecuniary interest, that he addressed himself to the people and Legislatures of the slave-holding States. The great principles of philanthropy involved, was indeed to them, as to the other quarters and Legislatures of the Union—a powerful re-inforcing consideration. But he put the case directly, to the clear sense of interest, of this portion sustaining directly the pressure of the evil. His (Mr. A's) plan was disembarassment by each State, of the portion of the evil which belonged to it, first, as it existed, afterwards as it accrued, by the exertion of the proper resources of the State, which, he maintained, would be adequate, if the commencement of the process were no longer delayed. The longer this was delayed, not only did the mass to be wrought on, become more ponderous by augmentation, but the resources of operation more waning, from declining productiveness of the property. This then was the time to invoke the commencement of state action. There was another reason. Large and overwhelming evils induce inertness and torpor in the public mind, which it demands some signal incident or catastrophe to awaken, and direct to salutary action. This has been the case in an especial manner, with the portentous evil in question. A recent and most tragical catastrophe, of which his own State had been the scene, had now put the public mind wide awake, to the interest of this great subject, in every quarter. The moment ought not surely to be lost. Men could not now say as they were wont, of the extremest peril and crisis of this evil, they will not come in our day.

It was demonstrated by proof of frightful validity that the peril impended, that the crisis might come on any day. No! he was wrong! It was not in the day that this form of horrors ever disclosed itself. It came in the night—disclosed itself in the midnight glare of habitations in which every form of outrage and butchery had previously been wreaked, on every form of life and helplessness, even to the sleep of the cradle.—To avert the remotest prospect of evil of this character, what exertion

ought to be omitted? What sacrifice or expenditure declined? None that gave even faint promise of aid! In this view, invoking on all exertions in the cause, the blessing which must rest on their motives, he proposed the resolution which had been sent to the Chair.

On motion,*

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be instructed to prepare and present, at as early a day as convenient, a respectful memorial to both Houses of Congress, soliciting such aid to the object of the Society as in their wisdom they may be pleased to grant.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to J. H. McClure, Esq. of Newport, Kentucky, for his munificent subscription to this Institution, of ten thousand dollars payable in ten annual instalments, of which the first has been received; and that the friends of African Colonization be invited to do all in their power to obtain ten or more subscriptions of equal liberality, as suggested by him.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. BATES, of Massachusetts,

Resolved, That this Society is entitled to the support of all the Friends of Christianity as essentially conducing to promote the moral and religious interests of the African race.

On motion of WALTER JONES, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Society of Friends in North Carolina for the aid which they have liberally and repeatedly rendered to the cause of African Colonization.

On motion of Rev. Dr. FITCH, Professor of Theology in New Haven,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to such Clergymen and congregations, as have during the last year, taken up collections for it, on, or about the 4th of July, and that all the churches and congregations in the United States be invited annually to unite in a measure so happily adapted to promote the interests of this Institution.

On motion by B. L. LEAR, Esq.

Resolved, That the several Auxiliary Col. Societies be assured of the gratitude of this Institution for the efficient and liberal aid granted by them during the year, and that they be requested, at this interesting crisis, to renew their efforts to extend the influence and augment the funds of the Society.

On motion of Rev. WALTER COLTON, of the U. S. Navy,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Treasurer, Richard Smith, Esq. for his long continued, able, and gratuitous services.

* This Resolution was to have been moved by the Hon Theodore Frelinghuysen, but the great crowd and feeble health, prevented his remaining at the meeting.

On motion by Rev. Dr. LAURIE,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Hon. C. F. Mercer, for the dignity and ability with which he has presided on this occasion.

The Society then proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year.

OFFICERS.

HON. CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

HON. JAMES MADISON, of Virginia.

HON. JOHN MARSHALL, of Virginia.

General LAFAYETTE, of France.

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia.

HON. HENRY CLAY, of Lexington, Kentucky.

HON. JOHN C. HERBERT, of Maryland.

ROBERT RALSTON, Esq. of Philadelphia.

Gen. JOHN MASON, of Georgetown, D. C.

SAMUEL BAYARD, Esq. of New Jersey.

ISAAC MCKIM, Esq. of Maryland.

Gen. JOHN HARTWELL COCKE, of Virginia.

Rt. Rev. Bishop WHITE, of Pennsylvania.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Boston.

HON. CHARLES F. MERCER, of Virginia.

JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. of Yale College.

HON. RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.

Bishop MCKENDREE.

PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq. of Maryland.

Doctor THOMAS C. JAMES, of Philadelphia.

HON. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut.

HON. THEODORE FREELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.

HON. LOUIS M'LANE, of Washington City.

GERRIT SMITH, Esq. of New York.

J. H. M'CLURE, Esq. of Kentucky.

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Dr. THOMAS HENDERSON,

WALTER JONES, Esq.

W. W. SEATON, Esq.

Rev. J. LAURIE, D. D.

SAML. SMITH, Esq.

Rev. S. B. BALCH, D. D.

Rev. WILLIAM RYLAND.

Rev. O. B. BROWN,

BENJAMIN L. LEAR, Esq.

Rev. WILLIAM HAWLEY,

HON. WILLIAM CRANCH.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary.*

RICHARD SMITH, Esq. *Treasurer.*

JOHN UNDERWOOD, Esq. *Recorder.*

REPORT.

SINCE this Report was read, the most cheering intelligence has arrived from the Colony of Liberia. We refer our readers particularly to Captain Abels' letter in the Appendix. Encouraging statements are made by the Agent of the Society in England, in regard to the favour manifested towards it there, by the distinguished friends of Africa.—Great movements are now going on both in Maryland and Virginia, with reference to the colonization of the free people of colour in those States. Indeed the whole American community appears to be awakened as by one powerful spirit, to the consideration and adoption of measures for the more complete accomplishment of the great objects of the **AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

REPORT.

THE Managers of the American Colonization Society deem it proper to present, in their Fifteenth Annual Report, *First*, a brief statement of the affairs and progress of the Colony during the last year: *Second*, a view of events in this country, which show the advance of public sentiment in favour of this Institution: *Third*, a concise reply to objections; and *Fourth*, some of the reasons and motives which at this time, especially, should rouse the efforts and call forth the prompt and liberal contributions of its friends.

In their last Report, the Managers mentioned the departure, late in the autumn, of the Ship *Carolinian*, and the Brig *Volador*; the former conveying the Colonial Agent, (Dr. Mechlin), a Physician and Assistant Agent, (Dr. Humphries), the Rev. Benjamin Rush Skinner, a Baptist Missionary, with his wife and child, with one hundred and six persons of colour; the latter, Dr. George P. Todsén, Colonial Physician, and eighty-five emigrants. The emigrants by the *Carolinian* were mostly from the high country of Virginia and Maryland; those by the *Volador*, from the lower districts of Virginia and North Carolina. The former suffered severely from the measles during the voyage (which was somewhat longer than that of the *Volador*), and still more by the fever of the climate, after their arrival; while the latter, though afflicted more or less with disease after their landing, experienced a loss of but two small children. The unusual mortality which occurred among the emigrants by the *Carolinian*, was doubtless owing in part to the debility produced by their sickness during the voyage, and to the illness both of the Colonial Agent and Physician at the time their services were most required; yet it may be presumed that their residence, all their lives previous, in a

mountainous region of our country, rendered them peculiarly susceptible to the influences of the African climate.—The emigrants by the Carolinian were accommodated temporarily at Monrovia; while those by the Volador were immediately transferred to Caldwell and placed under the care of Dr. Todsén. The health of the latter during the passage, and the fact that their constitutions were accustomed to an atmosphere not unlike to that of Africa, doubtless contributed to render the fever with which they were visited, milder in its character; yet just praise is due to the medical skill and unwearied attentions of Dr. Todsén, who providentially continued well until nearly all his patients had become convalescent. The Colonial Agent and the Physician at Monrovia being both ill, and their valuable services necessarily intermitted, many of the sick of that settlement resorted to Dr. Todsén, whose efforts were anxiously, and in nearly every instance, successfully directed to their relief.

Dr. Humphries died on the 17th of February, of a pulmonary affection, with which he had long been afflicted in the United States. The decease of the wife and child of the Rev. Benjamin Rush Skinner, occurred soon after; and this devoted Missionary, extremely reduced by fever, took passage for the United States in the Brig Liberia, with hopes of recovering his health, and speedily renewing his Christian labours in Africa. Heaven was pleased to disappoint these hopes.—His strength gradually declined, but his spirit was so calm and uncomplaining, that no immediate danger was apprehended until the first of March, when he was found speechless in his birth, and soon after, gently and humbly resigned his soul to God.

Mr. Skinner possessed a sound and improved understanding, remarkable prudence and fortitude, with the piety and zeal of an Apostle. He had early consecrated himself to the work of missions; had prepared himself for it amid difficulties which would have appalled ordinary resolution, and he engaged in it with the spirit of a martyr.—

A like spirit animated his amiable wife, and the death of these self-sacrificing missionaries is to the church of which they were members, the cause to which they were devoted, and Africa, which their efforts would have blessed, a severe calamity. In the light of their example, others will go forward to the work which they desired, but were not permitted to accomplish; and Africa, regenerated, will remember and honour them.

Among the colonists generally, health has prevailed during the year, and it is the opinion of the Colonial Agent, that emigrants, after the first year, find the African climate more congenial to their constitutions than that of the United States. Some diseases which prove very destructive in our country, are there nearly unknown. Resolved to do all in their power to promote the health of the Colony, and to guard against the fatal effects of the climate, the Managers have recently sent out large supplies of medicines; appropriated a fund for the erection of a hospital; directed that the best situations be selected, both on the coast and in the interior, for all future emigrants, that buildings be constructed, and all things arranged and provided for their accommodation. The Managers are convinced that much of the mortality which has heretofore occurred, has been owing to ignorance of the climate, imprudent exertions, exposures and improper diet among those newly arrived, want of adequate medical advice, and of those comforts and attentions which neither the means of the Society, nor the circumstances of the Colony, just rising into existence on a remote shore, rendered it possible to supply. To the health of the Colony, the Managers have directed their thoughts as to an object of chief concern; and they express confidently the opinion, that people of colour from most regions of our Southern States will experience no serious injury from the African climate, and that such persons, from any section of our country, will soon be able to settle on the elevated lands of the interior, where there exist, it is believed, no special causes of disease. During the absence of the Colonial

Agent, the duties of his station were discharged by the Vice-Agent, Mr. Anthony D. Williams, a man of colour, honorably to himself, and with strict regard to the resources of the Agency, and to the interests of the Colony.

In the first communication made to the Board by the Colonial Agent, after his arrival, he expressed his gratification in witnessing the progress of improvement, and the striking evidences of increasing industry and enterprise among the colonists. Twenty-five substantial stone and frame buildings had been erected at Monrovia during his visit to the United States, while others had been commenced, and agriculture had received more than usual attention. The Managers are happy to state, that the expectations this intelligence excited, have been realized. "The Colony," writes the Colonial Agent, "enjoys a degree of prosperity, not only unexampled, but greatly exceeding the most sanguine anticipations of its warmest friends.— Internal improvements have been carried on to an extent scarcely to be credited, and places a few months since covered with a dense forest, are now occupied by commodious dwellings. Our influence over the neighbouring tribes is rapidly extending, and I trust we shall be the means of diffusing civilization and christianity over this unhappy land."

It may be proper to invite the attention of the Society more particularly to some of the leading interests of the Colony and first,

COMMERCE.

This has rapidly increased during the year. The Liberia Herald announces the arrival of eighteen, and the departure of fourteen vessels in a single month; several of these however, were small schooners owned at the Colony. Forty-six vessels, twenty-one of which were American, visited the Colony in the course of the year, and the amount of exports was \$88,911. The trade is carried on by small vessels and private factories along the coast; also with the natives from various countries of the interior. Recent competition has diminished, and large importations of trade goods have reduced

the profits, but still the disposition to engage in it is excessive. Losses, however, which have been in some instances incurred by giving credit to the natives, and the failure of individuals, qualified neither by education nor experience for commercial pursuits, will probably correct the evil.

AGRICULTURE.

The Managers stated in their last Report, that with a view to encourage agriculture, which they regarded as indispensable to the prosperity of the Colony, the Colonial Agent had been instructed to increase the appropriations of land to such settlers as might be resolved to apply themselves to this pursuit. The Managers are not informed to what extent such appropriations have been made, but they are assured that the colonists generally are beginning to direct their thoughts and efforts more decidedly and successfully to the cultivation of the soil. It cannot be denied that the desire and expectation of immediate gain from trade, ignorance of the best methods of agriculture in a tropical climate, and a want of energy, industry and perseverance among many of the settlers, who vainly imagined that they could obtain a subsistence in Africa with little or no labour, have prevented those improvements which can alone render the Colony independent of foreign aid. Several individuals, however, have occupied themselves solely with the cultivation of their farms, and secured, not only the means of support for their families, but a surplus produce for the Colonial market. The coffee tree, which is indigenous all along the coast, begins to be cultivated, may be raised at a small expense, and will doubtless prove a source of wealth to the Colony. Indigo, cotton, the sugar cane, and other productions of tropical countries, will, at no remote period, reward and enrich the agricultural labourer. The Managers, resolved to leave nothing undone on their part to promote the interests of agriculture, have directed the Colonial Agent to set apart a small farm for the cultivation of coffee, that the method to be pursued, and the ad-

vantages to be derived from it, may be made apparent to the Colonists.

EDUCATION.

On this subject the Managers are happy to report a manifest improvement. The instructions of the Board, a summary of which was submitted to the last annual meeting, have been obeyed; schoolhouses erected at Monrovia, Caldwell and Millsburg (those at the two former, at an expense of \$400 each, that at the latter, of \$350); competent teachers appointed under the supervision of Trustees, and a new spirit of zeal in the cause of education awakened throughout the Colony. The system adopted, will afford the means of education in the most useful branches of knowledge to every child, and derives its support mainly from funds raised within the Colony.

RELATIONS OF THE COLONY TO THE NATIVE TRIBES.

In the last annual Report, the Society was informed that a native chief, with his people had sought the protection and placed himself under the authority of the laws of the Colony. Other chiefs and tribes have followed this example, and the Colonial Agent observes in a late letter, that the natives deem it no small privilege to be permitted to call themselves Americans. He adds further that the policy which has influenced our intercourse with them, is that of justice and humanity; and they will frequently, instead of abiding by their own laws and usages, prefer having their disputes referred to us for decision; and it is by no means unusual to see natives attending our Court of monthly sessions, either as plaintiffs or defendants; and such is the confidence they have in the justice of that tribunal, that its decrees are cheerfully acquiesced in, nor is the slightest murmur heard, even from the party against whom the decision has been given. Indeed, there is reason to believe, that nearly all the tribes in the neighbourhood, are disposed to yield up their independence for the additional peace and security

they would enjoy under the direction and guardianship of the Colony." During a recent visit of the Colonial Agent to one of the native towns on the north-eastern branch of the Montserado River, eight or ten of the chiefs, after consultation with each other, united in the request that they might be received and treated as subjects of the Colony; that settlements might be made on their territory, and expressed their confidence that in such case they would no longer be exposed to the incursions and cruelties of more powerful tribes. It is the desire of the Board and the purpose of the Colonial Government, to comply with such requests in all cases, except where, by the remoteness or peculiar situation of the applicants, it may be impossible to extend over them adequate control and protection. It is hoped and believed that the oppressed natives of Africa will find in the Colony of Liberia, a power friendly and christian, ready at all times to be exerted in defence of the helpless but confiding, and to confer upon them with a liberal hand, the inestimable blessings with which she is intrusted.

PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF GRAND BASSA.

Measures have been taken for exploring the interior, and also for ascertaining the comparative advantages of different points on the coast for the founding of new settlements. A wide field is open for selection, since most of the chiefs desire that establishments should be made in their vicinity. The territory chosen as most favourable, and on which the Managers have directed that a settlement shall be forthwith commenced, is that of Grand Bassa, distant S. S. E. about eighty miles from Monrovia, intersected by the river St. Johns, of easy and safe access to vessels of eighty to a hundred tons, fertile, salubrious, and abounding in camwood, rice and cattle; and of which a beautiful island, near the mouth of the river, and a portion of the mainland on the north bank, were purchased several years ago for the Society, by the lamented Mr. Ashmun. The natives of this

country, are amiable and friendly, and disposed to sell their lands for a small consideration. The chiefs and headmen have recently sent a pressing invitation to the Colonial Agent to visit them, and establish a settlement among them; and every thing seems to indicate this as a position extremely eligible for the purposes of colonization.

The whole course of the Junk river (which unites with the sea thirty-five miles S. East of the Montserado, and is more than fifty miles long) has been examined during the year, and the country on both sides is represented as beautifully diversified—the soil a deep rich vegetable mould, covered with majestic forests, abounding in valuable ship timber, and offering many situations well suited for agricultural settlements. This whole region may soon be covered with coffee and cotton plantations; one of which in the opinion of the Agent, would be a fortune to any person who would properly cultivate it. “I presume,” he adds, “we could procure from fifteen to twenty thousand coffee plants, in our immediate vicinity.”

MORAL INTERESTS OF THE COLONY.

On this subject the Managers can only say that the various pamphlets and tracts lately introduced in regard to temperance, have wrought a striking change in the minds of the colonists, and many seem disposed to abandon entirely the use of ardent spirits. The Colonial Agent has given it as his opinion, that this article is extremely pernicious in the African climate; and will discourage by all the means in his power, the consumption of it within the Colony.

SLAVE TRADE.

On the subject of the slave trade, the Managers can add little to the information communicated in their last Report. Though in the immediate vicinity of Liberia, it has received some check, it is still prosecuted by the piratical of all nations, on nearly every part of the African Coast; nor can it be speedily suppressed, unless all Christendom shall unite

against it. The reproach alike of Europe and America and the curse of Africa, it is criminal for the civilized world longer to permit its enormities. Humanity and Religion call upon the rulers of all Christian nations to stigmatize it as the worst of piracies, and to unite their efforts for its utter and final extinction. Those who conduct this trade are enemies not only of the African, but of the human race; and atrocious acts of piracy have been committed by them during the last year, upon the vessels unoffending, and engaged in lawful commerce on the coast. On the 16th of June last, the Colonial Schooner Montserado was captured by a Spanish pirate off little Cape Mount; and her crew, consisting of eight persons, either conveyed away on board the Spanish vessel, or put to death. Two English ships in the Bight of Benin, had been, shortly before, taken by pirates, and their entire crews murdered. The dangers to which American commerce is exposed on the African coast, justifies, in the opinion of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, the attention of the General Government; and the Managers are assured that some of our vessels of war will be ordered forthwith to repair thither for its protection.

In concluding this brief survey, the Managers avail themselves of the testimony of a distinguished naval officer, the late Commander of the Java, (who in this ship visited the Colony in February last) who, near the close of a letter, filled with interesting facts and suggestions, remarks:—"that there are many vast resources, yet undeveloped in Liberia, no one can entertain a doubt; that they will soon be brought forth and made available, by the enterprise and intelligence of the Colonists, is equally unquestionable.—How earnestly then should every philanthropist apply himself to aid and advance the operations of a Society, the object of which is, not only to elevate so large a portion of our fellow beings from the degrading relations in which they stand towards the rest of the human race, but to redeem from the thralldom of ignorance, superstition and vice, a whole continent. That these results are, under Provi-

dence, to be accomplished, is a conviction to which I have been brought by actual experience and scrutinizing observation."

Second:—In the United States, great and rapid changes are taking place in public sentiment, favourable to the views and objects of this Institution. Convinced that the principles and operations of the Society, when understood, must be approved by all reflecting and virtuous men; and that information in regard to them could be communicated to the public in no way so effectually as by permanent agencies, each occupying a particular field, but all together embracing the whole Union, the Board, early in the year, announced their plan of dividing the United States into five Districts, and employing the same number of Agents, whose time and talents should be exclusively devoted to the cause of the Society. The duties of these Agents, as prescribed by the Board, are to establish an efficient State or Territorial Society in each State or Territory—to organize, in concert with said State or Territorial Societies, Auxiliaries in the several counties or towns—to correspond and attend, when practicable, the annual meetings of such Societies—to further all applications from the people, to their Legislatures or Congress—to attend the annual meetings of State Legislatures and of ecclesiastical bodies—to keep an office at which subscriptions might be received, and whence the publications of the Society might be distributed—to promote collections by the Clergy annually on the Fourth of July—to obtain subscriptions on the plan of Mr. Gerrit Smith—to keep an account of applicants for a passage to the Colony, and to inform the free people of colour of its condition and advantages—to appoint subordinate agents, and open subscriptions throughout their district, and to correspond regularly with the Parent Society. This plan has, as yet, been but partially set in operation, owing to the difficulty of finding persons qualified and disposed to act as permanent Agents. Two appointments only have been made; that of the Rev. H. B. Bascom, for the middle, and of Rob-

ert S. Finley, for the Western district; the efforts of both which gentlemen have been successful. . Other Agents have been employed temporarily in different sections of our country—many Auxiliary Societies organized—(among which are the State Societies of Massachusetts, and Mississippi, and very recently that of Louisiana)—the Fourth-of-July collections increased—various able essays and addresses published in behalf of the cause—several subscriptions obtained on the plan of Mr. Gerrit Smith, and the public mind far more generally excited to thought and activity, on the subject of African colonization.

Several State Legislatures have, since the last Anniversary, taken into consideration the plan of the Society; and those of Massachusetts and Kentucky have instructed their Representatives in Congress to invite to this plan the attention and aid of the General Government.

Encouraged by the representations of their Agents, the Managers announced to the public, in February last, their resolution to despatch six vessels with emigrants in the course of the year, provided the necessary funds could be obtained; but for six months, neither means nor emigrants were found to justify the execution of this purpose.

The liberal assistance of the New York City Colonization Society, enabled the Board to fit out the Brig *Criterion*, which, on the 2d of August, sailed from Norfolk with ample supplies and forty-six emigrants; thirty-nine of which were manumitted, on condition of their removal to Liberia. Eighteen of these were liberated by a single individual (Mrs. Elizabeth Greenfield) near Natchez, Mississippi; while the remainder (the Rev. Mr. Cæsar and wife, of Philadelphia excepted) were from the lower counties of Virginia and North Carolina.

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society in the month of April, placed more than three thousand dollars at the disposal of the Parent Board, to enable it to purchase a schooner for the use of the Colony. A beautiful fast-sailing, coppered and copper-fastened vessel, of from sixty to eighty

tons, was built at Baltimore in the course of the summer, under the direction of a Committee appointed by the Managers; and having received the name of Margaret Mercer, in honour of a distinguished benefactress of the Society, on the 21st of October, with a select crew (captain and mate excepted) of men of colour, a valuable cargo of trade goods and nine emigrants, six of which were manumitted by a venerable Clergyman of Indiana (the Rev. Dr. Matthews), sailed for Liberia. This schooner is well armed, and will be placed under the exclusive control of the Colonial Agent, and will enable him with ease to visit different parts of the Coast; to ascertain the situations most eligible for new settlements; to purchase, at reduced expense, provisions for newly arrived emigrants who may be dependent on the Society; to acquire information concerning the people, the products and commerce of Africa, and in various ways to promote the interests and extend the influence of the Colony.

An event of the most unexpected and alarming nature (the Managers allude to the insurrection in Virginia), has powerfully awakened public attention, not only throughout that Commonwealth, but the whole nation, to the condition of the people of colour, and the plan proposed by this Society, of colonizing them in Africa. May we not hope that He, who alone educes good from evil, may so overrule this late tragic event, as to make it subserve a cause, tending alike to promote the happiness of the free people of colour, the regeneration of Africa, and the welfare of our country.— While the citizens of Virginia and of the other States of the South feel urged more deeply to consider, and generously to aid the Society, the free people of colour see clearly, that by a removal to Africa alone they can secure the best blessings of life to themselves and their posterity. Many of these latter, of irreproachable character, from the lower country of Virginia and N. Carolina have recently implored the assistance of the Society; and the ship James Perkins, chartered for their special accommodation, sailed on the 9th of last month from Norfolk, with 339 emigrants, most

of them from the single county of Southampton. Funds only are wanting to enable the Society immediately to transport a much larger number; and although the Managers have already incurred expenses much beyond their present resources, yet so urgently are they appealed to in behalf of many worthy persons now waiting to depart, that they have resolved to despatch a vessel with more than one hundred emigrants, during the next month. Nearly fifty of these are slaves liberated by the late Dr. Bradley, of Georgia, on condition of their settlement in Liberia, and their freedom may depend upon their speedy removal.

The Managers of the Auxiliary Colonization Society of Maryland, have lately renewed their exertions to extend their influence and increase their funds, and through their assistance the Schooner Orion has been fitted out for the Colony, and sailed from Baltimore on the 26th of October, with a respectable Physician, Dr. Hall, and thirty-one emigrants, all from that State. The Board have reason to regard this late effort in Maryland, as but preliminary to more effectual movements, and to believe that this State will be exceeded by none in vigor and liberality of action to promote the cause of the Society. With a State upon her border, freed from the evil with which she is afflicted, her people will more naturally turn their thoughts to the subject of her coloured population, and feel that its gradual diminution will contribute essentially to her prosperity.

A deep interest in the objects of the Society is felt in the Western and South-Western States; and in compliance with the wishes and for the encouragement of the efforts of those who have already liberally contributed in that section of our country, to promote its designs, the Managers, some months ago, authorized their Agent to fit out an expedition from New Orleans, and appropriated \$5000 for this purpose.—The Schooner Crawford, with 21 emigrants, (accompanied by a respectable Physician, Dr. Charles G. Shane, of Cincinnati, who generously offered his services) well supplied with stores and medicines, sailed from that port for the

Colony, on the 13th of last month. Many more are desirous of emigrating from that region, but timely arrangements could not be made to receive them in this expedition.

The measures either adopted or under consideration in several of the Legislatures of the Southern States, in relation to the coloured population, seem to indicate a disposition to make full experiment of the scheme which, with scanty means, and amid numerous and great difficulties, has been prosecuted by the Society with such encouraging success, but for the complete execution of which, it has, from the first, looked to the united powers of the States, and to the Federal Government.

In the month of April, Elliott Cresson, a member of the society of Friends in Philadelphia, who had, for some time, been zealously engaged in promoting the interests of the Society, was authorized to visit England, to confer with those philanthropic men there, whose labours have for years been directed to the suppression of the slave trade, and the civilization of Africa, and to invite to the cause of this Institution, such manifestations of regard, as, in their judgment, it might merit. It will give this meeting pleasure to know, that the statements of Mr. Cresson have been well received, and that he has been assured of the cordial support of many eminent friends of Africa and mankind; and that several public journals of distinction have declared their approbation of the Society, and have opened their columns in its defence. The society of Friends in London have appropriated £2000 to aid their brethren in North Carolina to colonize the free people of colour under their care; and several liberal donations have been made more directly to the Society. The venerable Thomas Clarkson, now sinking under a weight of years, and almost blind, listened to the details of the Society's operations with an enthusiastic delight, such, as a friend remarked, he had not manifested for twenty years; and in a letter to Mr. Cresson, observes, "For myself, I am free to say, that of all things that have been going on in our favour since 1787, when

the abolition of the slave trade was first seriously proposed that which is going on in the United States is the most important. It surpasses every thing which has yet occurred. No sooner had your Colony been established on Cape Montserado, than there appeared a disposition among the owners of slaves to give them freedom voluntarily and without compensation, and to allow them to be sent to the land of their Fathers, so that you have many thousands redeemed, without any cost for their redemption. To me this is truly astonishing. Can this have taken place without the intervention of the spirit of God?"* The Managers rejoice that Liberia is becoming an object of interest to other nations.—Nor can they doubt that when its character, the purposes for which it was founded, and which it promises to fulfil, shall be understood, it will command the sympathies, and respect of the civilized world.

Some of the more prominent objections urged against the Society may deserve a brief notice. They may be all embraced in the three following:

First:—That the Society is wrong in its motives.

Second:—That it pursues a bad end; or uses means unjustifiable in accomplishing its end.

* Mr. Wilberforce expressed himself in a note to Mr. Cresson, in the following terms:—"You have gladdened my heart by convincing me, that sanguine as had been my hopes of the happy effects to be produced by your Institution, all my anticipations are scanty and cold compared with the reality. This may truly be deemed a pledge of the Divine favor, and believe me, no Briton, I had almost said no American can take a livelier interest than myself, in your true greatness and glory.—While I am writing, a passage in Scripture occurs to me, which I have often read, but never so well understood, at least never so strikingly felt as now. In speaking of that new world in which it is said there shall be no more sorrow or pain, it is added, *'And there shall be no more sea.'* May I not be permitted to apply this to the anticipation of that blessed period, when the Atlantic shall no more separate the two greatest depositories the earth contains of Christian principles and practice.—To my feelings we are already one—I can truly say even now, *'There is no more sea.'* May the mutual attachment of the inhabitants of our two countries, become stronger and stronger, however diversified in body, having but one soul, and almost anticipating that better world, where all divisions being forever done away, all shall unite in one song of thanksgiving, and peace and love and joy shall be complete and everlasting."

Third:—That the plan proposed by the Society is impracticable.

First:—It is said that motives of selfishness gave existence to the Society, and have sustained it. But will any virtuous man who is acquainted with the characters of those who united in laying the foundations of this Society, bring against them the charge, not of selfishness only, but of hypocrisy, in professing to be actuated by motives to which they were strangers? Or will any such man presume to denounce as hypocritical and selfish, the great community of patriotic and religious citizens of every class, denomination, and State in this Union, who are now contributing to the support of the Society? To what selfish motive can the liberal donations annually made to the Society, by numerous individuals and churches in the Middle and Northern States be ascribed? Little, if at all afflicted with the evil of a coloured population, they generously bring their offerings to aid the cause of this Institution; nor can their conduct be explained but by admitting that it results from motives the most pure, the most disinterested. He, then, who urges this objection, casts reproach upon many of the honoured dead, and upon more of the wise and pious living. He accuses hundreds, yea, thousands of patriotic and christian men, of falsehood, hypocrisy, selfishness and meanness. Proof to support his accusations he has none, and must be left to answer for his uncharitableness and presumption before the tribunal of that public which he so causelessly condemns.

The second objection is, *that the Society proposes a bad end, and uses improper and unworthy means.* To this the Board reply, that if it be true, that our free coloured population are degraded and unhappy, that their residence amongst us is attended by evil consequences to society, that causes beyond the control of the human will must prevent their ever rising to equality with the whites; that in Africa they may possess the privileges and freedom of the most favoured people; not only be happy, but useful; elevate the

character of their race, and impart civilization and christianity to the immense multitudes of that land; suppress the slave trade; change a continent, now morally a desert, into a fruitful field, and establish and perpetuate liberty and religion, where error and superstition have for centuries darkened and debased humanity: if these be facts, no end surely can be more beneficent than that proposed by the Society.

In regard to the deplorable condition of the free people of colour in this country, and the sad consequences to themselves and to society, resulting from the peculiarity of their circumstances, there is believed to be but one opinion. Nothing can be plainer than that they labour under great disadvantages, that they are mostly uneducated, poor, and without those moral restraints which self-respect, concern for reputation, and the hope and prospect of improvement, impose upon other classes of the community. We know there are exceptions to this remark, that there are examples of intellectual and moral worth, and that not a few of them are by profession and practice, Christians. Yet the Managers consider it clear that causes exist, and are operating to prevent their improvement and elevation to any considerable extent as a class, in this country, which are fixed, not only beyond the control of the friends of humanity, but of any human power. Christianity cannot do for them here, what it will do for them in Africa. This is not the fault of the coloured man, nor of the white man, nor of Christianity; but an ordination of Providence, and no more to be changed than the laws of nature. Yet, were it otherwise, did no cause exist but prejudice, to prevent the elevation, in this country, of our free coloured population, still, were this prejudice so strong (which is indeed the fact) as to forbid the hope of any great favourable change in their condition, what folly for them to reject blessings in another land, because it is prejudice which debars them from such blessings in this. But in truth no legislation, no humanity, no benevolence can make them insensible to their past condition, can unfetter their minds, can relieve them

from the disadvantages resulting from inferior means and attainments, can abridge the right of freemen to regulate their social intercourse and relations, which will leave them forever a separate and depressed class in the community; in fine, nothing can in any way do much here to raise them from their miseries to respectability, honour and usefulness. What more unkind, then, than to excite hopes in their minds, never to be realized; what more cruel than to induce them to forego the rich inheritance opening before them and their children, in Africa, for rights and privileges in this land, which they can never attain, and which, if they could, would to them be nearly worthless. The experiment of the Society has fully proved that the free people of colour colonized in Africa, feel the influence of all those motives which tend to give activity, strength and dignity to the human mind; that they find themselves in the best school for discipline, invention and improvement; in the possession of means of wealth, honour and usefulness; that they can aid to suppress the slave trade, and to enlighten and bless their long afflicted African brethren; that standing alone and unshackled, they look abroad upon a country ample and fertile, and offering to their industry and enterprise its unnumbered products and resources, and realize that to them it belongs to cover a continent with civilized institutions and the temples of God.

The plan of the Society, however, is not only beneficent in its effects upon the free people of colour, and through them upon Africa, but in its prosecution a moral influence is exerted, to which it would seem impossible for any one to object, favourable to the voluntary and gradual emancipation and removal of the slaves. One of the most frequently urged, yet most groundless objections, then, to the Society, that it strengthens the bonds and darkens the prospects of the slave population, is refuted by facts, numerous and undeniable. Many who were recently slaves in the United States, have been sent by their masters as freemen to Liberia. Large numbers are now offered to the Society, (not

*See Captain Abels' Letter in the Appendix.

the aged, infirm, and worthless, but the young, vigorous and profitable,) and funds alone are wanting to enable it to receive and transport them. On this point the Managers are happy to cite the opinion of the venerable James Madison, as expressed in a recent letter. "Many circumstances," he observes, "at the present moment, seem to concur in brightening the prospects of the Society, and cherishing the hope that the time will come when the dreadful calamity which has so long afflicted our country, and filled so many with despair, will be gradually removed, and by means consistent with justice, peace, and the general satisfaction; thus giving to our country the full enjoyment of the blessings of liberty and the full benefit of its great example. I never considered the main difficulty of the great work as lying in the deficiency of emancipations, but in the inadequacy of the asylums for such a growing mass of population, and in the great expense of removing it to its new home. The spirit of private manumission, as the laws may permit, and the exiles may consent, is increasing, and will increase, and there are sufficient indications that the public authorities, in slave-holding states, are looking forward to interpositions in different forms that must have a powerful effect."

The Managers believe it is admitted by all enlightened men, that a separation of the coloured population from amongst us, provided it be for their benefit, and effected with satisfaction to all parties concerned, is desirable.— They know not that any one doubts that on these conditions their removal would contribute to the welfare of our country. Every one must perceive that a society in which all the members are equal in their social and political privileges and rights, is preferable to that wherein classes are divided by a physical distinction that renders such equality impossible. The object or end proposed by this Society then, in whatever light we view it, appears most beneficent. The design has been well said to be a "Circle of Philanthropy, every segment of which tells and testifies to the beneficence of the whole."

Although a large portion of the funds of the Society is derived from annual collections in the churches on or about the Fourth of July, the Managers have learnt with surprise, that some Clergymen and Congregations have declined uniting in such collections, on the ground that the *Society is not, in their view, a strictly Religious Institution*. But is an Institution the less religious because while it conduces positively, powerfully, and extensively, to promote the moral welfare of men, it confers on them likewise the highest temporal blessings? Is the Colonization Society less a religious Institution because while establishing in Africa the Christian Religion, and dispensing far and wide among heathen tribes its inestimable benefits, it relieves the temporal distresses, and improves the intellectual, social, and political condition of a numerous class of mankind? If Christianity requires as duty of those who profess it, efforts for the eternal interests of men, it no less plainly enforces the duty of promoting their temporal advantage. If the former is to be done, the latter should not be left undone; and no Institution can be more Christian than that which contributes to the accomplishment of both. Whether the means by which these objects are accomplished be direct or indirect, is of no importance, provided they be judicious, and not prohibited by the Divine Word.

But it may be said, though the Society proposes, it is true, a good end, the means used to effect it are unjustifiable. And what are these means? From its origin, the Society has addressed itself with facts and arguments to the understandings and hearts of the American people.—Believing the plan adopted by it, worthy of universal approbation, all its purposes and measures have been disclosed to the public. It has sought the best information in regard to the country to be colonized, and presented the results of its inquiries fully and promptly to the community. The great benefits expected from the enterprise of the Society to those who remove, to the United States, and to Africa, have been depicted and held up for observation to excite and secure the means for its execution. The condition and prospects of the

Free People of Colour in this country, and what they may reasonably anticipate in Africa, have been truly represented as a sufficient reason why they should consent, and be assisted, to emigrate. The proceedings of the Board of Managers and of their Agents in Africa, are regularly published; all donations acknowledged, and an account rendered annually, exhibiting the manner in which the funds have been expended. Every thing is fair, free, and open, in the design and operations of the Society. It interferes with no rights, violates no obligations, gives assistance to such only as choose to emigrate, and depends for all its resources upon the free-will offerings of the community. It has no power but its moral influence, no strength but in public opinion.

If it be objected that the Society has sought aid from the National Government, to this it may be replied that in its application it has been sustained by the opinions of nearly half of the State Legislatures in the Union, that it has presumed Congress to know its own powers, and that it has solicited such aid only as in the judgment of Congress might be constitutionally granted.

The third objection is, that the plan of the Society is impracticable.

That a colony of free coloured people can be established at a small expense and prosper in Africa, is no longer problematical, but is already demonstrated by the Society. Such a colony is established. Many desire to emigrate, and their removal and settlement in Liberia may surely with additional means be effected. Sufficient territory can be obtained, and at no great expense, to accommodate, and if properly cultivated, to subsist, the entire coloured population of the United States. If the scheme of the Society on a *large scale* then be impracticable, it must be on account either of the African climate creating an indisposition to emigrate, or destroying those who emigrate, or from inability to command the necessary funds. But in truth, under all the disadvantages inevitable in founding a colony, with scanty means,

in an untried climate, and a remote, rude, uncleared country, no such mortality has occurred in Liberia as to prevent emigration, or excite apprehension for the safety and progress of the Colony. The experience of the Society proves conclusively—as the Managers have before said—that the great mass of our coloured people are little exposed to danger by a transition to Africa, and every successive year as the country becomes more open, settlements established in the interior, and the diseases and their cause better understood, this danger will diminish. No people (it has been often remarked) enjoy health more uniformly than the natives of Africa: hence no occasional mortality (should it occur) among the new settlers, can long retard greatly the growth of the Colony. It is morally certain that a disposition among our free coloured population to secure the advantages of the Colony will increase as these advantages and a knowledge of them increase, which must surely be the result of greater regularity and frequency of commercial intercourse.

It has been thought by some that pecuniary resources adequate to the accomplishment of this great work could not be obtained. To say nothing of the fact that in the progress of this work the expense of removal (already reduced, including a subsistence for six months in Liberia, to thirty-five dollars for each emigrant) must be greatly diminished, and of the certainty that when the tide of opinion shall strongly set among the people of colour in favour of emigration many will defray their own expenses, the sum annually saved in the State of New York, as reported by the New York Temperance Society, by the reduction in the sales of ardent spirits would transport more than the *whole annual increase of the coloured population of the United States.*—And will any one believe that for a great national and philanthropic object of lasting interest to this country and Africa; individuals, the States, and the National Government united cannot raise a fund equal to that, saved by the partial disuse of ardent spirits, in a single state?

A noble-minded individual in Kentucky has just subscri-

bed a thousand dollars a year for ten years to the Society, and expressed the hope that ten other individuals, at least, might be found disposed to make similar subscriptions.— Were all the friends to this Institution to give an equal proportion according to their means, annual funds would be secured sufficient to carry forward this enterprise to a complete and glorious consummation. But if the enterprise be deemed, as the Board think it may, *strictly national*, the powers of the States. and of Congress, may be invoked and granted to effect it. And here the Managers feel it their duty to say that some of the most eminent and experienced statesmen in the country, have expressed the opinion, that an appropriation of a portion of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands would be the aid most unexceptionable and the most effective that could be devised. Nor should it be forgotten that whatever appropriations may be made by Government for this object would in great part be expended in giving employment to our shipping and to citizens of the United States.

Before closing this Report, the Managers would suggest one or two reasons, which should at this time especially arouse the efforts, and call forth the liberal contributions of its friends.

And *First*, The public mind, as has been before remarked, is strongly and very generally excited on the subject presented in this Report. Events, not soon to be forgotten, have forced it upon public attention; and the spirit of inquiry concerning what should and can be done in regard to it is universal. This then is the time when the friends of the Society may most successfully bring its principles, history and measures, before the American people. They may now be sure of a hearing, and expect that the facts and arguments they propose will be generally and deeply considered.

Second. Not only is this subject attracting attention and awakening inquiry, but the general current of opinion is plainly setting in favour of the plan of the Society. Many

who have but partially reflected upon it, are inclining to a friendly judgment, and only require additional information to fix them in the resolution of yielding to it their support. The season then is auspicious, much may be done by well directed efforts, and the friends of the Society have it in their power, with comparative ease, to secure the countenance and aid of the nation. The Board trust that Auxiliary Societies, and all who desire the prosperity of the Institution, will improve the advantages of the crisis, for augmenting its funds and extending its usefulness. Let them not be silent while the nation listens and is ready to consider every reason that can be adduced in behalf of their cause.

Though encouragements for activity among the friends of the Society are numerous and great, yet it should not be concealed that another reason for such activity is found in the zeal and efforts of its enemies. That there are a few who boldly denounce the Society's principles and proceedings, as inhuman and unchristian, and that they are deeply intent upon destroying its reputation, is not less true, than that disappointment awaits them, should those who have both the disposition and means stand forth to repel their attacks. A correct statement of facts will counteract their influence, and be convincing evidence, that the Society is aiming to accomplish a virtuous end by virtuous means; an end perfectly attainable with the public patronage and the favour of Heaven.

Let the friends of the Society then proceed with renewed hope and vigour in their work. They are urged to do this by the signs of the times, the state of public sentiment, by ten thousand human voices, and the more solemn, and scarcely less audible voice of God. They are summoned to do this by interest and compassion; by duty and charity; by the most sacred obligations, and the most touching appeals. The suffering of one land, and the more miserable of another, put in their united claims. America, glorying in her freedom, stretches out her hand to the work; and Africa, in tears and in chains, looks to it as her hope and salvation.

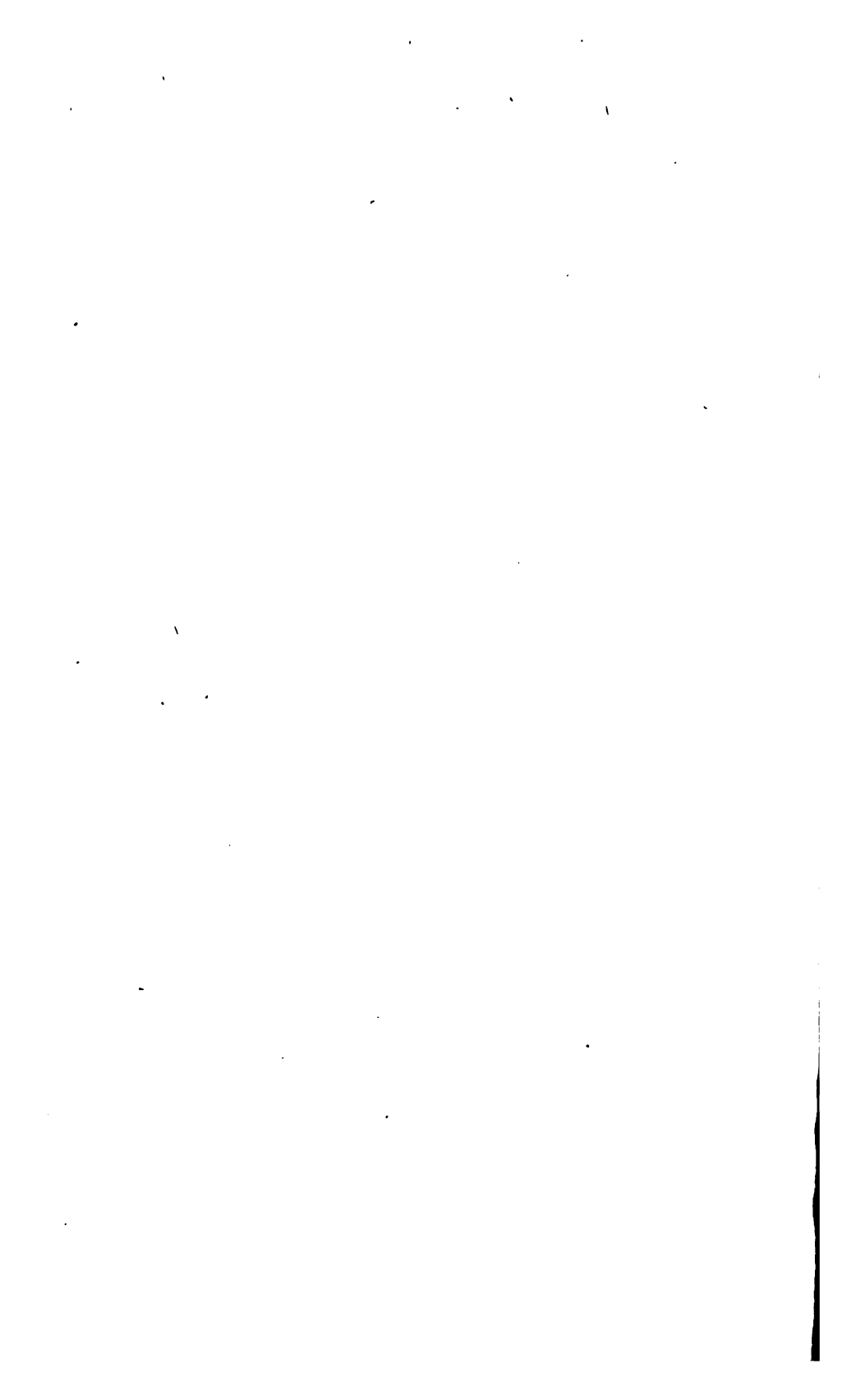
American Colonization Society, in account current with Richard Smith, Treasurer.

DR.

To cash paid for collecting emigrants,	\$ 106 62
cash paid for transportation of emigrants, subsistence after their arrival, and for supplies for the Colony,	12,304 52
salaries of Physician and Colonial Agent,	2,525 22
salaries of officers & Agents, and various contingent expenses in the U. States,	6,350 35
support of two coloured boys at school,	250 01
salaries of Officers at the Colony, not including Colonial Agent and Physician,	1,482 55
cost, fitting out, &c. of Sch'r. Margaret Mercer,	4,811 26
cash paid James C. Dunn, the same being for subscriptions to African Repository,	157 62
cash paid to the African Education Society, the same having been erroneously placed to the credit of the Colonization Society,	77
counterfeit note received November 3d,	3
balance on hand, including \$92 counterfeit,	11,090 50
	<hr/> <u>\$39,158 65</u>

CR.

By balance from last year, (\$92 counterfeit,) ..	\$7,056 07
donations from individuals,	3,809 94
Auxiliary Societies,	5,416 27
annual subscriptions,	51
collections by Agents,	2,006 56
4th of July collections,	8,767 95
life member subscriptions,	2,278 58
subscriptions on the plan of Gerrit Smith,	3,964 51
do J. H. M'Clure,	1,000 00
subscriptions to African Repository,	425 12
Loan by the Pennsylvania Col. Society,	3,235 78
Legacies,	1,133
Subscriptions to the Liberia Herald,	8
Interest on drafts of J ^r Mechlin, for prompt pay't.	5 87
	<hr/> <u>\$39,158 65</u>
By balance as per contra,	<u>\$11,090 50</u>
E. E.	



APPENDIX.

(A.)

TESTIMONIES IN FAVOUR OF THE COLONY.

[The following letters from gentlemen of great respectability, who visited Liberia during the last year (one of them, Capt. Abels, so late as the 27th of December last), will afford the highest encouragement to the friends of the Society. Captain Kennedy commanded the United States' Frigate Java. We invite the attention of our readers to these letters, particularly to Captain Abels', as giving the true state of the Colony at the present time.]

Captain Kennedy's Letter.

NORFOLK, JUNE 22, 1831.

SIR:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 11th inst. requesting my opinion of the condition, prospects and necessities of the Colony at Liberia, and of the best method to be adopted by the Society for the more effectual prosecution of the great work in which they are engaged.

I hope I need not assure you that it affords me great gratification to comply with your request, and to lay before you a statement of the facts which presented themselves to me during the visit I made to Montserado, in the Frigate Java, under my command.

The wisdom and talent which distinguish the councils of the Society to which you belong, and the vast materials which your experience and zeal have enabled you to collect, cause great diffidence on my part in the suggestion of any new plan of operations. I was, however, not an idle observer during my stay among the Colonists, and the conclusions which pressed upon my mind, as the results of my inquiries, shall be most cheerfully submitted for your better judgment and consideration.

It may not be improper to observe in the outset, that my inquiries were commenced under auspices very unfavourable to the practicability of the scheme of your Society; for while, I trust, I yielded unfeigned acknowledgment of the piety and purity of purpose which governed its worthy and disinterested projectors, yet the vast difficulties attending the prosecution of their labours, and the very problematical results, in the want of success, left an impression upon my mind, altogether unfavourable to the Institution—under these impressions, therefore, I commenced my inquiry with great caution. I sought out the most shrewd and intelligent of the Colonists, many of whom were personally known to me, and by long and weary conversations, endeavoured to elicit from them any dissatisfaction with their condition (if such existed) or any latent design to return to their native country—neither of these did I observe; on the contrary, I thought I could perceive that they considered that they had started into a new existence; that, disencumbered of the mortifying relations in which they formerly stood in society—they felt themselves proud in their attitude, and seemed conscious that while they were the

founders of a new Empire, they were prosecuting the noble purpose of the regeneration of the land of their fathers.

I was pleased to observe that they were impressed with the vast importance of a proper education, not only of their children, but of the children of the natives; and that to this they looked confidently as the means of effecting their high object, namely, the civilization of their benighted brethren in Africa.

I observed with great satisfaction, that their children, in many instances, could converse in the languages of the tribes by which the Colony is surrounded. Thus the obstacles which formerly embarrassed its commerce with the interior, and which, by the by, are even now but few, must in a very short time cease entirely to exist. Most of the articles of traffic which can be profitably used in barter with the natives, are familiar to your readers; but there are yet some which have not employed the enterprise of our citizens, and of those embraced in their speculations, many improvements in quality might advantageously be enumerated. The inhabitants of King Boatswain's town, (one hundred and eighty miles up the St. Paul's River, and twenty miles from it, which empties into the bay of Montserado) interchange with the most friendly dispositions towards the Colonists.

In the article of salt, more especially, most advantageous traffic is conducted, and yet susceptible of great increase; in bartering with that article, the Colonists readily receive in gold dust, ivory, dye-wood, &c. at the rate of two dollars per quart.—It is to me a matter of astonishment, that our enterprising citizens have not sought in that particular article, a channel for the most profitable speculation. An extent of eight or ten leagues South-West of the Cape, is well adapted for the making of salt by evaporation, with but comparatively little labour. One extended salt port, indeed the Isle of Mayo (one of the Cape de Verdes), only eight or nine days' sail from the Montserado, would furnish abundance of salt for the commercial purposes of the Colony, at a low price.

I would recommend for the better prosecution of this traffic, that the salt should be imported in iron pots and kettles of various sizes, as they would be disposed of at a very great price.

It is hardly necessary to say that guns, pistols, beads of various colours, checks and various coloured calicoes, flints, &c. constitute a source of abundant profit in this traffic. Powder, more especially demands attention; that which is received from foreign vessels (and I think very likely from our own,) is so damaged and worthless, that it serves hardly any useful purposes; so inferior is its strength, that the natives, in their attacks upon the elephant, are compelled to load the barrels of their pieces half way to the muzzle, and for the leaden ball, to substitute a dart or spear, made expressly to fit the calibre of the gun; short muskets, carrying a two ounce ball, (particularly if loaded in the breech like the late invented rifles,) would be found a most saleable article.

It can hardly be expected that I can throw any additional light upon this part of my subject—and I will proceed to consider, somewhat at large, the condition of the Colony, as regards the progress of its improvements, and its deficiency in certain articles of indispensable utility and necessity.

It is known to you that the Colonists are erecting a mill at the falls of the St. Paul's river. This has been for a long time a desideratum; but yet, for its more effectual operation on the affairs of the Colony, I would suggest, for the facilitating the descent of produce from above the falls to Millsburg, that a small steam boat of light draught be built, and employed to tow the produce boats and traffic boats to the falls, and up the river. From the falls to the mouth of the river, there can be

no manner of difficulty in its transportation in boats manned by Kroos, or Kroomen, natives of the coast, a hardy, industrious, honest, and intelligent race, nearly all speaking English. They are emphatically termed "the workers of the coast," and can be hired for 20 cents per day. Other changes and improvements in the affairs of the Colony occurred to me; many of these suggested themselves to me from conversations with the Agent, Dr. Mechlin, a gentleman of intelligence, and admirable qualifications for the very important duties and responsibilities confided to him.

In the first place, the gun carriages of the fort which commands the harbour, are in a state of decay; and inasmuch as the "dry worm" is in that climate exceedingly destructive to all "dead wood," or wood not growing, repairs will be always required at great expense and inconvenience.

To remedy this, I took the liberty of suggesting to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, in my report, the experiment of substituting iron carriages, for the artillery of the Colony.

Again, the Colonial Schooner, as guarda costa, is totally unfit for the purpose for which it was designed, whether in size, armament, or in complement of men; she could neither resist the attacks nor prevent the operations of the numerous pirates and slavers that infest the coast. The present commander, Thompson, is a brave man, enterprising and competent—and with a schooner of 90 or 100 tons, manned with 40 men, shipped in the United States for that service, and carrying a large 9 or 12 pounder a midships, and two 18 or 24 pound carronades, would be fully able to carry into execution the purposes of the service in which he is engaged.* Until the funds of the Society can furnish the means of carrying into effect this idea, I suggested to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, the propriety of employing one of our national schooners, such as the Shark, or Porpoise, with a crew composed principally of blacks, as a regular cruiser for the protection of the Colonists, suppressing the slave trade, and of determining correctly, the latitude and longitude of all the head lands between Cape Anne, including Cape Anne Shoals (which are very extensive and dangerous), and Cape Palmas, or as far as the Island of Fernando Po, at the mouth of the river Cameroons, in the Gulf of Guinea. It is a fact, that none of the charts that I have seen, indicate the correct longitude, or even latitude of that part of the coast; they sometimes err from 5 to 10 miles in latitude, and from 8 to 30 in longitude.

There are many articles immediately wanted by the Colonists; for instance—a seine. I left one with them, which was considered as a very great acquisition, and should have left twine also for its repairs, but had none on board to spare.—They require also rammers and sponges for their guns, cross-cut saws, and more especially one or two sets of "carry-log" wheels; the tongues and axletrees can be procured there, and a draft of them sent to them, that they may know how to complete them; the wheels should be such as those used in the Navy Yard at Gosport, having the tyre covering from 4 to 6 inches; these are indispensable in clearing new and spongy ground, or for the purpose of transporting timber from the forests near Millsburg.

I would recommend, moreover, that all vessels bound to the Colony should touch at Port Praya, (Cape de Verdes) and lay in a supply of vegetable seed, asses and sheep.

* The fine schooner, Margaret Mercer, is now at the Colony. The Schooner here spoken of was captured by pirates.

It gives me pleasure to state, that the Colonists are turning their attention to the cultivation of coffee. That this article of produce is to prove a source of vast wealth to the colonists, there can be no doubt; the labour and expense of its cultivation will be comparatively small; indeed, they have but to clear away the forest trees, and the plantations are ready to their hands. There are two descriptions of the plant indigenous—one a shrub, evidently the same as the Mocha, but yielding a berry of superior flavour; the other a tree, frequently attaining the height of 40 feet; a specimen of the latter, I brought with me to Cuba, in the Java, and left with Mr. Shaler, our Consul, for the Botanic Garden of that City. I had also several of the shrubs, or small growth, but they all perished by salt water getting to them.

That there are many vast resources, yet undeveloped in Liberia, no one can entertain a doubt; that they will soon be brought forth and made available by the enterprise and intelligence of the Colonists, is equally unquestionable—how earnestly then should every philanthropist apply himself to aid and advance the operations of a society, the object of which is, not only to elevate so large a portion of our fellow beings from the degrading relations in which they stand towards the rest of the human race—but to redeem from the thralldom of ignorance, superstition and vice, a whole continent. That these great results are, under Providence, to be accomplished, is a conviction to which I have been brought by actual experience and scrutinizing observation.

To those who have been the protectors of this undertaking, how enviable the joy derived from the anticipation; and when the happy result shall have been consummated, what monument so glorious to their memory as the gratitude of millions disenthralled!

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

EDWARD P. KENNEDY.

P. S. It would be well, perhaps, to state, that, in a conversation with one of the Kroos, or Kroomen, I was informed by him, that he came with his wife from Timbuctoo by water, with the exception of twenty-five miles, the distance that city stands from the Niger; he came down the St. Paul's to Montserado.

In a few days I will take the liberty of sending you, through the Navy Department, an abstract of my cruise in the Java, from Mahon along the coast of Africa, and homewards through the West Indies, which you can trace on a chart of the Atlantic. It may, I think, be useful to vessels returning from Liberia. Mr. Watson, of Washington, late sailing Master of the Java, will cheerfully assist, and give you such information on the subject as you may require. He is a young officer of great observation, and an excellent navigator.

It is customary in leaving the Cape homeward bound, to clear along the shore, endeavoring, by making short tacks, to receive the benefit of the land breeze, and thereby get to windward, out of the variables, and into the trades; but it is a mistake, and also dangerous, as the currents are unsettled, and may throw you on the Shoals of Cape Anne; very green water extends from abreast Cape Anne Shoals, to nearly Cape Montserado, one hundred miles from the coast, and no soundings—by keeping your wind on leaving the Cape, and getting to the Westward, even if you are driven as far South as the line, you will, after passing through the variables in the *Thunder Sea*, (so called by mariners owing to the incessant thunder and lightning and rain with but little wind—the appearance is truly awful, the heavens and sea appear to be united by flame—this sea lies between the 18th and 20th degrees of West longitude,) take the trades, increasing as you advance to the westward,

with delightful weather. I pursued that course with the Java, contrary to all the tracks on the charts and sailing directory. The authors, I think, know very little what they have written about.

The Java made from the Cape, (notwithstanding we were becalmed near the coast six days) a remarkably quick passage to St. Thomas. E. P. K.

Captain Weaver's Letter.

[Captain Weaver visited the Colony in April last.]

WASHINGTON, JAN. 1, 1832.

Sir:

Nature seems to have ordained, that on a removal from a temperate clime to the torrid zone of Africa, in order to become acclimated, it is necessary, in most cases, to pass through the ordeal of fever. The friends of the Colony must not flinch from the question. Investigation will render that ordeal lighter. It is, I believe, a true assertion, that the natives of that part of the coast are uncommonly healthy—*so are the acclimated emigrants!* In future, when emigrants are sent there from the interior of this country, I would earnestly recommend, that the detention on the seaboard, and at the mouth of the St. Paul's and Montserado rivers, should be as short as possible. By transferring them measurably beyond the atmosphere of the Mangrove swamps at the mouths of those rivers, I have no doubt their health will be protected in the ratio that the change of situation is diminished. It must be regarded as a strong fact in defence of the position I have assumed, that of the emigrants by the Volador, nearly cotemporaneous with the Carolinian, only two patients were lost. If such was the different success in the recited cases, it appears to me more just to attribute the misfortune of the Carolinian's people to other causes than to the fault of the climate of Liberia. With equal justice, might the climate of Virginia be assailed, from the first settlement, Jamestown, having proved an unhealthy location.

The charge of unhealthiness against Liberia, for the colored races cannot be supported—it is the birthplace of the black man, to which his constitution is peculiarly adapted; and though estranged for a time from his native clime, nature will undoubtedly triumphantly resume her sway, whenever he returns to the land of his fathers—Africa is the black man's home physically. Morally he should aspire for a residence within her boundaries. He is *there* the Lord of the soil—all mankind are *there* his equals—the distinction of color is *there* against the white man; for in Africa he is a sort of "*lusus naturæ*," an object to be pointed at by the finger of curiosity, an object of dread for his power and of hatred for his avarice. Sir, I have faith in the success of the Colony of Liberia—you have many difficulties to encounter, but they are not insurmountable. If our government will deign to foster that Colony, a very short time will suffice, to render it of great importance in a commercial point of view, independent of home considerations. In the tobacco trade we can have no rivals. The North and the South are deeply interested in the prosperity of our sable Colony. The North will find a vent for her surplus manufactures, and the South a home and a refuge for a portion of its population, which every good citizen must wish to see speedily transferred thither—I mean the free colored population of the United States. The cost of transportation is by many persons of intelligence deemed an insurmountable barrier. Avarice brought them here! Shall we make the painful admission, that that vice, so far exceeds the combined virtues of a Christian community as to render its deeds irrevocable? No, Sir; it is in the power of the American people, with a due understanding of

the case, and of the magnitude of the object, to effect much by a simultaneous movement. The abolition of slavery is not supposed. I am fully aware of its present impracticability—but allow me to make a rough calculation as to the feasibility of removing the free colored people of the twenty-four States, from this country to Liberia—that population I will assume at 300,000 souls, requiring 600 ships to transport them, men, women and children—\$6000 is a sum for which a ship competent to the voyage can be chartered. Thus we have a sum of \$3,600,000, an amount of money requisite to disburden ourselves and found a Christian empire in Africa. After the payment of the National debt, to what more hallowed purpose, and more to the glory of the United States, could a surplus revenue be applied? Could that object be effected, gradual emancipation would probably follow, in the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, upon condition of transplantation in Africa. The corn-growing States, relieved from that system which has brought their prosperity to so low an ebb, we would again see them rivalling with their superior climate, the industry and productiveness of the North.

Each individual State, I have shown, is interested in the successful colonization of Liberia. If their combined energies could be brought to operate with the General Government, how much longer would the difficulty under which we labor, be deemed insurmountable? That liberal and enlightened views on this question are now being indulged I am gratified to find, and I sincerely hope the warmest expectations of the friends of your Society may be fully realized.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, &c. &c.

WILLIAM A. WEAVER.

Captain Abels' Letter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1832.

Dear Sir: Having just arrived in the United States from the Colony of Liberia, to which place I went as master of the Schooner Margaret Mercer, and where I remained thirteen days, during which time I was daily on shore, and carefully observed the state of affairs, and inquired into the condition of the people, I venture to state some facts in regard to the circumstances and prospects of the Colony. On the 14th December I arrived, and on the 15th went on shore, and was received in the most polite and friendly manner by the Governor, Dr. Mechlin, who introduced me to the ministers and principal inhabitants. All the Colonists appeared to be in good health. All my expectations in regard to the aspect of things, the health, harmony, order, contentment, industry, and general prosperity of the settlers, were more than realized. There are about two hundred buildings in the town of Monrovia, extending along the Cape Montserado, not far from a mile and a quarter.—Most of these are good substantial houses and stores, (the first story of many of them being of stone,) and some of them handsome, spacious, painted, and with Venetian blinds. Nothing struck me as more remarkable than the great superiority, in intelligence, manners, conversation, dress, and general appearance in every respect, of the people over their colored brethren in America. So much was I pleased with what I saw, that I observed to the people, should I make a true report, it would hardly be credited in the United States. Among all that I conversed with, *I did not find a discontented person*, or hear one express a desire to return to America. I saw no intemperance, nor did I hear a profane word uttered by any one. Being a Minister of the Gospel, on Christmas day I preached both in the Methodist and Baptist Church, to full and attentive congregations of from three to four hundred persons in each. I know of no place where the Sabbath appears to be more respected

than in Monrovia. I was glad to see that the Colonial Agent or Governor is a constant attendant on Divine service, and appears desirous of promoting the moral and religious welfare of the people. Most of the settlers appear to be rapidly acquiring property; and I have no doubt they are doing better for themselves and their children in Liberia, than they could do in any other part of the world. Could the free people of color in this country but see the real condition of their brethren who have settled in Africa, I am persuaded they would require no other motive to induce them to emigrate. This is my decided and deliberate judgment.

Very respectfully, sir, your friend and servant,

WILLIAM ABELS.

P. S. I have several times dined with the Colonists, and I think no better tables could be set in any part of the world. We had every thing that heart could desire, of meats, and fish, and fowls, and vegetables, and wines, &c. &c.

(B.)

Office of the American Colonization Society,

WASHINGTON, MAY 18, 1826.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, the digest of the laws and the plan of civil government for Liberia, as adopted by the agents of this Society, having been read and considered, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers, considering the satisfactory information afforded by recent accounts from the Colony, of the successful operation of the plan of the civil government thereof, as established by their Agents in August last, and seeing therein reason to re-consider their instructions to the Agent of the 29th of December, 1824, now approve of the principles in that form of government, and give their sanction to the same.

Resolved, That the digest of the laws be referred to a Committee to examine the same, and compare them with the Constitution and laws of 1820, and report to the next stated meeting.

WASHINGTON, MAY 23, 1825.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, this day, the Committee appointed at the last meeting, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board, having considered the digest of the laws now in force in the Colony of Liberia, dated August 19, 1824, as prepared by the Agent, do approve the same, and declare the same to be, under the Constitution, the law of the Colony, adding thereto the following: In case of failure to find recognizance for good behaviour, when required, the person so failing shall be subjected to such labor on the public works, or other penalty as the Agent shall prescribe, until he shall find recogni-

zance, or the object for which it was required of him shall have been answered.

In all cases of banishment, where the banished person has no heir in the Colony, the land held by him shall revert to the Colony.

Resolved, That this declaration of the law of the Colony, shall not be construed to annul or impair any regulations which the Agent, under his constitutional authority, may have seen fit to establish subsequent to the above date of August 19, 1824.

Resolved, That the Resident Agent cause to be printed two thousand copies of the Constitution, government, and laws, of the Colony of Liberia, as established by this Board at Washington, 23d May, 1825.

JAMES LAURIE, *Acting President*.

R. R. GURLEY, *Resident Agent*.

CONSTITUTION

For the government of the African Colony at Liberia.

ARTICLE I. All persons born within the limits of the Territory held by the American Colonization Society, in Liberia, in Africa, or removing there to reside, shall be free, and entitled to all such rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE II. The Colonization Society shall, from time to time, make such rules as they may think fit for the government of the settlement, until they shall withdraw their Agents and leave the settlers to the government of themselves.

ARTICLE III. The Society's Agents shall compose a Board, to determine all questions relative to the government of the settlement, shall decide all disputes between individuals, and shall exercise all judicial powers, except such as they shall delegate to Justices of the Peace.

ARTICLE IV. The Agents shall appoint all officers not appointed by the Managers, necessary for the good order and government for the settlement.

ARTICLE V. There shall be no slavery in the settlement.

ARTICLE VI. The common law, as in force and modified in the United States, and applicable to the situation of the People, shall be in force in the settlement.

ARTICLE VII. Every settler coming to the age of twenty-one years, and those now of age, shall take an oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII. In cases of necessity, where no rule has been made by the Board of Managers, the Agents are authorized to make the necessary rules and regulations, of which they shall, by the first opportunity, in-

form the Board or their approbation; and they shall continue in force, until the Board shall send out their decision upon them.

ARTICLE IX. This constitution is not to interfere with the jurisdiction, rights, and claims, of the Agents of the United States, over the captured Africans and others, under their care and control, so long as they shall reside within the limits of the settlement.

ARTICLE X. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution, except by an unanimous consent of all present, at a regular meeting of the Board of Managers, or by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at two successive meetings of the Board of Managers.

The Board received from the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashman, early in last year, a plan of Government, exhibiting several deviations from the form sketched in 1824, but in its principles the same. These deviations Mr. Ashmun remarks, "have grown gradually out of the altered and improving state of the Colony, and are neither the offspring of a rash spirit of experiment, nor have they been made without evident necessity." At a meeting of the Board of Managers, October 22d, 1828, it was determined to consider the revised Constitution or form of Government, submitted by Mr. Ashmun, and after due deliberation, it was

Resolved, That the Constitution as modified by the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, and as now in operation, be hereby adopted.

PLAN OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE COLONY OF LIBERIA.

The necessity of a mild, just, and efficient civil Government, for the preservation of individual and political rights among any people, and the advancement of true prosperity, induces the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society to adopt, after mature consideration, the following system of Government, for the proper regulation of public affairs in the Colony of Liberia.

ARTICLE I. The Agent of the American Colonization Society, resident in the Colony, possesses within the same, sovereign power, subject only to the Constitution, the chartered rights of the citizens, and the decisions of the Board.

ARTICLE II. All male colored people, who have subscribed the oath to support the Constitution, and drawn, and not forfeited lands in the Colony, shall be entitled to vote for, and be eligible to the civil offices of the Colony.

ARTICLE III. The Civil Officers of the Colony shall be appointed annually: and the polls for the general annual election of the Colony, shall be opened on the last Tuesday in August, and continue open not more than three, nor less than two successive days, in the different Settlements. Elections shall be organized by the Sheriff, by the appointment in each Settlement, of a President, two Judges, and two Clerks.

ARTICLE IV. The Colonial Officers eligible by the annual suffrage of the freeholders, in which the Agent has the right to interpose his negative, assigning to the voters in time to renew the choice at the same election, his reason for such interposition, are *for the Colony*, a Vice-Agent, two Counsellors, a High Sheriff, a Register, and a Treasurer: and for each of the settlements consisting of not less than sixty families, two Commissioners of Agriculture, two Commissioners to form a Board of Health, and two Censors.

ARTICLE V. The Vice-Agent shall be admitted to the council of the Agent in all important matters; and shall express an opinion on all questions submitted to his consideration. He shall aid the Agent in the discharge of his various duties, and in the support and execution of the laws; and in the event of the Agent's absence, or sickness, the Vice-Agent shall become the General Superintendent of Public Affairs.

ARTICLE VI. The Vice-Agent with two Counsellors, shall constitute a council; who shall meet when questioned by the Agent, to deliberate on the interests of the Colony, and the measures to be taken for their security and advancement.

The Vice-Agent shall also advise with the other members of the Council, on any subjects connected with the general welfare, as often as he shall think it proper; and report the result to the Agent if proper, or act upon the same, in case of his absence.

ARTICLE VII. The duty of the Counsellors shall be, to aid the Agent, or Vice-Agent, with their advice and counsel, on subjects relating to the general welfare of the Colony, whenever thereto requested by either.

ARTICLE VIII. The High Sheriff shall, either by himself or his deputies, aid in the organization of elections; act as Marshal for the Government of the Colony, execute all processes, judgments, and commands of the Court of Sessions, and perform, generally, the services required of the same Officer, by the common laws of England and the United States.

ARTICLE IX. The Secretary of the Colony shall take charge of, and carefully keep all the papers, records, and archives of the Colony, generally; shall attend and exactly record the doings of the Agent in Council; shall publish all the ordinances, and legal enactments of the Government; publish Government notices; issue the Agent's orders, civil, military, and judicial, to the proper functionaries; deliver a fair copy of Government papers necessary to be recorded to the Register of the Colony; and manage its internal correspondence on the part, and under the directions of the Agent.

ARTICLE X. The Register shall record all documents and instruments relating to the security, and title of public or individual property; Government grants; patents; licences; contracts and commissions; and all other papers which are properly a matter of record, and to which the Government of the Colony shall be a party.

Every volume of records when completed, shall be delivered by the Register, to the Secretary of the Colony, for preservation, among the archives of the Colony.

ARTICLE XI. The Treasurer of the Colony shall receive, and safely keep all the monies, and public securities required by law, or the judgment of courts, to be deposited in the public Treasury, and shall deliver up, and pay over the same, only by a requisition signed by the Agent, or Vice-Agent of the Colony; to whom he shall render a statement of the public finances on the Monday preceding the annual election of the Colony.

ARTICLE XII. The Commissioners of Agriculture shall report, and serve as the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to the Agriculture of the Colony.

The Commissioners composing the Board of Health, shall report, and serve as the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to the health of the Colony; shall ascertain the proper objects of medical attention; report nuisances prejudicial to the public health, direct their removal; and make themselves generally active in diminishing the sufferings and dangers of the settlers caused by sickness.

Each of these Committees shall record, for the future use of the Colony all important observations and facts relating to the subjects of their charge.

ARTICLE XIII. The two Censors shall act as conservators of the public morals, and promoters of the public industry; and be obliged to all the duties, and invested with all the legal powers, on whatever relates to the public morals and industry, which are lawfully required of, and possessed by grand jurors, in such parts of the United States as recognize such auxiliaries to their magistracy.

It shall be the special duty of these officers to ascertain in what way every person, in their proper districts, acquires a livelihood; to report or present idlers; detect vicious or suspected practices; and present for legal investigation and cure, every actual or probable evil, growing out of the immoralities, either of a portion of the community, or of individuals.

ARTICLE XIV. The Judiciary of the Colony shall consist of the Agent and a competent number of Justices of the peace, created by his appointment. The Justices shall have cognizance of all cases affecting the peace, and of all criminal cases within the definition of *petit larceny*, and all actions of debt not exceeding twenty dollars. In the court of Monthly Sessions, whether acting as a court of law, or a court of equity, the Agent or Vice-Agent shall preside, and the Justices be his associates.

The court of Monthly Sessions shall have original Jurisdiction in all actions of debt, in which the amount in litigation shall exceed twenty dollars; and in criminal causes above the degree of *petit larceny*; and shall have appellate jurisdiction in all civil causes whatsoever.

The requisite number of Constables for the Colony shall be appointed by the Agent annually.

A Clerk and a Crier of the Court of Sessions shall also be appointed by the said Court, annually.

An Auctioneer, who shall conduct all auction sales except those of the Sheriff and Constables, in pursuance of the judgment of the Courts of the Colony, shall also be created by annual appointment of the Agent.

A Store Keeper, Librarian, Commissary of Ordnance, to be appointed by the Agent, shall be respected and obeyed in matters belonging to their respective functions, as officers of the Colony.

Instructors in all public schools having the sanction of a public charter, or participating in any degree in the public funds, shall be appointed and employed by the regular school committees of the Colony, but with the Agent's approbation and concurrence.

All Custom, Port, Infirmary, Medical, Guard and Police officers, not appointed by the Managers of the Colonization Society, and whose services are required and defined by the laws of the Colony, together with the public Measurers, Inspectors, and Appraisers, shall be appointed by the Agent of the Colony.

ARTICLE XV. The Militia of the Colony, shall consist wholly of such uniformed Volunteer Corps as shall obtain charters under the Government of the Colony; of which charters, the following shall be fundamental articles:

1st. That the Corps shall always comply with any requisitions for their services, either wholly or in part, made by the executive Government of the Colony.

2nd. That the Corps shall ever preserve and hold themselves and their arms and equipments in a state of readiness for actual service, at the shortest notice.

3rd. That the Officers be commissioned by the Agent; and

4thly. That they shall muster, parade, and serve in the line of the Colony, under general Officers, when thereto required by the executive Government.

General officers shall be appointed by the Agent; and when especial reasons do not forbid, shall be taken from the Officers of the several Corps, and promoted according to rank, and the seniority of their commissions.

All Military Officers and delinquencies, shall be tried by a General Court Martial, to be composed, except the officers and Guards of the Court, of Commissioned Officers; and to sit quarterly.

A correct copy.

J. ASHMUN.

[For a digest of the Laws of the Colony, see the Appendix of the Twelfth Report, page 38.]

(C.)

Extracts from a Pamphlet, entitled "Reflections on the causes which led to the formation of the Colonization Society, with their probable results." By MATTHEW CAREY, Esq.

Increase of the coloured population.

South Carolina is the State which is more particularly interested in the success of the Colonization Society than any other State in the Union, except perhaps Louisiana—as these are the only two States in which the slave population exceeds the whites—and the increase of the former has been in a considerably greater ratio than that of the whites.

In 1790, the number of the in South Carolina was	131,181
the slaves,	107,094
In 1830, the whites,	297,878
the slaves,	315,565

Thus it appears that while the slaves nearly trebled their numbers in forty years, the whites were only doubled.

The relative situation of the whites and the blacks, East of the Blue Ridge, in Virginia, in 1790 and 1830, as stated in a memorial lately presented to the legislature of that State, places the subject in a striking point of view. By this statement, it appears that the blacks have in forty years gained on the whites not less than 106,176, being more than a fourth of the present number of whites in that section of country! To render this result still more appalling, it is to be observed, that, during this period, the shipment of slaves, from that portion of Virginia, to the more southern States, had been carried to an enormous extent.

By the census of 1790, there were whites—

East of the Blue Ridge,	314,523
There were of blacks,	289,425

Majority of whites,	25,098
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In 1800, there were blacks,	328,393
there were whites,	336,289

Majority of blacks,	3,104
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In 1810, there were blacks,	386,942
there were whites,	339,553

Majority of blacks,	48,389
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In 1820, there were blacks,	413,928
there were whites,	348,873

Majority of blacks,	65,055
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In 1830, there were blacks,	457,013
there were whites,	375,935

Majority of blacks,	81,078
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The following table exhibits the increase of the free coloured people in the United States, from the year 1790 to the present time:

In 1790,	50,481	In 1820,	233,530
1800,	110,073	1830,	319,467
1810,	188,465		

The number of slaves,

In 1790,	697,697	In 1830,	2,010,527
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Being a multiplication almost three-fold.

The disparity of increase of the white and colored population, in the five original slave States, deserves attention.

	1790.		1830.	
	Whites.	Slaves.	Whites.	Slaves.
Maryland,	203,649	103,036	291,093	102,878
Virginia,	442,117	292,627	694,327	469,724
North Carolina,	283,904	100,572	474,433	246,462
South Carolina,	130,181	107,091	257,478	315,665
Georgia,	52,986	29,264	296,614	217,470
	1,122,137	633,590	2,012,457	1,352,199

It thus appears, that the whites, in 40 years, increased but about seventy-nine per cent.; while the slaves increased one hundred and twelve. In North Carolina, the whites increased but sixty-four per cent.; while the slaves increased one hundred and forty-five. The number of slaves in Maryland has decreased, partly by manumissions, and partly by the shipment of slaves to the more Southern States, both of which have taken place in that State on a large scale. The free coloured population of that State, in 1790, was only 8,042, whereas, in 1830, it was 52,942. It is important to ascertain the increase of the coloured population, generally.

The total number of coloured people, free and slaves, in the United States

In 1790 was	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	757,178
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,006,921
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,377,780
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,771,658
1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,330,039

It is well worth serious consideration, what will probably be the extent of this population, in forty years, at the same ratio of increase as took place in the last ten years.

In 1840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,045,504
1850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,111,430
1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,549,435
1870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,491,737

This is no fanciful calculation, the sport of a lively imagination. It is grounded on the actual ratio of increase that took place from the census of 1820 to that of 1830, viz: 35 per cent.

It is impossible to contemplate the subject in this point of view, without the most serious alarm, and a thorough conviction that it is of paramount importance, and that there is an imperious necessity of making an effort to apply a remedy to the dangers with which it is pregnant.

Various statements have been given of the expense of the passage of emigrants to Liberia—16, 20, and 26 dollars—12 or 13 dollars for their maintenance at Monrovia for a year—children from 10 to 12 years of age are taken at half price—and below two years, free of charge. There has hitherto been considerable disadvantage from the size of many of the vessels, and the small number of emigrants that went in some of them. It is believed, if the business were carried on, upon a scale commensurate with its importance, and in vessels of an improved construction, that the passage might be reduced to 15 dollars; and that the expense of maintaining emigrants at Liberia will be greatly reduced by the demand for labour in the Colony, by which those who are able to work, may procure employment at once, and thus support themselves. I have recently seen a statement by which it appears that of the whole number of emigrants who arrived in one vessel, only seven were unemployed in ten or twelve days. Moreover, as the benefits of the plan to the

emigrants become more generally known, it is fairly presumable that numbers of the coloured people, who have means, will emigrate at their own expense; and that many benevolent citizens will, as has already been done in various instances, defray the passage of their slaves. All these circumstances will tend to diminish the public burdens. Taking these considerations into view, it cannot be denied, that, to average the whole, young and old, at 25 dollars, cannot be far from the truth.

The increase is about 3 1-2 per cent. per annum. On the present population it is equal to about 75 or 80,000, annually. If it were intended to keep this population to its present standard, it would require \$2,000,000 annually. But we will confine ourselves to an emigration of 50,000, which would require \$1,200,000; or even 25,000, which would require about \$600,000. Any of these emigrations would greatly mitigate the public danger. The sums are large, and would require considerable sacrifices. But was any great object ever attained without great sacrifices? We were able, in a comparatively feeble state, to raise \$100,000,000 in a year and a half, for the support of a war, and our revenue has for years been from 23 to 27,000,000 of dollars. The direct tax of the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1815 was \$730,958, and of Virginia \$738,036, which was paid without any oppression of the citizens of either. And surely with an overflowing treasury, if reason and common sense have fair play, it would not be very difficult to procure an amendment of the constitution, if such an amendment be necessary, which is much doubted by many of our citizens, authorising the appropriation of a sum necessary for this purpose, to be ratified, according to the terms of the constitution, by three-fourths of the States. And never did a nation appropriate money for a more valuable purpose.

There are twelve non-slave-holding States. There can be no doubt that these would ratify such an amendment; and from the prevalence of the conviction in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, of the dangers that menace the country from this source, their immediate concurrence might be calculated on, and the consent of one more would probably be had in a year or two, as the subject came to be more fully discussed, and of consequence better understood.

Manumissions.

Among the most promising and encouraging circumstances attending the career of this Society, are the numerous manumissions that have taken place in almost all the slave States, with the express condition of the freed men being sent to Liberia.

These manumissions have occurred on a scale that the most sanguine friends of the scheme could not have anticipated. Entire families have been blest with their freedom, from the most pure motives, a conviction of the injustice and immorality of slavery—and in many cases, ample provision has been made for the expense of their passage, and in some for their support in Liberia. They have been thus released from the debasement and degradation of slavery, and sent to the land of their fathers, to partake of all the happiness that freedom and the certainty of enjoying all the fruits of their labour, can inspire.

It would be endless to enumerate the cases of this kind that have occurred.—Some of them must be recorded, that the acts, and the names of the parties, where known, may have the applause to which they are entitled, and, what is of more consequence, that they may serve as stimuli to others to follow the noble example.

A lady near Charlestown, Va. liberated all her slaves, ten in number, to be sent to Liberia, and moreover purchased two whose families were among her slaves. For the one she gave \$450, and for the other \$350.

The late Wm. H. Fitzhugh bequeathed their freedom to all his slaves, after a certain fixed period, and ordered that their expenses should be paid to whatsoever place they should think proper to go. And, "as an encouragement to them to emigrate to the American Colony on the coast of Africa, where," adds the will, "I believe their happiness will be more permanently secured, I desire not only that the expenses of their emigration be paid, but that the sum of fifty dollars shall be paid to each one so emigrating on his or her arrival in Africa."

David Shriver, of Frederick co. Maryland, ordered by his will, that all his slaves, thirty in number, should be emancipated, and that proper provision should be made for the comfortable support of the infirm and aged, and for the instruction of the young in reading, writing and arithmetic, and in some art or trade by which they might acquire the means of support.

Col. Smith, an old revolutionary officer, of Sussex co. Va. ordered in his will, that all his slaves, seventy or eighty in number, should be emancipated, and bequeathed upwards of \$5000 to defray the expense of transporting them to Liberia.

Patsy Morris, of Louisa co. Va. directed by will, that all her slaves, sixteen in number, should be emancipated, and left \$500 to fit them out, and defray the expenses of their passage.

The schooner Randolph, which sailed from Georgetown, S. C. had on board 36 slaves liberated by a benevolent individual near Cheraw.

Of 105 emigrants who sailed in the brig Doris from Baltimore and Norfolk, 62 were emancipated on condition of being conveyed to Liberia.

Sampson David, late a member of the Legislature of Tennessee, provided by will that all his slaves, 22 in number, who are mostly young, should be liberated in 1840, or sooner, at his wife's decease, if she died before that period.

Herbert B. Elder, of Petersburg, Va. bequeathed their freedom to all his slaves, twenty in number, with directions that they should be conveyed to Liberia, by the first opportunity.

A gentleman (the late Dr. Bradley) in Georgia has recently left 49 slaves free on condition of their removal to Liberia.

In this, I had almost said Divine work of benevolence, the Society of Friends, as in many other cases, have nobly distinguished themselves, and assumed a prominent attitude. They have, in North Carolina, liberated no less than 652 slaves, whom they had under their care, besides, as says my authority, an unknown number of children, husbands and wives, that were connected with them by consanguinity. In the performance of these acts of benevolence, they expended \$12,769.—They had remaining under their care, in Dec. 1830, 402 slaves, for whom the same arrangements were to be made.—*African Repository*, Dec. 1830, page 319.

It holds out every encouragement to the Colonization Society, that the applications for the transportation of free negroes and slaves proposed to be emancipated on condition of removal to Liberia, far exceed its means. There are in North Carolina and the adjacent States, from three to four thousand of both descriptions, ready to embark, were the Society in a situation to send them away.

[In addition to these instances mentioned by Mr. Carey, several others might be added, particularly that of Richard Bibb, Esq. of Kentucky, who proposes to send sixty slaves to Liberia—two

gentlemen in Missouri, who desire to send eleven slaves—a lady in Kentucky offers 40—the Rev. John C. Burress, of Alabama, who intends preparing all his slaves for colonization—the Rev. William L. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, manumitted 11 slaves, which sailed a few weeks ago from New Orleans—the Rev. Wm. Jones, and Dr. Stephen Jones, of Kentucky, have also tendered to the Society, all their slaves, amounting to 38 in number—and besides these, the Society has received information that many others are looking to Liberia as the ultimate asylum of those slaves whose interests are dear to them, and for whose benefit they are willing to make almost any pecuniary sacrifice.]

The declarations of Legislatures and other assembled bodies in favour of the Colonization Scheme.

The Colonization Society has, by perseverance and by the intrinsic merit of its views, at length "won golden opinions" from the greater part of the nation. The Legislatures of thirteen States, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, have passed resolutions approving of the object of the Society, and recommending the system of foreign colonization. Eleven of those States have instructed their Senators, and requested their Representatives in Congress to promote, in the general government, measures for removing such free persons of colour as are desirous of emigrating to Africa. And nearly all the ecclesiastical bodies in the United States have, by resolutions, firmly expressed their opinion, that the Society merits the consideration and favour of the whole christian community, and earnestly recommended it to their patronage.

Commerce and Productions.

The commerce of Liberia, as yet in its infancy, is respectable, and increasing annually. The exports are rice, palm oil, ivory, tortoise shell, dye wood, gold, hides, wax and coffee. Coffee and cotton grow spontaneously. Indigo and the sugar cane succeed, and will be cultivated to advantage. Camwood is abundant, and mahogany grows at the Cape. The timber of Liberia is various and durable, and well adapted to building. The imports consist of an assortment of the productions of Europe, the West Indies, and America. The port of Monrovia is seldom clear of European and American vessels, loading or unloading.

A trading company has been formed at Monrovia, with a capital of \$1000; and an agreement entered into, that no dividend shall be made until the profits increase the capital to \$20,000. The stock has risen from 50 to 75 on transfer shares.

A colonist, of the name of Waring, had sold goods to the amount of \$70,000, in the year 1830. The sales of Mr. Devany, the sheriff, amounted to between 24 and \$25,000, in 1830; and his property was worth about \$20,000, made during the seven years in which he has resided in Monrovia.

The commerce of the Colony during the last year, has greatly exceeded that of any former year. Within that period 46 vessels visited the port, of which 21

were Americans, and a majority of the remainder English. The exports amounted to nearly 90,000 dollars, and the merchandise and produce on hand, amounted to about 23,000 dollars.

Africa before the Irruption of the Barbarians.

Those who argue, from the present state of the colored population of this country, against the prospect of a high degree of civilization in Africa, reason from very imperfect data. Here the colored people have labored, and still labor, under almost every possible disadvantage. In most of the southern states, slaves are debarred from the attainment of the slightest rudiments of knowledge. And even in states free from slavery, the colored people have little opportunity of cultivation. Condemned by poverty, almost universally, to the lowest occupations, they have neither time nor means to improve themselves. But they will not suffer much, on a fair comparison with whites of the same grade. The best criterion, however, by which to judge, is the progress they have made in Liberia, where they escape the degradation to which they are exposed here. Of their improvement in morals, and manners, and habits, the testimony of Captains Sherman and Nicholson, from which I have made slight quotations in the preceding pages, precludes all doubt. It may be confidently stated, that few of the American colonies made greater advances in the same space of time than they have done in the seven years that have elapsed since the establishment of order and good government in 1824.—The distance between the Colonists at Liberia and the civilized inhabitants of Europe at present, is not so great as between the former and some parts of Europe in olden time, when the latter painted their bodies, had no chimneys to their houses, lay upon straw on the ground, covered themselves with skins fastened with skewers, and were tenants in common with the pigs which partook of the hospitality of their houses.

Africa, though brutalized by wars, the invasions of barbarians, and the most grinding despotism, was once on as proud an eminence in point of civilization, as any part of Europe. Carthage contended for the supremacy with Rome for one hundred and twenty years—and, but for domestic factions, the bane of republics, would probably have subjugated Italy. The destruction of the Carthaginian annals by the Romans renders it impossible to enumerate any of her great men, except her warriors. Rome never produced a greater general than Hannibal. Some of his relations were men of great talents in the same department. Jugurtha was superior to most of the Romans who were sent against him. Terence, the dramatist, was an African.

Christianity and civilization were early introduced into Africa. There were several provincial councils held there. At one of them, held in Carthage, in 397, the canon of the Roman Catholic Bible was settled. Another was held in the same place in 410—and two others at Milevi. In the fifth century, the number of Catholic Bishops in Africa was four hundred. Origen, Tertullian, Cyprian and Augustine, among the great lights of Christianity in their day, were Africans. And it is not too much to expect that future Hannibals and Terences and Cyprians and Augustines will arise to defend and illuminate that now benighted country.—Should such a result take place, the merit will belong to the illustrious founders of the American Colonization Society

Effects of the Colonization Scheme on the Slave Trade, with a slight Sketch of that nefarious Traffic.

Among the striking advantages attending the Colony at Liberia, is the check it has given to the slave trade already, and the probable suppression, ultimately, of that nefarious traffic on a large portion of the western coast of Africa by the gradual extension of the settlements. Before the establishment of the settlements at Liberia, there were several slave factories within a few miles of the place, all of which have been completely broken up. Four or five years back, there was not a single factory from Sierra Leone to Cape Mount, a distance of 100 miles; and 120 miles, from Cape Mount to Trade Town, the whole of the coast of Liberia.—More recently, a factory has been established at Cape Mount, forty-five miles from Monrovia, where the trade is carried on briskly. But it is probable, as soon as the Colony gains more strength, this nest of kidnappers and traders in human flesh and human suffering, will be extirpated.

The African chiefs, in the neighbourhood of Liberia, have generally voluntarily abandoned the traffic, finding they can supply themselves with what articles they want, of European and West India goods, by the sale of their own domestic productions. Some of them have put themselves under the protection of the Colony. To duly appreciate the advantages of this result, it is only necessary to reflect for a moment on the horrors of this nefarious traffic; and although it has been presented times without number, to the execration of mankind, I may be permitted to take a bird's eye view of it. The number of slaves kidnapped in 1824, was 120,000. And the number imported into the single port of Rio for nine years, 1820—8, has been 264,964.

						126,369	
In 1820,	15,020	-	-	-	-	In 1825,	26,254
1821,	24,134	-	-	-	-	1826,	33,999
1822,	27,363	-	-	-	-	1827,	29,787
1823,	20,349	-	-	-	-	1828,	48,555
1824,	39,503	-	-	-	-		
<hr/>						<hr/>	
						264,964	

[Walsh's notices of Brazil, vol. 1. p. 178.

It has been ascertained, beyond the possibility of doubt, notwithstanding the efforts of the chief maritime powers of Europe, and those of the United States, to suppress this traffic, that from the two towns, Muney and Pangas, there have been 352 cargoes of slaves taken, in little more than a year.

It has been estimated that one-third, but say one-fifth, perish in the voyage; and that an equal number die after their landing, of diseases contracted on the voyage, or of grief for their forlorn situation. This would make an aggregate of above 300,000, doomed to destruction, or interminable slavery, for one single port!

To heighten the enormity of this "ain crying to heaven for vengeance," it is ascertained that in cases of shortness of provision, the slaves are often remorselessly thrown overboard. On board a vessel, some time since, thirty nine negroes became blind, and twelve had lost an eye. They were thrown into the fathomless ocean. A single vessel, the Protector, took on board at Mozambique, 807 slaves, of whom 339 died on the voyage.

The Maria Primiera, a Portuguese ship, took on board upwards of 500 slaves. This number was reduced to 403, in consequence of extreme crowding, before she was captured, and brought into Sierra Leone. Nearly one hundred more died soon after, from diseases contracted on board.—*Transactions of London Af. Ass'n.*

The following heart-rending picture of the slave trade has been drawn by Sir

George O'Meara, who was employed on the coast of Africa, to suppress it. "Such is the merciless treatment of the slaves, that no fancy can picture the horrors of the voyage. Crowded together so as not to have the power to move—linked one to the other by the leg—never unfettered while life remains, or till the iron shall have fretted the flesh almost to the bone—forced under a deck, as I have seen them, *not thirty inches in height*—breathing an atmosphere the most putrid and pestilential possible—with little food and less water—subject to the most severe punishment, at the caprice or fancy of the brute who may command the vessel—it is to me a matter of surprise that any of these miserable wretches live the voyage through. Many of them, indeed, perish on the passage, and those of them who remain to reach the shore, present a picture of wretchedness language cannot express."

(D.)

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

The people of Virginia are awaking to the solemn consideration of the whole subject of the evil of their coloured population, and have expressed their purpose, through the General Assembly, to aid in the colonization of such as are now free, and of such as may become so, either by the will of individuals, or the laws of the State. The late debate in the Virginia Legislature, embracing the entire subject of slavery, has been one of the highest interest and importance. The Editor of one of the Richmond papers observes: "We have never heard any debate so eloquent, so sustained, and in which so great a number of speakers had appeared, and commanded the attention of so numerous and intelligent an audience. The debate is in the process of publication, and the world can partly, though not fully judge of its merits. It has been suggested to us, that it would be expedient to incorporate this debate, so important in its subject, so full in its information, so comprehensive in its views, and so momentous in its consequences, in a less perishable-form than a newspaper, and we accede to the propriety of the suggestion."

In another place the Editor of the *Wig* remarks: "The debate on abolition continues with increased and increasing interest. Virginia has never had greater reason to boast of her gifted sons. The debate has indeed been one of transcendent and the most sustained power and interest. Day after day, multitudes throng to the Capitol, and have been compensated by eloquence which would have illustrated Rome or Athens.

Since the close of this debate, Mr. Broadnax, from the Select Committee on slaves and free negroes, reported a Bill "devising the ways and means for deporting free negroes and such as may become free, to Liberia. The Bill as modified and amended, proposes an appropriation of \$35,000 for the present year, and \$90,000 for the next, to be expended in colonizing the free people of colour, and it has passed the House of Delegates. The Governor, Executive Council and the Treasurer, are constituted a Central Board to superintend the execution of this act, with power to appoint other Boards.

Jan. 30th.—The following Resolution, reported from the Select Committee on coloured population in the House of Delegates of Virginia, was read and concurred in.

Resolved, That it is expedient to apply to the General Government to procure a territory or territories, beyond the limits of the United States, to which the several States may remove their free coloured population.

On the 30th of February, Mr. Moore submitted the following joint Resolution, which was, on his motion, laid on the table.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Delegates, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby requested to apply to the General Government on behalf of this General Assembly, to procure a territory or territories, beyond the limits of the United States, to which the several States may remove the whole or any part of their coloured population; and, that the Senators of this State in Congress, be requested to use their best efforts to promote that object.

We are informed that the subject of colonizing the free people of colour is under consideration in the *Legislature* of MARYLAND, and that a liberal appropriation will probably be made during its present session for this object.

IN CONGRESS, we are happy to state that the following Resolution, offered by Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland, with the amendments proposed by Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, and Mr. Archer, of Virginia, and a Memorial from an Auxiliary Colonization Society, presented by Mr. Condict, of New Jersey, have been referred to a Select Committee.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of removing from the United States and her Territories, the free people of colour, and colonizing them on the coast of Africa, or elsewhere.

(E.)

The noble plan of Mr. Gerrit Smith, of New York, to raise \$100,000 for this Society, in the course of ten years, by subscriptions of \$1000, (each subscriber to pay \$100 annually for ten years) has made some progress during the year. We would by no means despair of its accomplishment, though we regret extremely, that our wealthy friends come forward so slowly to give it their patronage. We entreat them to consider the magnitude of the object, and to lend their aid to its full accomplishment.

Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, New York.
 Jasper Corning, Charleston, South Carolina.
 Theodore Frelinghuysen, Newark, New Jersey.
 John T. Norton, Albany, New York.
 E. F. Backus, New Haven, Connecticut.
 A Gentleman in Mississippi.
 Matthew Carey, Philadelphia.
 William Crane, Richmond, Virginia.
 Fleming James, ditto.
 A Friend in Virginia.
 Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, Dedham, Mass.
 Mrs. M. H. Carrington, Mrs. Ann Fontaine, } \$100 annually by
 Wm. A. Carrington, P. S. Carrington, } equal contributions.
 Gen. Edward Carrington, and Walter C. Carrington
 A few Gentlemen near Oak Hill, Fauquier County, Va.
 Robert Halston, Philadelphia.
 Elliot Cresson, ditto.
 Robert Gilmer, Baltimore.
 George Burwell, Frederick county, Va.
 Association of 20 persons in Rev. Dr. Mead's parish, Frederick co. Va.
 Hon. Edward M'Gehee, Mississippi.
 Rev. Dr. James P. Thomas, Louisiana.
 Four young Gentlemen in Alexandria, D. C.
 The Auxiliary Colonization Society of Georgetown, D. C.
 A Friend in Fredericktown, Md.
 Another Subscription on the plan of Gerrit Smith, in Bishop Mead's
 Congregation, Frederick county, Va.
 John Gray, Fredericksburg, Va.
 Solomon Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Cortland Van Rensselaer, Albany N. Y.
 Female Colonization Society of Georgetown, D. C.
 General John Hartwell Cocke, of Virginia
 Thomas Buffington, Guyandott, Va.
 Judge Burnett, of Ohio.
 Nicholas Brown, Providence, R. I.
 An association of Gentlemen in Kenhawa co. Va.
 Jacob Towson, of Williamsport, Md.
 E. C. Delavan, Albany, New York.
 Thomas C. Upham, Brunswick, Maine.
 Thomas Emmerson, Windsor, Vermont.
 Judge Porter, of New Orleans.
 Judge Workman, ditto
 John McDonoghy, ditto

(E.)

FOURTH OF JULY.

We earnestly invite the attention of the Clergy, of every denomination in the country, to the plan of taking up collections for the Society, on, or about the Fourth of July. *Immense, incalculable good would result from this measure, could it become universal.* All the people of the United States, would be made acquainted with the principles, and proceedings of the Society. Every where throughout the land would interest be excited, and aid secured to effect the design of African Colonization. If we could speak with a tone which every minister of Christ might hear, we would entreat him, as he values his country, or his race; the cause of humanity, or the cause of God, *to preach on the subject of the Colonization Society, on, or about the Fourth of July next, and invite public charity to its object.*

(F.)

LIBERALITY OF ENGLISH FRIENDS.

Allusion has been made in the Report to the efforts of Elliott Cresson, the indefatigable Agent of the Society in England. We are gratified to learn that many English Journals are now giving efficient support to the cause of the Society, and that several liberal donations have been made to its funds. Mr. Cresson is entitled to the thanks of all the friends of Africa, for his zealous and gratuitous services; and the generosity of those in England, who contribute to aid the cause of this Institution, admirably illustrates the nobleness of the spirit of genuine philanthropy.

Richard Dykes Alexander, a name ever prominent in deeds of practical philanthropy, "convinced that a more rapid progress was never known in any colony towards comfort and respectability than that of Liberia," published an appeal in its behalf; in consequence of which, the following sums were sent to Barnett's, Hoare, and Co. 62, Lombard-street, who continue to act as Bankers to the fund—viz:

	£.	s.	d.
Robert Barclay (Bury Hill)	100	0	0
A Female Friend (per S. T. of York), who is only rich by the fewness of her own wants, and the cheerfulness with which she ministers to those of others.....	100	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
A Female Friend	100	0	0
London Female Anti-Slavery Society.....	50	0	0
A Friend (in Warwickshire).....	50	0	0
Collected by Mary I. Lecky (Kilnock, Ireland)	51	0	0
Hannah Murray (York).....	25	0	0
Nathan Dunn... ..	25	0	0
Collected by Wm. Smith (Doncaster).....	20	5	0
Luke Howard and Family.....	20	0	0
A Friend, per ditto... ..	0	5	0
Sarah Fox and Family (Wellington).....	15	0	0
George Wyett Gibson (Saffron Walden).....	13	10	0
Jabez Gibson (ditto).....	13	10	0
Francis Gibson (ditto).....	13	10	0
Mary Gibson (ditto).....	13	10	0
Gerard Ralston	10	10	0
Judith N. Dillwyn.....	10	0	0
Joseph Gurney (Norwich).....	10	0	0
Joseph John Gurney (ditto)	10	0	0
Collected by John Fisher (Huddersfield)... ..	10	0	0
Col. Perronet Thompson	25	0	0
Robert Graham (Glasgow)....	9	15	0
Collected by K. Bell (Plaistow)	9	0	0
Benjamin Hawes, jun.....	7	10	0
Thomas Hodgkin, M. D.	7	10	0
Norwick Female Anti-Slavery Society.....	6	15	0
Thomas Catchpole (Colchester)	6	15	0
Lucy Maw (Neeppham).....	6	10	0
Sarah Strangman (Ireland).....	6	5	0
Collected by A. Cowell (Walton).....	6	0	0
Sarah Abbott	6	0	0
Cash per Leathams.....	6	0	0
Mary Wright (Bristol).....	2	0	0
Louisa Wright (ditto).....	2	0	0
Martha Jessup (Woodbridge).....	2	0	0
Widow's Mite (from Chelmsford)	1	6	0
Charlotte Smith	1	0	0
Mary Harford... ..	1	0	0
John Gurney, K. C.	15	0	0
Elizabeth Johnson.....	10	0	0
Miss Prince	10	0	0
Russell Scott	7	10	0
Jane Gurney	7	10	0
W. Evans, M. P.....	5	0	0
H. Bromfield	5	0	0
Mrs. Fletcher.....	5	0	0
Two Irish Female Friends.....	100	0	0
James Douglass, Esq. (of Cavers)	200	0	0

In addition to the above, it should be stated as a fact most honorable to the *Society of Friends* in *London*, that they have authorized their brethren in North Carolina to draw on them to the amount of \$2000, to aid in the colonization of the colored people under their care.

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

The following, is a copy of a letter from Joseph Reynolds, Esq. of Bristol, England, son of the philanthropic Richard Reynolds.

BRISTOL, 11 mo. 3, 1831.

Dear Friend: It gives me great pleasure to communicate the means adopted to preserve the health of the crew of the Cambridge, during the time she lay in the river above Sierra Leone, to take in timber—say for 90 days. The instructions given to the Commander, were derived from reading Dr. McCulloch's essay on Malaria; and the precautions taken were

I. On no account to suffer any of the crew to be out of the ship at sunset.

II. To have a sail stretched on the windward side of the vessel; and an awning was also provided, which extended over the poop and the whole of the main deck, to defend the crew from the night air.

III. The night watch was encouraged to smoke Tobacco.

IV. To distribute French Brandy to the crew whilst in port, in lieu of Rum.*

V. The hold of the vessel was kept constantly sweet, notwithstanding the effluvia from the putrid mud which adhered to the timber, by the constant use of the chloride of lime, with a solution of which the fore-castle, where the crew slept, was daily sprinkled.

The crew on rising, were served with a liberal allowance of strong coffee, before commencing their day's work.

The result was, that the ships on each side of the Cambridge, lost the greater part of their crews; not one man of the Cambridge was seriously unwell, during the whole time they lay in the River, and it was remarked that the ship was so clear of musquitoes, that the Captain threw aside the curtains which he had provided for his defence against them. The crew came into Milford in good health, not having felt any inconvenience from the bilgewater, and looking better than they did afterwards, at the conclusion of a voyage to Quebec for timber, where I understand it is customary for the men to drink an unreasonable quantity of spirits.

* We think coffee would be much better than either Rum or Brandy.—Es.

So far as one trial justifies an opinion, it should seem that chloride of lime has a great effect in counteracting Malaria, much may also be attributed to the temperance which was insisted on by the master; and so far as its effects in removing the unpleasant taste and smell of putrid water, are important in hot climates, I had an opportunity this summer of witnessing them in the most satisfactory manner. The water from a deep well at my son-in-law's near Liverpool, is sometimes, without apparent cause, seemingly both in smell and taste, quite putrid—but both smell and taste were corrected by an exceedingly minute portion of the solution of chloride of lime not perceptible to the drinker.

If these hints should be found in any degree conducive to the health of vessels trading to Liberia, or to the residents of that settlement, I shall consider myself fortunate in having been, in even so small a degree, useful in promoting the progress of a scheme fraught with blessings to Africa and highly beneficial to a race of our fellow men, unjustly oppressed and degraded almost below the level of humanity, and then despised, because they suffered such degradation. I sincerely hope it will be as eminently successful, as our neighboring settlement has been otherwise; and am

Thy sincere Friend,

TO ELLIOTT CRESSON.

JOSEPH REYNOLDS.

N. B. The Secretaries of Auxiliary Societies are particularly requested to transmit the lists of officers of such Societies. Also, to invite their respective Societies to promote collections in the churches on or about the Fourth of July, and to prepare and send in memorials to Congress, soliciting the countenance of the Federal Government to the cause of this Society.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since this Report was put to press, intelligence has been received of the passage of a law appropriating \$200,000 to the cause of African Colonization, \$20,000 to be appropriated annually.—We regret to add, that the bill for an appropriation in Virginia, has been lost by a vote of 18 to 14.

LIFE MEMBERS

*Of the Colonization Society, by the contribution of \$30, or upwards
at one time, to the funds of the Institution.*

MAINE.

Rev Seneca White, *Bath.*
Rev S L Pomeroy, *Bangor.*
Brunswick.

John Dunlap,
David Dunlap
Rev T C Upham,
Hallowell.

Rev S Everett
Rev E Gillett, D D
Kennebunk Port.

Charles A Lord
Daniel W Lord
Rev J P Fessenden
Rev C H Keht
Kennebunk.

C W Williams
Rev N H Fletcher
Rev D Thurston, *Winthrop.*
Portland.

Rev S Tenbrook
Rev Mr Ripley
Rev Asa Cummings
Rev Mr Douglass, *Alfred.*
Sarah Cleves, *Saco.*
Rev B Tappan, *Augusta.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Dover.

Rev J N Maffit
Joseph W Clary
Rev J Ward, *Plymouth.*
Portsmouth.

Samuel A Elliot
Rev Nathan Parker, D D

VERMONT.

Charles Marsh, *Woodstock.*
Ethan Andrus, *Middlebury.*
Thomas Emerson, *Windsor.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

Rev O Herrick
D L Farwell, *Cambridge.*
Col David Mack, *Middlefield.*
Newport.

Rev Orville Dewey
Rev Wm Patten, D D
Grafton.

Rev Mr Searle

Rev S Holmes, *New Bedford.*
Nantucket.

Rev S F Swift
Rev Stephen Bailey
Plymouth.

Rev F Freeman
Rev James Kendall
Rev Z Willis, *Kingston.*
Rev John Allyn, *Duxbury.*
Mendon.

Rev L Bayley
Rev Mr Guille
Rev E Burgess, *Dedham.*
Friend Crane, *Canlon.*
Caleb Oaties, *Danvers.*
George W Campbell, *Millsburg.*
Hon W Reed, *Marblehead.*
Boston.

Mr Bradford
Rev Wm Jenks
Rev Paul Dean
Rev Mr Streter
Wm B Beadford
Samuel Elliott
John Tappan
Benjamin Dearborn
A C Lombard
Francis Watts
Rev Mr Merritt
John Sullivan
Rev Converse Francis
Joseph P Bradlee
Mr Paine

RHODE ISLAND.

Rt Rev Bishop Griswold, *Bristol.*
Providence.

Rev Stephen Gano
Rev James Wilson
Rev Henry Edes
Rev W B Crocker
Thomas P Ives
Nicholas Brown
Rev J Bristol, *Bristol.*

CONNECTICUT.

Rev Orin Fowler, *Plainfield.*
E F Backus, *New Haven.*
Middletown.

Rev John R Crane

Rev Smith Payne
 Rev Mr Burch
 V B Horton
 Rev E Tyler
 Rev Mr Cookson

NEW YORK.

Henry Sheldon
 Rev John Johnson, *Newburg.*
Albany.

John T Norton
 Hon S Van Rensselaer
 C Van Rensselaer
 H W Deleven
 E. C. Delavan,
 Rev D Porter, *Catskill.*
 Gerrit Smith, *Petersboro.*
 Rev E Nott, *Schenectady.*
 Josiah Bissel, * *Rochester.*
Cambridge.

Rev N S Prime
 Rev Dr Bullions
 Charles J Aldis, *Brooklyn.*
New York City.

Col Henry Rutgers*
 Rev Nathan Bangs
 Rev Gardner Spring, D D
 Matthew L Clarkson
 Rev Dr Milnor
 Rev James M Matthews, D D
 Rev Gilbert H Livingston
 Rev Mr Snodgrass
 Rev S H Cone
 George Gallagher
 Anson G Phelps
 Arthur Tappan
 Rev S H Cox
 Rev H Anthon
 John M'Comb

PENNSYLVANIA.

Rev E F Cumming, *Reading.*
 Peter Baldy, *Danville.*
Philadelphia.

Rev Thomas E Allen,
 Rev C S Ely, D D
 Robert Ralston
 Gerard Ralston
 Matthew Carey
 Elliott Cresson
 Samuel Archer
 Richard Dale
 Rev Wm A Muhlenburg
 Rev J Janeway
 Rev Bishop White
 Alexander Henry
 Mr Dandridge
 Solomon Allen

NEW JERSEY.

Thomas L Janeway, *Rahway.*

P A Johnson, *Morristown.*
Newark.
 Hon Theodore Frelinghuysen
 C H Shipman
 Rev Dr Beasley, *Trenton.*

MARYLAND.

J C Herbert
 Miss F A Cheston, *West River.*
 H H Chapman, *Annapolis.*
Fredericktown.

J L Smith
 Richard Potts

Williamsport.

Jacob Towson
 Rev Isaac Kellar
Baltimore.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton
 J N D Arey and H Didier
 A Fridge and William Morris
 James W M'Culloch
 Nathaniel F Williams
 J Campbell, J Ritchie
 Wilson Millikins & Co
 Amos A Williams
 Isaac M'Kim
 John E Howard
 Robert Gilmor
 Thomas Elliott
 Alex M'Donald
 Thomas Tenant
 Peter Hoffman
 George Hoffman
 John Hoffman
 J Oldfield
 Mr Von Capf
 J I Cohen
 Luke Tiernan
 John Perviance
 Richard Caton
 William Tyson
 N Tyson
 Andrew Ellicott
 James Ellicott
 Hugh Thompson
 John M'Henry
 Philip E Thomas
 Evan Thomas
 J B Morris
 Robert G Harper*
 Robert Oliver
 Roswell L Colt
 E J Coale
 John Barr
 Wm E George
 L P Barrows
 John Small
 R H Douglass*

VIRGINIA.

James Madison, *Montpelier*.
 Needham Washington
 General John H Cocke, *Fluvanna*.
 Charles Bruce, *Petersburg*.
 Rev. John Cooke, *Hanover county*.
 Mrs L G Wyche, *Brunswick co.*
 Rev James Boyd, *Livingston*.
 Edward Colston, *Berkley co.*
 Hon C F Mercer, *Leesburg*.

Fairfax co.

William H Fitzhugh*
 Thomas Fairfax
 John Randolph, *Roanoke*.
 Hon B Washington,* *Mt Vernon*.
 Wm Garnet, *Essex co.*
 J H Coke, *New Canton*.
Shepherdstown.

James L Lane
 Rev John Matthews
Loudon county.

George Carter
 John Rose

Halifax county.

Rev Charles Dresser
 General E Carrington
 Walter C Carrington

Fredericksburg.

Hon Hugh Mercer
 Mrs Louiza Mercer
 John Gray
 Mrs M B Blackford
 Thomas Buffington, *Guyandott*.
Norfolk.

John M'Phail
 Wm Maxwell

Romney.

Rev John M'Donald
 John M'Dowell
 Rev G Lemmon, *Fauquier co.*
 Joseph Cowan, *Augusta co.*
 Col D Bullock, *Louisa co.*
Richmond.

Hon J Marshall
 Rev J H Turner
 David I Burr
 Rev S Taylor
 William Crane
 Fleming James

Charleston, Jefferson county.

Mrs Elizabeth Whiting
 J T A Washington
 Rev A Jones

Frederick county.

Philip Burwell
 Rev Wm Meade
 Richard K Meade

David Meade
 John Milton
 Wm Garnegy
 Hugh Holmes
 Oliver Tunston
 James Ship
 Nathaniel Burwell
 Susan Meade*
 Miss Mary Meade
 Lucy Meade
 Rev A Belmain
 Daniel Lee
 Mrs Ann R Page
 Mrs Norris
 Wm Hay, sen
 James M Hite
 John Kerfoot
 James Somers
 Wm Mitchell
 Robert Berkley
 James Davis
 Stephen Davis
 Miss Judith Blackburn
 Rev Dr Hill
 Hon Robert White
 Obediah Waite
 James Baker
 Edward Smith
 Joseph Fountleroy
 Fielding Somers
 P Nelson
 Mrs Blackburn
 George Burwell
 Wm Pope, *Powhatan county*.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Rev J Caldwell, *Chapel Hill*.
 J B Skinner, *Edenton*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston.

Rev B L Palmer
 Rev C Gadsden
 Jasper Corning
 Thomas S Grimke
 Wm Smith
 Mr Poinsett
 Mr Gibbs
 Rev Mr Payson
 Robert Smith
 Maj Vanderbest
 John Anson
 Isaac Ball
 Wm Clarkson
 Charles C Pinkney
 Mrs Russel
 Rev J J Roberts, *Edgefield*.

GEORGIA.

Hon Wm H Crawford
Wm Walker
Wm Babun, *Milledgeville.*
Savannah.
Mrs Lydia Anciaux
Rev D Baker

Augusta.

Robert Campbell
James Harper
Rev S K Talmadge

ALABAMA.

Rev J Allyn, *Huntsville.*

MISSISSIPPI.

Hon Edward McGeehee

LOUISIANA.

Rev Dr J P Thomas
New Orleans.

W W Caldwell
Alfred Hennen
Judge Porter
Judge Workman
John McDonogh,

TENNESSEE.

Nashville.

Hen J T Sanford
Mrs Hetty McErven

KENTUCKY.

Rev R Bibb, *Russellville.*
Calvin Duncan, *Fayette county.*
J. H. McClure, *Newport.*

OHIO.

Cincinnati.

Hon Mr Burnett
Stephen Burrows
Henry Emerson
George Graham, jr

ILLINOIS.

Governor E Coles, *Edwardsville.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.

Judge Cranch
Wm Thornton*
Henry Clay
R R Gurley
Richard Harrison
Elias B Caldwell*
Rev Luther Rice

Georgetown.

Mrs Harriet B Maccomb
John Laird
F S Key
John Mason
J T Shaff*
Henry Foxall*
Richard Potts
Rev Dr Wilmer, * *Alexandria.*
Monsieur Hyde De Neuville, *France.*
Rev Jonas King, *Greece.*

ENGLAND.

London.

Mr Canning
B Smith
Robert Barclay, *Bury Hill.*
A Female Friend, *York.*
Hannah Murray, do
A Female Friend,
A Friend in *Warwickshire.*
Nathan Dunn
Wm Smith, *Doncaster.*
Luke Howard
Sarah Fox, *Wellington.*
*Saffron Walden.**
George Wyett Gibson
Jabez Gibson
Francis Gibson
Mary Gibson

Norwich.

Joseph Gurney
Joseph John Gurney
John Fisher, *Huddersfield.*
Gerard Ralston
Judith N Dillwyn
Col. Perronet Thompson
Robert Graham, *Glasgow.*
K. Bell, *Plainlow.*
Benjamin Hawes, jun.
Thomas Hodgkin, *M. D.*
Thomas Catchpole, *Colchester.*
John Gurney, *K. C.*
Elizabeth Johnson
Miss Prince
Russell Scott
Jane Gurney
James Douglass, *Cavers.*

IRELAND.

Two Female Friends
Mary I Lecky, *Kilnock.*

*Dead.

NOTE.—We shall be thankful to our friends to enable us to supply what is deficient, or correct what is erroneous in this list. Some may have been made Life Members by contributions to Auxiliaries, of which we are not informed. It is desirable that such names should be communicated.

AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETIES AND THEIR OFFICERS.

SOCIETIES.	PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES.	TREASURERS.
Maine State Society,	His Excellency A. K. Paris,	Charles S. Davis,	Thos. A. Deblols,
New Hampshire State Society,	" " D. L. Morrill,	Dr. Joseph Reynolds,	William Pickering,
Vermont State Society,	Hon. Elijah Paine,	Rev. Chester Wright,	Daniel Baldwin,
Massachusetts State Society,	Rev. Samuel Lathrop,	Dr. J. V. C. Smith,	Isaac Mansfield,
Hamden county,	Rev. Samuel Lathrop,	F. A. Packard,	George Colton,
East Attleboro',			
Worcester county,	Rev. John Nelson,	Dr. John S. Butler,	Charles G. Prentice,
Connecticut State Society,	His Excellency G. Tomlinson,	Rev. Leonard Bacon,	Seth Terry,
Juvenile, Middletown,	Frederick Gill,	R. W. Hubbard,	Charles Chauncey,
Female, do.	Mrs. J. W. Alsop,	Mrs. Eliza A. Ward,	Mrs. Eliza A. Ward,
Hartford,	Judge Perkins,	Jonathan Starr, Jun.	Robert Cort,
New York State Society,*	John Savage,	R. V. Dewitt,	Richard Yates,
New York city,	William A. Duer,	John W. Mulligan,	Moses Allen,
Albany,	Hermannus Bleacher,	Ben. F. Butler,	Ebenezer F. Bachus,
Hudson,	Hon. Rufus Reed,		John Bowers,
Dutchess county,	Philo Ruggles,	John B. V. Varrick,	Alfred Raymond,
Fredonia,	John Crane,	Philip Wells,	Austin Smith,
Nassau and Schodack,	Mr. Warner,	Samuel B. Ludlow,	
Catskill,	Orin Day,	Robert Dorian,	
Hilldale,	Adonijah Bidwell,	Rev. Henry Truesdell,	William Smith,
Troy,	David Buel, Sen.	O. L. Holly, W. Dwight,	E. D. G. Prime,
Waterford,	Samuel Stewart,	Rev. M. W. Walker,	Samuel Stocking,
Cambridge Academy, Cambridge,	D. R. Campbell,	Thomas R. Walker,	
Withesforce, Utica,	Gen. Joseph Kirkland,	James Stryker,	A. Hegemen,
Buffalo,	George Palmer,	Z. Lewis,	
Brooklyn,	A. Vansinderen,		
Geneva,			
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85- We shall be thankful for any additions or corrections to the above list.

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Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ART. I. This Society shall be called "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States."

ART. II. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their consent) the free People of Colour residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

ART. III. Every citizen of the United States who shall subscribe these articles, and be an annual contributor of one dollar to the funds of the Society, shall be a member. On paying a sum of not less than thirty dollars, at one subscription, he shall be a member for life.

ART. IV. The officers of the Society shall be, a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Recorder, and a Board of Managers, composed of the abovenamed officers, and twelve other members of the Society. They shall be annually elected by the members of the Society, at their annual meeting, on the third Monday in January, and continue to discharge their respective duties till others are appointed.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers, and to call meetings of the Society, and of the Board, when he thinks necessary, or when required by any three members of the Board.

ART. VI. The Vice-Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge these duties in the absence of the President.

ART. VII. The Secretary shall take minutes of the proceedings, prepare and publish notices, and discharge such other duties as the Board, or the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, according to seniority, (when the Board is not sitting,) shall direct. And the Recorder shall record the proceedings and the names of the members, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. VIII. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of the funds of the Society, under such security as may be prescribed by the Board of Managers; keep the accounts, and exhibit a statement of receipts and expenses at every annual meeting, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. IX. The Board of Managers shall meet on the first Monday in January, the first Monday in April, the first Monday in July, and the first Monday in October, every year, and at such other times as the President may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its object as they shall think proper, or shall be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies occurring during the year, and make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this constitution.

ART. X. Every Society which shall be formed in the United States, to aid in the object of this Association, and which shall co-operate with its funds for the purposes thereof, agreeably to the rules and regulations of this Society, shall be considered auxiliary thereto; and its officers shall be entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers.

Notices.

Copies of this and several preceding Reports can be forwarded by mail to any individuals who may apply for them to the Secretary.

Auxiliary Societies are earnestly requested to forward, as early as may be, their annual contributions to the Treasurer, Richard Smith, Esq. of this City, that the Society may be enabled to fit out expeditions for the Colony in due season.

Annual Meeting of the Society on the third Monday of January.

The African Repository & Colonial Journal.

THIS work is published monthly, by order of the Managers of the American Colonization Society. It contains thirty-two octavo pages the number, at two dollars a year, payable in advance. It is designed to comprise a history of the proceedings of the Society and the African Colony; essays on the subject of Colonization; intelligence concerning the operations of Institutions throughout the world, aiming to abolish the Slave Trade, and improve the African race; and in fine, all such information as may conduce to the accomplishment of the great objects of the Society.

Any person who shall obtain five subscribers, and remit 10 dollars, will receive a copy gratis, which will be continued as long as the remittance shall be annually made.

All communications relating to the Editorial Department of the Repository, should be made to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the Society, Washington City; such as relate to its pecuniary concerns, to Mr. James C. Dunn, Georgetown, D. C.

To suitable persons, disposed to travel for obtaining subscribers to this work, liberal terms will be allowed.

Form of a Constitution of an Auxiliary Soc

1st. This Society shall be called _____, and shall be auxiliary to the State Colonization Society, (where such exists) or to the American Colonization Society.

2d. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the parent Institution at Washington, in the colonization of the Free People of colour of the United States on the coast of Africa—and to do this not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other societies.

3d. An annual subscription of _____ shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of _____ a member for life.

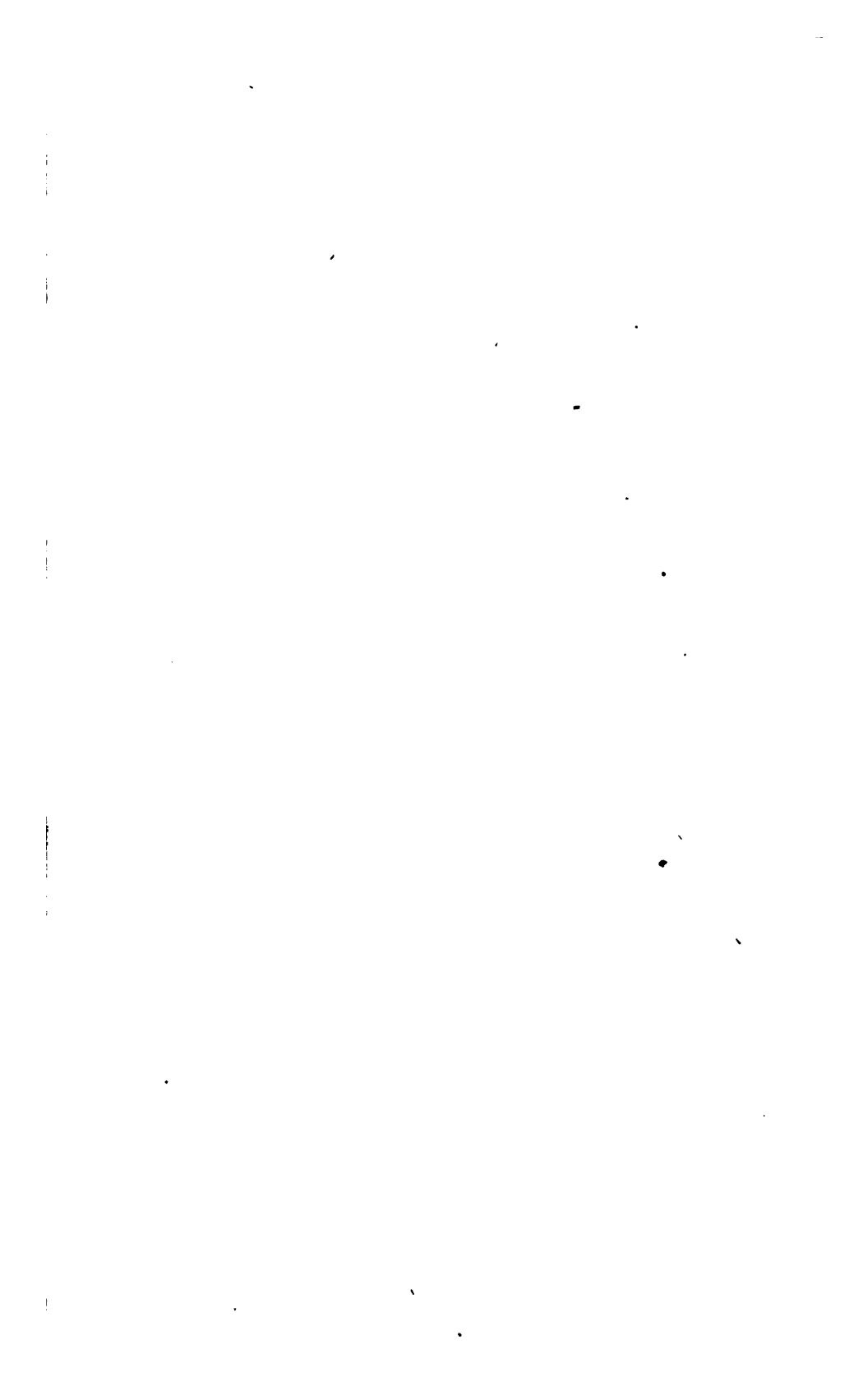
4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, and _____ Managers; Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

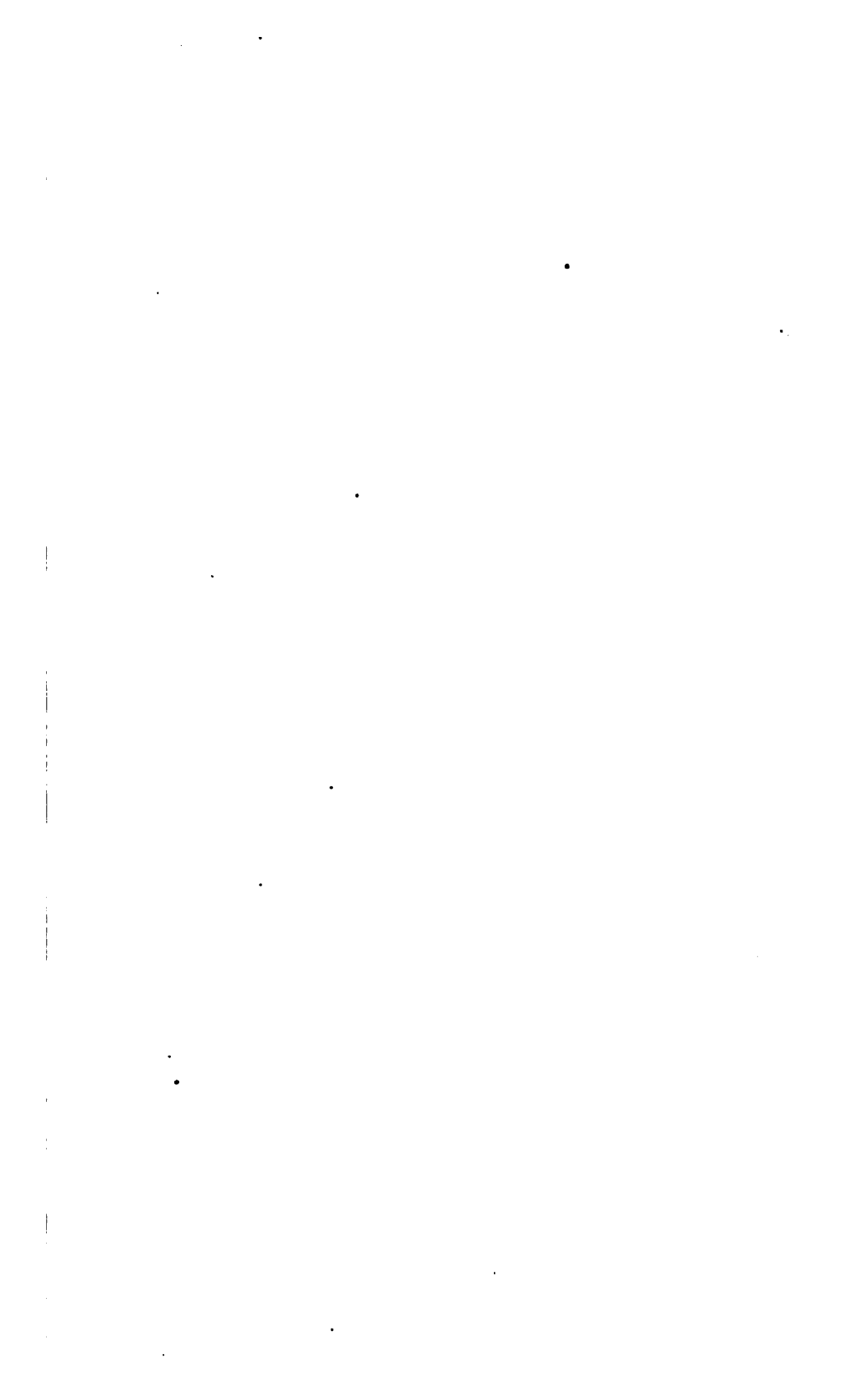
5th. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers.

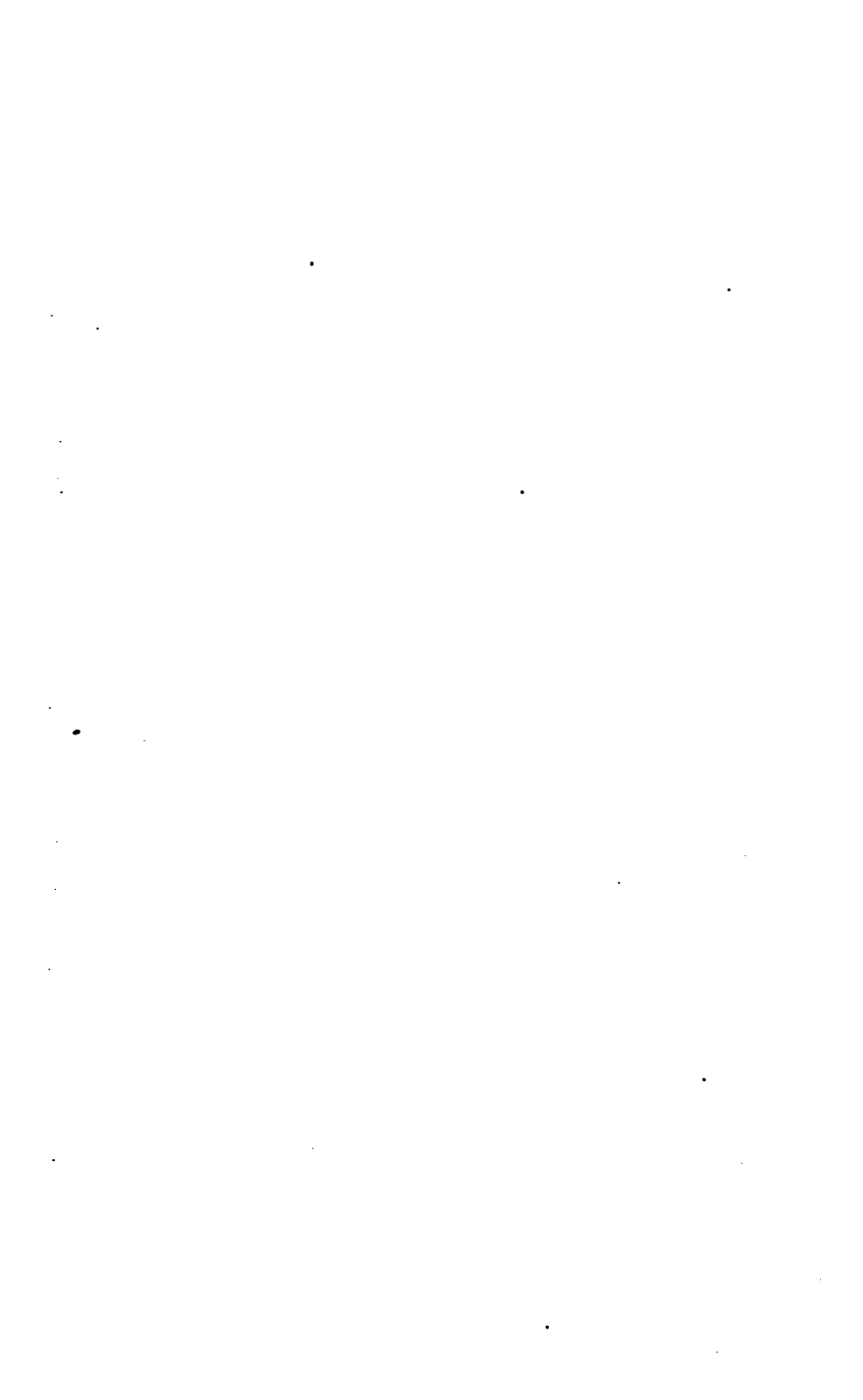
6th. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society _____.

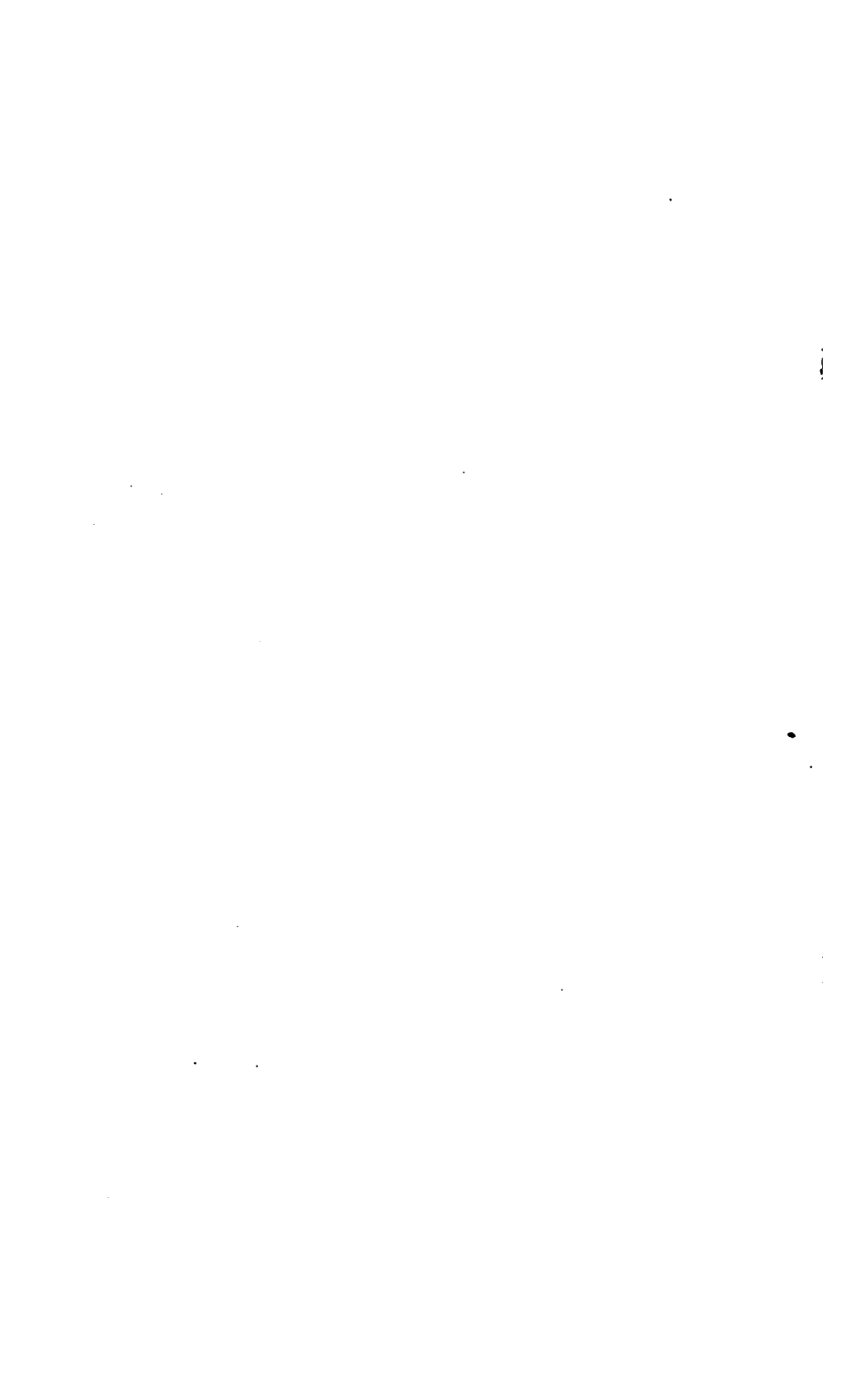
7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

8th. The Secretary of the Society shall conduct the correspondence under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the parent Institution and other Societies.













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ent improved and improving condition? Africa is not now sunk lower, than most of these countries were eighteen centuries ago; and the engines of social influence are increased a thousand fold in numbers and efficacy. It is not eighteen hundred years since Scotland, whose metropolis has been called the Athens of modern Europe, the country of Hume, of Smith, of Robertson, of Blair, of Stewart, of Brown, of Jeffrey, of Chalmers, of Scott, of Brongham, was a wilderness infested by painted savages. It is not a thousand years, since the North of Germany, now filled with beautiful cities, learned Universities, and the best educated population in the world, was a dreary pathless forest.

Is it possible that before an assembly like this, an assembly of Americans, it can be necessary to argue the possibility of civilizing Africa, through the instrumentality of a colonial establishment, and that, in a comparatively short time? It is but about ten years, since the foundations of the Colony of Liberia were laid, and every one acquainted with the early history of New England knows, that the Colony at Liberia has made much greater progress, than was made by the settlement at Plymouth, in the same period. More than once were the first settlements in Virginia in a position vastly less encouraging than that of the American Colony, on the coast of Africa; and yet from these feeble beginnings in New England and Virginia, what has not been brought about, in two hundred years? Two hundred years ago, and the continent of N. America for the barbarism of its native population, and its remoteness from the sources of improvement, was all that Africa is now. Impossible to civilize Africa! Sir, the work is already, in no small part, accomplished. We form our ideas of Africa too much from the wasted and degraded state of the coast. There are numerous and powerful nations in the interior, who are familiar with the art of writing, the great index and engine of civilization. You and I, Sir, have seen a native African, carried into slavery in the West Indies in his youth, exposed for more than forty years to the labors and hardships of that condition, the greater part of the time in the field, and at the age of seventy years, writing his native Arabic, with the elegance and fluency of a scribe!

I cannot but regard the colonizing of Africa, by a kindred race of African origin, as an enterprise in all respects as hopeful, and in some respects far more promising, than that of settling and civilizing America, by an alien and hostile people. In the settlement and civilization of the American continent, either from the fatality of circumstances or the incurable imperfection of man, the extermination of the native population has been the preliminary condition of the introduction of the civilized race. It has been found or thought impossible, that the red man and the white man should subsist side by side.

In colonizing Africa, no such painful incongruity presents itself. The colored emigrants from this country will present themselves on the African shore, a people of kindred origin, bringing with them the arts of

civilized life, unaccompanied with those fatal causes of separation, which have driven the aborigines of America, before the approach of the white man. The gentle hand of nature will draw toward them the affections and confidence of the natives. The jealousies and suspicions, which diversity of race invariably produces, can have no foundation; and it may reasonably be expected, if a vigorous impulse can now be given to the Colony, that the work of civilization will proceed from it, as from a centre, with a rapidity unexampled in the history of other colonies.

I am aware, that the partial failure of the establishment at Sierra Leone may be quoted in opposition to these encouraging views. But it must not be forgotten, that Sierra Leone is an establishment, totally different in its origin and character from Liberia. It is formed from the crews of the recaptured slave ships, helpless savages of a hundred different tribes, thrown, without preparation, upon the coast, and without any principle of order or self-government, subjected to all the evils of a remote and neglected military establishment. The progress that has been made at Liberia is, on the contrary, all that could have been hoped. A tract of coast two hundred miles North and South, and twenty or thirty East and West; a population of two thousand emigrants, and several thousands of the native tribes who have voluntarily sought the protection of the Colony; with schools and churches, and all the institutions of civilized life,—a great state of prosperity and every encouraging prospect,—this surely is not slow progress for ten years.

And is there any thing in the nature of the case, which makes the restoration of the descendants of Africa to their native land, necessarily more slow than the process of abduction? It is supposed, that one hundred thousand slaves have been annually brought from Africa; and that too, at times, when the trade has been pursued under great obstacles, illegally, piratically, by stealth, and under the watch of ships of war, stationed to intercept it. Can any man doubt, that if the governments of France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, of the United States of America and the several States, should apply their influence, their power, their resources to this great work, it might proceed with any desirable degree of rapidity? The gentleman who preceded me (Rev Mr. Bacon, of New-Haven) alluded to the prodigious influx of emigrants into this country. I have lately seen a statement that within the past year, over forty thousand emigrants from Great Britain alone, have arrived at the single port of Quebec. More than half as many more have arrived in the various ports of the United States, making an aggregate of sixty thousand persons, in the different ports of North America. It is by no means to be desired, at present, that any thing like this number of emigrants should be annually set down on the African coast; but I much mistake the public feeling in those parts of the United States, most interested in this question, if a weight of influence and a supply of means are not shortly ap-

plied to this purpose, commensurate with the magnitude of the object to be effected.

The age seems favorable to the movement; it is in harmony with the great incidents of the time. From the East of Europe to the North of Africa, surprising changes, favorable to civilization, have taken place.—Greece has been brought within the reach of the sympathies of the rest of Christendom. Temporary disorders, the natural fruit of revolution, will create but a brief delay in the advancement of that interesting country. The restoration of the Northern coast of Africa to the domain of civilization has begun. The strongest of its barbarous regencies has been shaken; and its power, which for ages seemed impregnable—the scandal and the dread of Christendom—has crumbled in a day. May we not hope that a still more auspicious era is about to commence,—that a bloodless triumph,—*victoria sine clade*,—is to be achieved on the Western Coast of Africa?

Happy for America, if she shall take an honorable lead in this great and beneficent work! Happy, if having presented to the world on her own soil a great model of popular institutions, she should now become an efficient agent, in their diffusion over the ancient abodes of civilization, now relapsed into barbarity. Happy, if she shall be forward to acquit her share of the mighty debt, which is due to injured Africa, from the civilized nations of the world. Who that has contemplated the infernal horrors of the slave trade; that has seen, in his mind's eye, hundreds of men, women and children, crowded between decks, into a space too low to stand up—too short to lie down—too narrow to turn,—chained, scourged, famished, parched, heaped together,—the old and the young, the languishing, the dying and the dead,—who can dwell on this spectacle, and not turn with a throbbing heart to the sight of a company of emigrants, the children of Africa, wafted over the ocean to the land of their fathers, bound toward the great and genial home of their race, commissioned to trample the slave trade into the dust, returning from a civilized land, to scatter the seeds of civilization over the mighty extent of Western Africa!

I know not but I may entertain an exaggerated impression of this matter; that I may see it under lights, too strong for practical life. But I must confess I think there is opened to the colored population of this country, a career of broad and lasting usefulness, a destiny of honor and exaltation, unexampled in history.

There seem to be peculiar circumstances in the work, of which they are the chosen agents, to be found in no other^s similar enterprise in the annals of the world. A mighty continent is to be civilized: that is not without example in history; but the restoration of the descendants of those, who were torn as slaves from this fated region, coming back the heralds and missionaries of civilization, with freedom, the arts, and Christianity in their train: returning to regenerate a continent;—to raise themselves from

a depressed condition to one of the loftiest, in which man can be placed, the condition of benefactors of an entire race, to the end of time; this is the destiny of the colored population of the United States, who shall embark in the great enterprise of civilizing Africa; a destiny, as it seems to me, without a parallel in the history of mankind.

This glorious era has begun to dawn. Over a line of coast of nearly one thousand miles in extent, the purple streaks of the morning are beginning to appear; and

jocund day

Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops.

From the extreme north of the British territory of Sierra Leone, southward to the Cape of Palmas, the entire coast, with one or two exceptions, has thrown off the curse of the slave trade. Many, I know, who hear me, have seen the numbers of the Liberia Herald, a respectable newspaper printed at Monrovia, and edited by a colored emigrant, liberally educated at one of the colleges of the United States. You and I, Sir, and many gentlemen around me, have listened, in the Committee rooms of this Capitol, to the animated and intelligent accounts of the prosperity of this Colony—the fertility of the soil—the salubrity of the climate—the freedom and happiness of the mode of life in Liberia—given by an emigrant from the United States,—a descendant of African slaves, who had amassed a fortune, by honest and successful industry, in the land of his fathers.

Sir, when men have a great, benevolent, and holy object in view,—of permanent interest, *obstacles are nothing*. If it fails in the hands of one, it will be taken up by another. If it exceeds the powers of an individual, society will unite toward the desired end. If the force of public opinion in one country is insufficient, the kindred spirits of foreign countries will lend their aid. If it remain unachieved by one generation, it goes down as a heritage of duty and honor to the next; and through the long chain of counsels and efforts, from the first conception of the benevolent mind, that planned the great work, to its final and glorious accomplishment, there is a steady and unseen, but irresistible co-operation of that divine influence, which orders all things for good.

Am I told that the work we have in hand is too great to be done? Too great, I ask, to be done *when*; too great to be done *by whom*? Too great I admit to be done at once; too great to be done by this Society; too great to be done by this generation perhaps; but not too great to be done.—Nothing is too great to be done, which is founded on truth and justice. When this objection was suggested in the British House of Commons, to the measures proposed for the regeneration of the children of Africa, Mr. Pitt in reply to it exclaimed, "We Britons were once as obscure among the nations of the earth, as savage in our manners, as debased in our morals, as degraded in our understandings, as these unhappy Africans are at present." The work is doubtless too great to be entirely effected by this So-

ciety, by the most ardent and zealous of its friends, perhaps for the present and the next succeeding generation. But is it too great for the enlightened public opinion of the world? Is it too great for the joint efforts of the United States, of Great Britain, and of France, and the other Christian countries, already pledged to the cause? Is it too great for the transmitted purpose, the perpetuated concert of generations succeeding generations, for centuries to come? Sir, I may ask without irreverence, in a case like this, though it be too great for man, is it too great for that August Providence, whose counsels run along the line of ages and to whom a thousand years are as one day?

NOTE.—It is stated on page xiv, “that the Governments of France and of the U. States have not yet felt themselves authorised to admit a right of search by foreign cruisers.” Since the foregoing remarks were made, it has been stated in the papers, that, by a recent convention between England and France, the French Government has authorised the right of search on the coast of Africa, with a view to the suppression of the slave trade.

On motion of Hon. Mr. ARCHER, of Virginia,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Auxiliary Societies, and friends of the association generally, to avail themselves of the present moment, to address earnest appeals to their respective State Legislatures, for attention and aid to the great object of the Institution.

Mr. ARCHER rose to offer a resolution. The brief period remaining for the business of the evening would induce him, he said, to curtail something from the remarks he had intended to submit. He could not abstain from all remark, as he felt some explanation to be due to the new position in which he found himself. This evening, for the first time, he had become associated in the proceedings of the Society. Invited, as others had been, to this participation, heretofore he had always declined it. Why had he done this? Not, certainly, from any doubt of the philanthropic motives from which the institution had sprung. On the contrary, he had been influenced by the impression that this philanthropy was in the exaltation of enthusiasm; and this state of feeling, though not separated necessarily, was known to hold a very precarious connexion with wisdom. He acknowledged that he now felt that he had made an erroneous application of this general proposition, and that it was not the authors of the Society, but himself, who had been miscalculating—a miscalculation for which he took the more rebuke, as it extended beyond a mere error of the head, and might seem to argue, in the diffidence it implied of the efficacy of benevolent exertion, a languid indulgence of the sentiment. Even in his present state of sentiment, however, he had no surprise to express, as regarded his first impressions, recollecting, as he did, the disparity out of which these impressions had sprung, between the magnitude and difficulty of the object which the Society proposed to accomplish, and the apparent inadequacy of its faculties to such a purpose. The object was

the removal of a momentous, inert, and deeply seated social evil. What was the implement relied upon to move it? Well might the force of moral action be regarded as eluding calculation! From an almost imperceptible outset, how striking sometimes were the results? A more signal example could not be given, than the Society afforded! Fourteen years ago, some gentlemen met in a tavern in this place—then scarcely having a tolerable tavern. They were few in number, (as you know, Mr. Chairman, for you, I believe, were one of them.) They were dispersed, as regarded residence. The contribution they required was exceedingly inconsiderable. They found little support in public opinion or sympathy; on the contrary, their project was received with apathy, where it did not meet with jealousy, disfavor, repulse. They persevered, notwithstanding, with steadiness; and what had been the result? What is now the condition and promise of their experiment? Such as to place in distinct view the success of the important scheme of philanthropy in which their efforts have been embarked. The germ they planted in the wilderness, with a generous growth has become a stem, giving the certain assurance of stability, and promising an expansion which may hereafter gather multitudes, and even whole communities, rescued from desolation or barbarism, under the shade of its branches, to yield them the fruit of *regeneration*. Mr. A. repeated, that an instance more signal was not to be adduced, of the triumph of a persevering philanthropy, speaking in the distinctest language to its votaries, the blessed injunction, that confidence in a *virtuous purpose is power*—that, if *they be of faith*, mountains in the path of their labors shall be removed.

The difficulty which belonged to the plantation of colonies, Mr. A. went on to say, all history attested. The first attempts from which our country had grown, as had been well observed by the gentleman who had preceded him (Mr. Everett) had slowly, and not without the frequent menace of extinction, made their way to stability. The first germ, he might have added, which had been planted on our shores, had been effaced, so utterly, by the desolation which had passed over it, that the trace had not been left to be distinguished. Yet our colonists had sprung from the bosom of a powerful community—been sustained by the public force—had found climates the most favorable, or not uncongenial! What was the contrast of the Colony of Liberia? Sent out by a private and that a most feeble association—seeking the most inhospitable of all seats, whether regard were had to the character of the climate or of the savage inhabitants—three thousand miles from any aid which circumstances might demand—its indispensable supplies depending on the precariousness of voluntary contribution: yet, what had it, in the short period since its birth, become? A flourishing settlement—capable of self-defence—capable of self-government—capable of good government—evincing susceptibility of unlimited expansion, with its seat in the largest quarter of

the globe the population sparse, and offering, from identity of race, no obstacle to incorporation—the climate, that appropriated to their race by nature! The soil, too, was so fertile, as to produce two crops for subsistence in the year—the articles for trade, numerous and valuable already, gave a respectable foreign commerce, with a capacity of an indefinite extension. Who could put limits to the destinies of this, not the germ only of one settlement; the nucleus, it might be, of many settlements? As to what was so often said about climate, the answer was in a word, and had been given—the climate was the appropriate one of the race. When all the circumstances of this establishment were considered, the feebleness of its origin, the unexampled rapidity of success, the marvellous promise of extension—even those not professing to be pious, must recognize the evidence of a blessing on the efforts which had produced it.

He had promised, Mr. A. said, curtailment of the observations he had thought to offer. Something he must yet be allowed to say, as regarded the object, the Society was set up to accomplish. This object, if he understood it aright, involved no intrusion on property, nor even upon prejudice. It sought the removal to a better state, from misery, from vice, from a condition of extensive mischievousness, of a race which had ceased to be property, and had broken the bonds of prejudice, though not of sympathy. Of the virulence of the evil, which would be healed by the effectuation of this object, you, Mr. Chairman, and I, know that none but a person living in contact with it, can adequately judge. Gentlemen, elsewhere, may think they can understand and appreciate its character; they are mistaken. The true knowledge can only come from the suffering of it. The race in question were known, as a class, to be destitute, depraved—the victims of all forms of social misery. The peculiarity of their fate was, that this was not their condition by accident or transiently, but inevitably and immutably, whilst they remained in their present place, by a law as infallible in its operation, as any of physical nature. These people (he repeated) were, of necessity, repudiated of respectability and happiness. Why? How was it that this melancholy destiny was traced to them? The answer was but too readily and certainly at hand! They were cut off as a class from the exercise of industry. It was a wise, perhaps it was the very wisest of the ordinations of Providence, that the practice of industry was as necessary a condition of morals and happiness, as of subsistence. Individual exceptions might rarely be found, *but classes of human beings* could no more remain undepraved, and other therefore than miserable, without regular occupation, than they could permanently find food without it. But where were the free blacks to find occupation in the slave-holding States, in which they abounded the most? In the other States, they might be absorbed to some extent, in domestic or mechanical service. This could take place to no extent, that

deserved to be named, in the slave-holding States. There all the avenues of occupation were filled. Even were there space, a necessary and obvious policy restrained the intermixture of the several casts in occupation. The free blacks were, therefore, destined, by an insurmountable barrier—a *fixed pale* of social law to the want of occupation—thence to the want of food—thence to the distresses which ensue that want—thence to the settled depravation which grows out of these distresses, and is nursed at their bosoms: and this condition *was not casualty, but fate*. The evidence was not speculation in political economy—it was geometrical demonstration.

It is from this anomalous condition of anathema and curse (a curse which comprehends all curses) that this excellent association is laboring to remove the free blacks; to plenty, to regular industry, to independence, and the countless retinue of blessings, which plenty, industry, and independence, have inseparably attached to them. Now what was the benefit the Institution contemplates to the slave and the slave-holder? What is the free black to the slave? A standing perpetual incitement to discontent. Though the condition of the slave be a thousand times the best—*supplied*, protected, instead of destitute and desolate—yet, the folly of the condition, held to involuntary labor, finds, always, allurements, in the spectacle of exemption from it, without consideration of the adjuncts of desitution and misery. The slave would have, then, little excitement to discontent, but for the free black. He would have as little to habits of depredation, his next strongest tendency, but from the same source of deterioration. In this period, not only the familiarity of the truth, that labor can only be productive when well provided; but an enlightened public opinion, which few will encounter, fewer can resist, with “*whips and scorns*,” far more effective than the whips falsely imagined to be always impending over the slave, compels to a humane and comfortable treatment of him. When the slave steals, therefore, it is from sympathy, to supply the destitution of the free black, or for traffic with him. When the master has to employ severity, it is to repress the inertness, or to guard against the depredation, or the discontent, which the intercourse and spectacle of the free black, has been the principal agent to awaken. In getting rid, then, of the free blacks, the slave will be saved from the chief occasions for suffering, and the owner, of inflicting severity. Such are the benefits to these two classes, which the Society contemplates to place by the side of that more inestimable one, which it proposes to the free blacks. The free blacks it would save from want, vice, misery—the slave from crime and suffering, the master of the slave from all occasion for resort to harsh treatment of him.

These were claims to no ordinary approval of the office and operation of the Society. Another, however, belongs to it, far greater. Mr. Archer said, that he was not one of those, (however desirable it might be and

was, in abstract speculation,) who looked to the complete removal of slavery from among us. If that "consummation, devoutly to be wished," were to be considered feasible at all, it was, at a period too remote to warrant the expenditure of any resource of contemplation or contribution now. But a great benefit, short of this, was within reach, and made part of the scope of operation, of the plan of the Society. The progress of slavery was subjected to the action of a law, of the utmost regularity of action. Where this progress was neither stayed, nor modified by causes of collateral operation, it hastened with a frightful rapidity, disproportioned, entirely, to the ordinary law of the advancement of population, to its catastrophe, which was repletion. If none were drained away, slaves became, except under peculiar circumstances of climate, and production, inevitably and speedily redundant, first to the occasions of profitable employment, and as a consequence, to the faculty of comfortable provision for them. No matter what the humanity of the owners, fixed restriction on their resources must transfer itself to the comfort, and then the subsistence, of the slave. At this last stage, the evil in this form had to stop. To this stage (from the disproportioned rate of multiplication of the slaves—double that of the owners in this country) it was obliged, though at different periods, in different circumstances, to come. When this stage had been reached, what course or remedy remained? Was open butchery to be resorted to, as among the Spartans with the Helots? Or general emancipation, and incorporation, as in South America? Or abandonment of the country by the masters, as must come to be the case in the West Indies? Either of these was a deplorable catastrophe. Could all of them be avoided, and if they could, how? There was but one way, but that might be made effectual, fortunately! It was to *provide and keep open a drain for the excess of increase beyond the occasions of profitable employment*. This might be done effectually by extension of the plan of the Society. The drain was already opened. All that was necessary would be, to provide for the enlargement of the channel, as occasion might demand. To this end, aid was looked for, from the Government of the United States. This would require, Mr. Archer thought, an amendment to the Constitution to authorize it, a resource of precarious reliance. But the resources of the States within which the evil was found, were entirely adequate to the object. The Legislatures of thirteen States, had committed themselves in approval of the scheme of the Society. To these we were authorized to address ourselves: That was the object of the resolution he had to submit. The Society had done all that private association could be expected, all that it could be *bound* to do, in leading the way, and demonstrating the feasibility (in this case the easy feasibility) of the object. The residue must be done, the outline be filled up, by public capacity. The Society had fulfilled, *consummated*, its proper and only requirable office—had filled the measure of its duty and reputa-

tion. It remained, now, for the State Legislatures to take up their part of the function, and to redeem the pledge which so many of them had given. To these he had now to propose we should address ourselves; it could not be, he hoped, without effect.

Mr. A. had been stating the case in the supposition, that after the present class of free blacks had been exhausted, by the operation of the plan he was recommending, others would be supplied for its action, in the proportion of the excess of coloured population it would be necessary to throw off, by the process of voluntary manumission or sale. This effect must result inevitably from the depreciating value of the slaves ensuing their disproportionate multiplication. The depreciation would be relieved and retarded at the same time, by the process. The two operations would aid reciprocally, and sustain each other, and both be in the highest degree beneficial. It was on the ground of interest, therefore, the most indisputable pecuniary interest, that he addressed himself to the people and Legislatures of the slave-holding States. The great principles of philanthropy involved, was indeed to them, as to the other quarters and Legislatures of the Union—a powerful re-inforcing consideration. But he put the case directly, to the clear sense of interest, of this portion sustaining directly the pressure of the evil. His (Mr. A's) plan was disembarassment by each State, of the portion of the evil which belonged to it, first, as it existed, afterwards as it accrued, by the exertion of the proper resources of the State, which, he maintained, would be adequate, if the commencement of the process were no longer delayed. The longer this was delayed, not only did the mass to be wrought on, become more ponderous by augmentation, but the resources of operation more waning, from declining productiveness of the property. This then was the time to invoke the commencement of state action. There was another reason. Large and overwhelming evils induce inertness and torpor in the public mind, which it demands some signal incident or catastrophe to awaken, and direct to salutary action. This has been the case in an especial manner, with the portentous evil in question. A recent and most tragical catastrophe, of which his own State had been the scene, had now put the public mind wide awake, to the interest of this great subject, in every quarter. The moment ought not surely to be lost. Men could not now say as they were wont, of the extremest peril and crisis of this evil, they will not come in our day.

It was demonstrated by proof of frightful validity that the peril impended, that the crisis might come on any day. No! he was wrong! It was not in the day that this form of horrors ever disclosed itself. It came in the night—disclosed itself in the midnight glare of habitations in which every form of outrage and butchery had previously been wreaked, on every form of life and helplessness, even to the sleep of the cradle.—To avert the remotest prospect of evil of this character, what exertion

ought to be omitted? What sacrifice or expenditure declined? None that gave even faint promise of aid! In this view, invoking on all exertions in the cause, the blessing which must rest on their motives, he proposed the resolution which had been sent to the Chair.

On motion,*

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be instructed to prepare and present, at as early a day as convenient, a respectful memorial to both Houses of Congress, soliciting such aid to the object of the Society as in their wisdom they may be pleased to grant.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to J. H. M'Clure, Esq. of Newport, Kentucky, for his munificent subscription to this Institution, of ten thousand dollars payable in ten annual instalments, of which the first has been received; and that the friends of African Colonization be invited to do all in their power to obtain ten or more subscriptions of equal liberality, as suggested by him.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. BATES, of Massachusetts,

Resolved, That this Society is entitled to the support of all the Friends of Christianity as essentially conducing to promote the moral and religious interests of the African race.

On motion of WALTER JONES, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Society of Friends in North Carolina for the aid which they have liberally and repeatedly rendered to the cause of African Colonization.

On motion of Rev. Dr. FITCH, Professor of Theology in New Haven,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to such Clergymen and congregations, as have during the last year, taken up collections for it, on, or about the 4th of July, and that all the churches and congregations in the United States be invited annually to unite in a measure so happily adapted to promote the interests of this Institution.

On motion by B. L. LEAR, Esq.

Resolved, That the several Auxiliary Col. Societies be assured of the gratitude of this Institution for the efficient and liberal aid granted by them during the year, and that they be requested, at this interesting crisis, to renew their efforts to extend the influence and augment the funds of the Society.

On motion of Rev. WALTER COLTON, of the U. S. Navy,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Treasurer, Richard Smith, Esq. for his long continued, able, and gratuitous services.

* This Resolution was to have been moved by the Hon Theodore Frelinghuysen, but the great crowd and feeble health, prevented his remaining at the meeting.

On motion by Rev. Dr. LAURIE,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Hon. C. F. Mercer, for the dignity and ability with which he has presided on this occasion.

The Society then proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year.

OFFICERS.

HON. CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, *President.*

Vice-Presidents.

HON. JAMES MADISON, of Virginia.

HON. JOHN MARSHALL, of Virginia.

General LAFAYETTE, of France.

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia.

HON. HENRY CLAY, of Lexington, Kentucky.

HON. JOHN C. HERBERT, of Maryland.

ROBERT RALSTON, Esq. of Philadelphia.

Gen. JOHN MASON, of Georgetown, D. C.

SAMUEL BAYARD, Esq. of New Jersey.

ISAAC MCKIM, Esq. of Maryland.

Gen. JOHN HARTWELL COCKE, of Virginia.

Rt. Rev. Bishop WHITE, of Pennsylvania.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Boston.

HON. CHARLES F. MERCER, of Virginia.

JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. of Yale College.

HON. RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.

Bishop MCKENDREE.

PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq. of Maryland.

Doctor THOMAS C. JAMES, of Philadelphia.

HON. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut.

HON. THEODORE FREELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.

HON. LOUIS M'LANE, of Washington City.

GERRIT SMITH, Esq. of New York.

J. H. M'CLURE, Esq. of Kentucky.

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Dr. THOMAS HENDERSON,

WALTER JONES, Esq.

W. W. SEATON, Esq.

Rev. J. LAURIE, D. D.

SAML. SMITH, Esq.

Rev. S. B. BALCH, D. D.

Rev. WILLIAM RYLAND.

Rev. O. B. BROWN,

BENJAMIN L. LEAR, Esq.

Rev. WILLIAM HAWLEY,

HON. WILLIAM CRANCH.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, *Secretary.*

RICHARD SMITH, Esq. *Treasurer.*

JOHN UNDERWOOD, Esq. *Recorder.*

REPORT.

SINCE this Report was read, the most cheering intelligence has arrived from the Colony of Liberia. We refer our readers particularly to Captain Abels' letter in the Appendix. Encouraging statements are made by the Agent of the Society in England, in regard to the favour manifested towards it there, by the distinguished friends of Africa.—Great movements are now going on both in Maryland and Virginia, with reference to the colonization of the free people of colour in those States. Indeed the whole American community appears to be awakened as by one powerful spirit, to the consideration and adoption of measures for the more complete accomplishment of the great objects of the **AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

REPORT.

THE Managers of the American Colonization Society deem it proper to present, in their Fifteenth Annual Report, *First*, a brief statement of the affairs and progress of the Colony during the last year: *Second*, a view of events in this country, which show the advance of public sentiment in favour of this Institution: *Third*, a concise reply to objections; and *Fourth*, some of the reasons and motives which at this time, especially, should rouse the efforts and call forth the prompt and liberal contributions of its friends.

In their last Report, the Managers mentioned the departure, late in the autumn, of the Ship *Carolinian*, and the Brig *Volador*; the former conveying the Colonial Agent, (Dr. Mechlin), a Physician and Assistant Agent, (Dr. Humphries), the Rev. Benjamin Rush Skinner, a Baptist Missionary, with his wife and child, with one hundred and six persons of colour; the latter, Dr. George P. Todsen, Colonial Physician, and eighty-five emigrants. The emigrants by the *Carolinian* were mostly from the high country of Virginia and Maryland; those by the *Volador*, from the lower districts of Virginia and North Carolina. The former suffered severely from the measles during the voyage (which was somewhat longer than that of the *Volador*), and still more by the fever of the climate, after their arrival; while the latter, though afflicted more or less with disease after their landing, experienced a loss of but two small children. The unusual mortality which occurred among the emigrants by the *Carolinian*, was doubtless owing in part to the debility produced by their sickness during the voyage, and to the illness both of the Colonial Agent and Physician at the time their services were most required; yet it may be presumed that their residence, all their lives previous, in a

mountainous region of our country, rendered them peculiarly susceptible to the influences of the African climate.— The emigrants by the Carolinian were accommodated temporarily at Monrovia; while those by the Volador were immediately transferred to Caldwell and placed under the care of Dr. Todsen. The health of the latter during the passage, and the fact that their constitutions were accustomed to an atmosphere not unlike to that of Africa, doubtless contributed to render the fever with which they were visited, milder in its character; yet just praise is due to the medical skill and unwearied attentions of Dr. Todsen, who providentially continued well until nearly all his patients had become convalescent. The Colonial Agent and the Physician at Monrovia being both ill, and their valuable services necessarily intermitted, many of the sick of that settlement resorted to Dr. Todsen, whose efforts were anxiously, and in nearly every instance, successfully directed to their relief.

Dr. Humphries died on the 17th of February, of a pulmonary affection, with which he had long been afflicted in the United States. The decease of the wife and child of the Rev. Benjamin Rush Skinner, occurred soon after; and this devoted Missionary, extremely reduced by fever, took passage for the United States in the Brig Liberia, with hopes of recovering his health, and speedily renewing his Christian labours in Africa. Heaven was pleased to disappoint these hopes.— His strength gradually declined, but his spirit was so calm and uncomplaining, that no immediate danger was apprehended until the first of March, when he was found speechless in his birth, and soon after, gently and humbly resigned his soul to God.

Mr. Skinner possessed a sound and improved understanding, remarkable prudence and fortitude, with the piety and zeal of an Apostle. He had early consecrated himself to the work of missions; had prepared himself for it amid difficulties which would have appalled ordinary resolution, and he engaged in it with the spirit of a martyr.—

A like spirit animated his amiable wife, and the death of these self-sacrificing missionaries is to the church of which they were members, the cause to which they were devoted, and Africa, which their efforts would have blessed, a severe calamity. In the light of their example, others will go forward to the work which they desired, but were not permitted to accomplish; and Africa, regenerated, will remember and honour them.

Among the colonists generally, health has prevailed during the year, and it is the opinion of the Colonial Agent, that emigrants, after the first year, find the African climate more congenial to their constitutions than that of the United States. Some diseases which prove very destructive in our country, are there nearly unknown. Resolved to do all in their power to promote the health of the Colony, and to guard against the fatal effects of the climate, the Managers have recently sent out large supplies of medicines; appropriated a fund for the erection of a hospital; directed that the best situations be selected, both on the coast and in the interior, for all future emigrants, that buildings be constructed, and all things arranged and provided for their accommodation. The Managers are convinced that much of the mortality which has heretofore occurred, has been owing to ignorance of the climate, imprudent exertions, exposures and improper diet among those newly arrived, want of adequate medical advice, and of those comforts and attentions which neither the means of the Society, nor the circumstances of the Colony, just rising into existence on a remote shore, rendered it possible to supply. To the health of the Colony, the Managers have directed their thoughts as to an object of chief concern; and they express confidently the opinion, that people of colour from most regions of our Southern States will experience no serious injury from the African climate, and that such persons, from any section of our country, will soon be able to settle on the elevated lands of the interior, where there exist, it is believed, no special causes of disease. During the absence of the Colonial

Agent, the duties of his station were discharged by the Vice-Agent, Mr. Anthony D. Williams, a man of colour, honorably to himself, and with strict regard to the resources of the Agency, and to the interests of the Colony.

In the first communication made to the Board by the Colonial Agent, after his arrival, he expressed his gratification in witnessing the progress of improvement, and the striking evidences of increasing industry and enterprise among the colonists. Twenty-five substantial stone and frame buildings had been erected at Monrovia during his visit to the United States, while others had been commenced, and agriculture had received more than usual attention. The Managers are happy to state, that the expectations this intelligence excited, have been realized. "The Colony," writes the Colonial Agent, "enjoys a degree of prosperity, not only unexampled, but greatly exceeding the most sanguine anticipations of its warmest friends.— Internal improvements have been carried on to an extent scarcely to be credited, and places a few months since covered with a dense forest, are now occupied by commodious dwellings. Our influence over the neighbouring tribes is rapidly extending, and I trust we shall be the means of diffusing civilization and christianity over this unhappy land."

It may be proper to invite the attention of the Society more particularly to some of the leading interests of the Colony and first,

COMMERCE.

This has rapidly increased during the year. The Liberia Herald announces the arrival of eighteen, and the departure of fourteen vessels in a single month; several of these however, were small schooners owned at the Colony. Forty-six vessels, twenty-one of which were American, visited the Colony in the course of the year, and the amount of exports was \$88,911. The trade is carried on by small vessels and private factories along the coast; also with the natives from various countries of the interior. Recent competition has diminished, and large importations of trade goods have reduced

the profits, but still the disposition to engage in it is excessive. Losses, however, which have been in some instances incurred by giving credit to the natives, and the failure of individuals, qualified neither by education nor experience for commercial pursuits, will probably correct the evil.

AGRICULTURE.

The Managers stated in their last Report, that with a view to encourage agriculture, which they regarded as indispensable to the prosperity of the Colony, the Colonial Agent had been instructed to increase the appropriations of land to such settlers as might be resolved to apply themselves to this pursuit. The Managers are not informed to what extent such appropriations have been made, but they are assured that the colonists generally are beginning to direct their thoughts and efforts more decidedly and successfully to the cultivation of the soil. It cannot be denied that the desire and expectation of immediate gain from trade, ignorance of the best methods of agriculture in a tropical climate, and a want of energy, industry and perseverance among many of the settlers, who vainly imagined that they could obtain a subsistence in Africa with little or no labour, have prevented those improvements which can alone render the Colony independent of foreign aid. Several individuals, however, have occupied themselves solely with the cultivation of their farms, and secured, not only the means of support for their families, but a surplus produce for the Colonial market. The coffee tree, which is indigenous all along the coast, begins to be cultivated, may be raised at a small expense, and will doubtless prove a source of wealth to the Colony. Indigo, cotton, the sugar cane, and other productions of tropical countries, will, at no remote period, reward and enrich the agricultural labourer. The Managers, resolved to leave nothing undone on their part to promote the interests of agriculture, have directed the Colonial Agent to set apart a small farm for the cultivation of coffee, that the method to be pursued, and the ad-

vantages to be derived from it, may be made apparent to the Colonists.

EDUCATION.

On this subject the Managers are happy to report a manifest improvement. The instructions of the Board, a summary of which was submitted to the last annual meeting, have been obeyed; schoolhouses erected at Monrovia, Caldwell and Millsburg (those at the two former, at an expense of \$400 each, that at the latter, of \$350); competent teachers appointed under the supervision of Trustees, and a new spirit of zeal in the cause of education awakened throughout the Colony. The system adopted, will afford the means of education in the most useful branches of knowledge to every child, and derives its support mainly from funds raised within the Colony.

RELATIONS OF THE COLONY TO THE NATIVE TRIBES.

In the last annual Report, the Society was informed that a native chief, with his people had sought the protection and placed himself under the authority of the laws of the Colony. Other chiefs and tribes have followed this example, and the Colonial Agent observes in a late letter, that the natives deem it no small privilege to be permitted to call themselves Americans. He adds further that the policy which has influenced our intercourse with them, is that of justice and humanity; and they will frequently, instead of abiding by their own laws and usages, prefer having their disputes referred to us for decision; and it is by no means unusual to see natives attending our Court of monthly sessions, either as plaintiffs or defendants; and such is the confidence they have in the justice of that tribunal, that its decrees are cheerfully acquiesced in, nor is the slightest murmur heard, even from the party against whom the decision has been given. Indeed, there is reason to believe, that nearly all the tribes in the neighbourhood, are disposed to yield up their independence for the additional peace and security

they would enjoy under the direction and guardianship of the Colony." During a recent visit of the Colonial Agent to one of the native towns on the north-eastern branch of the Montserado River, eight or ten of the chiefs, after consultation with each other, united in the request that they might be received and treated as subjects of the Colony; that settlements might be made on their territory, and expressed their confidence that in such case they would no longer be exposed to the incursions and cruelties of more powerful tribes. It is the desire of the Board and the purpose of the Colonial Government, to comply with such requests in all cases, except where, by the remoteness or peculiar situation of the applicants, it may be impossible to extend over them adequate control and protection. It is hoped and believed that the oppressed natives of Africa will find in the Colony of Liberia, a power friendly and christian, ready at all times to be exerted in defence of the helpless but confiding, and to confer upon them with a liberal hand, the inestimable blessings with which she is intrusted.

PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF GRAND BASSA.

Measures have been taken for exploring the interior, and also for ascertaining the comparative advantages of different points on the coast for the founding of new settlements. A wide field is open for selection, since most of the chiefs desire that establishments should be made in their vicinity. The territory chosen as most favourable, and on which the Managers have directed that a settlement shall be forthwith commenced, is that of Grand Bassa, distant S. S. E. about eighty miles from Monrovia, intersected by the river St. Johns, of easy and safe access to vessels of eighty to a hundred tons, fertile, salubrious, and abounding in camwood, rice and cattle; and of which a beautiful island, near the mouth of the river, and a portion of the mainland on the north bank, were purchased several years ago for the Society, by the lamented Mr. Ashmun. The natives of this

country, are amiable and friendly, and disposed to sell their lands for a small consideration. The chiefs and headmen have recently sent a pressing invitation to the Colonial Agent to visit them, and establish a settlement among them; and every thing seems to indicate this as a position extremely eligible for the purposes of colonization.

The whole course of the Junk river (which unites with the sea thirty-five miles S. East of the Montserado, and is more than fifty miles long) has been examined during the year, and the country on both sides is represented as beautifully diversified—the soil a deep rich vegetable mould, covered with majestic forests, abounding in valuable ship timber, and offering many situations well suited for agricultural settlements. This whole region may soon be covered with coffee and cotton plantations; one of which in the opinion of the Agent, would be a fortune to any person who would properly cultivate it. “I presume,” he adds, “we could procure from fifteen to twenty thousand coffee plants, in our immediate vicinity.”

MORAL INTERESTS OF THE COLONY.

On this subject the Managers can only say that the various pamphlets and tracts lately introduced in regard to temperance, have wrought a striking change in the minds of the colonists, and many seem disposed to abandon entirely the use of ardent spirits. The Colonial Agent has given it as his opinion, that this article is extremely pernicious in the African climate; and will discourage by all the means in his power, the consumption of it within the Colony.

SLAVE TRADE.

On the subject of the slave trade, the Managers can add little to the information communicated in their last Report. Though in the immediate vicinity of Liberia, it has received some check, it is still prosecuted by the piratical of all nations, on nearly every part of the African Coast; nor can it be speedily suppressed, unless all Christendom shall unite

against it. The reproach alike of Europe and America and the curse of Africa, it is criminal for the civilized world longer to permit its enormities. Humanity and Religion call upon the rulers of all Christian nations to stigmatize it as the worst of piracies, and to unite their efforts for its utter and final extinction. Those who conduct this trade are enemies not only of the African, but of the human race; and atrocious acts of piracy have been committed by them during the last year, upon the vessels unoffending, and engaged in lawful commerce on the coast. On the 16th of June last, the Colonial Schooner Montserado was captured by a Spanish pirate off little Cape Mount; and her crew, consisting of eight persons, either conveyed away on board the Spanish vessel, or put to death. Two English ships in the Bight of Benin, had been, shortly before, taken by pirates, and their entire crews murdered. The dangers to which American commerce is exposed on the African coast, justifies, in the opinion of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, the attention of the General Government; and the Managers are assured that some of our vessels of war will be ordered forthwith to repair thither for its protection.

In concluding this brief survey, the Managers avail themselves of the testimony of a distinguished naval officer, the late Commander of the Java, (who in this ship visited the Colony in February last) who, near the close of a letter, filled with interesting facts and suggestions, remarks:—"that there are many vast resources, yet undeveloped in Liberia, no one can entertain a doubt; that they will soon be brought forth and made available, by the enterprise and intelligence of the Colonists, is equally unquestionable.—How earnestly then should every philanthropist apply himself to aid and advance the operations of a Society, the object of which is, not only to elevate so large a portion of our fellow beings from the degrading relations in which they stand towards the rest of the human race, but to redeem from the thralldom of ignorance, superstition and vice, a whole continent. That these results are, under Provi-

dence, to be accomplished, is a conviction to which I have been brought by actual experience and scrutinizing observation."

Second:—In the United States, great and rapid changes are taking place in public sentiment, favourable to the views and objects of this Institution. Convinced that the principles and operations of the Society, when understood, must be approved by all reflecting and virtuous men; and that information in regard to them could be communicated to the public in no way so effectually as by permanent agencies, each occupying a particular field, but all together embracing the whole Union, the Board, early in the year, announced their plan of dividing the United States into five Districts, and employing the same number of Agents, whose time and talents should be exclusively devoted to the cause of the Society. The duties of these Agents, as prescribed by the Board, are to establish an efficient State or Territorial Society in each State or Territory—to organize, in concert with said State or Territorial Societies, Auxiliaries in the several counties or towns—to correspond and attend, when practicable, the annual meetings of such Societies—to further all applications from the people, to their Legislatures or Congress—to attend the annual meetings of State Legislatures and of ecclesiastical bodies—to keep an office at which subscriptions might be received, and whence the publications of the Society might be distributed—to promote collections by the Clergy annually on the Fourth of July—to obtain subscriptions on the plan of Mr. Gerrit Smith—to keep an account of applicants for a passage to the Colony, and to inform the free people of colour of its condition and advantages—to appoint subordinate agents, and open subscriptions throughout their district, and to correspond regularly with the Parent Society. This plan has, as yet, been but partially set in operation, owing to the difficulty of finding persons qualified and disposed to act as permanent Agents. Two appointments only have been made; that of the Rev. H. B. Bascom, for the middle, and of Rob-

ert S. Finley, for the Western district; the efforts of both which gentlemen have been successful. Other Agents have been employed temporarily in different sections of our country—many Auxiliary Societies organized—(among which are the State Societies of Massachusetts, and Mississippi, and very recently that of Louisiana)—the Fourth-of-July collections increased—various able essays and addresses published in behalf of the cause—several subscriptions obtained on the plan of Mr. Gerrit Smith, and the public mind far more generally excited to thought and activity, on the subject of African colonization.

Several State Legislatures have, since the last Anniversary, taken into consideration the plan of the Society; and those of Massachusetts and Kentucky have instructed their Representatives in Congress to invite to this plan the attention and aid of the General Government.

Encouraged by the representations of their Agents, the Managers announced to the public, in February last, their resolution to despatch six vessels with emigrants in the course of the year, provided the necessary funds could be obtained; but for six months, neither means nor emigrants were found to justify the execution of this purpose.

The liberal assistance of the New York City Colonization Society, enabled the Board to fit out the Brig *Criterion*, which, on the 2d of August, sailed from Norfolk with ample supplies and forty-six emigrants; thirty-nine of which were manumitted, on condition of their removal to Liberia. Eighteen of these were liberated by a single individual (Mrs. Elizabeth Greenfield) near Natchez, Mississippi; while the remainder (the Rev. Mr. Cæsar and wife, of Philadelphia excepted) were from the lower counties of Virginia and North Carolina.

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society in the month of April, placed more than three thousand dollars at the disposal of the Parent Board, to enable it to purchase a schooner for the use of the Colony. A beautiful fast-sailing, coppered and copper-fastened vessel, of from sixty to eighty

tons, was built at Baltimore in the course of the summer, under the direction of a Committee appointed by the Managers; and having received the name of Margaret Mercer, in honour of a distinguished benefactress of the Society, on the 21st of October, with a select crew (captain and mate excepted) of men of colour, a valuable cargo of trade goods and nine emigrants, six of which were manumitted by a venerable Clergyman of Indiana (the Rev. Dr. Matthews), sailed for Liberia. This schooner is well armed, and will be placed under the exclusive control of the Colonial Agent, and will enable him with ease to visit different parts of the Coast; to ascertain the situations most eligible for new settlements; to purchase, at reduced expense, provisions for newly arrived emigrants who may be dependent on the Society; to acquire information concerning the people, the products and commerce of Africa, and in various ways to promote the interests and extend the influence of the Colony.

An event of the most unexpected and alarming nature (the Managers allude to the insurrection in Virginia), has powerfully awakened public attention, not only throughout that Commonwealth, but the whole nation, to the condition of the people of colour, and the plan proposed by this Society, of colonizing them in Africa. May we not hope that He, who alone educes good from evil, may so overrule this late tragic event, as to make it subserve a cause, tending alike to promote the happiness of the free people of colour, the regeneration of Africa, and the welfare of our country.— While the citizens of Virginia and of the other States of the South feel urged more deeply to consider, and generously to aid the Society, the free people of colour see clearly, that by a removal to Africa alone they can secure the best blessings of life to themselves and their posterity. Many of these latter, of irreproachable character, from the lower country of Virginia and N. Carolina have recently implored the assistance of the Society; and the ship James Perkins, chartered for their special accommodation, sailed on the 9th of last month from Norfolk, with 339 emigrants, most

of them from the single county of Southampton. Funds only are wanting to enable the Society immediately to transport a much larger number; and although the Managers have already incurred expenses much beyond their present resources, yet so urgently are they appealed to in behalf of many worthy persons now waiting to depart, that they have resolved to despatch a vessel with more than one hundred emigrants, during the next month. Nearly fifty of these are slaves liberated by the late Dr. Bradley, of Georgia, on condition of their settlement in Liberia, and their freedom may depend upon their speedy removal.

The Managers of the Auxiliary Colonization Society of Maryland, have lately renewed their exertions to extend their influence and increase their funds, and through their assistance the Schooner Orion has been fitted out for the Colony, and sailed from Baltimore on the 26th of October, with a respectable Physician, Dr. Hall, and thirty-one emigrants, all from that State. The Board have reason to regard this late effort in Maryland, as but preliminary to more effectual movements, and to believe that this State will be exceeded by none in vigor and liberality of action to promote the cause of the Society. With a State upon her border, freed from the evil with which she is afflicted, her people will more naturally turn their thoughts to the subject of her coloured population, and feel that its gradual diminution will contribute essentially to her prosperity.

A deep interest in the objects of the Society is felt in the Western and South-Western States; and in compliance with the wishes and for the encouragement of the efforts of those who have already liberally contributed in that section of our country, to promote its designs, the Managers, some months ago, authorized their Agent to fit out an expedition from New Orleans, and appropriated \$5000 for this purpose.—The Schooner Crawford, with 21 emigrants, (accompanied by a respectable Physician, Dr. Charles G. Shane, of Cincinnati, who generously offered his services) well supplied with stores and medicines, sailed from that port for the

Colony, on the 13th of last month. Many more are desirous of emigrating from that region, but timely arrangements could not be made to receive them in this expedition.

The measures either adopted or under consideration in several of the Legislatures of the Southern States, in relation to the coloured population, seem to indicate a disposition to make full experiment of the scheme which, with scanty means, and amid numerous and great difficulties, has been prosecuted by the Society with such encouraging success, but for the complete execution of which, it has, from the first, looked to the united powers of the States, and to the Federal Government.

In the month of April, Elliott Cresson, a member of the society of Friends in Philadelphia, who had, for some time, been zealously engaged in promoting the interests of the Society, was authorized to visit England, to confer with those philanthropic men there, whose labours have for years been directed to the suppression of the slave trade, and the civilization of Africa, and to invite to the cause of this Institution, such manifestations of regard, as, in their judgment, it might merit. It will give this meeting pleasure to know, that the statements of Mr. Cresson have been well received, and that he has been assured of the cordial support of many eminent friends of Africa and mankind; and that several public journals of distinction have declared their approbation of the Society, and have opened their columns in its defence. The society of Friends in London have appropriated £2000 to aid their brethren in North Carolina to colonize the free people of colour under their care; and several liberal donations have been made more directly to the Society. The venerable Thomas Clarkson, now sinking under a weight of years, and almost blind, listened to the details of the Society's operations with an enthusiastic delight, such, as a friend remarked, he had not manifested for twenty years; and in a letter to Mr. Cresson, observes, "For myself, I am free to say, that of all things that have been going on in our favour since 1787, when

the abolition of the slave trade was first seriously proposed that which is going on in the United States is the most important. It surpasses every thing which has yet occurred. No sooner had your Colony been established on Cape Montserado, than there appeared a disposition among the owners of slaves to give them freedom voluntarily and without compensation, and to allow them to be sent to the land of their Fathers, so that you have many thousands redeemed, without any cost for their redemption. To me this is truly astonishing. Can this have taken place without the intervention of the spirit of God?"* The Managers rejoice that Liberia is becoming an object of interest to other nations.—Nor can they doubt that when its character, the purposes for which it was founded, and which it promises to fulfil, shall be understood, it will command the sympathies, and respect of the civilized world.

Some of the more prominent objections urged against the Society may deserve a brief notice. They may be all embraced in the three following:

First:—That the Society is wrong in its motives.

Second:—That it pursues a bad end; or uses means unjustifiable in accomplishing its end.

* Mr. Wilberforce expressed himself in a note to Mr. Cresson, in the following terms:—"You have gladdened my heart by convincing me, that sanguine as had been my hopes of the happy effects to be produced by your Institution, all my anticipations are scanty and cold compared with the reality. This may truly be deemed a pledge of the Divine favor, and believe me, no Briton, I had almost said no American can take a livelier interest than myself, in your true greatness and glory.—While I am writing, a passage in Scripture occurs to me, which I have often read, but never so well understood, at least never so strikingly felt as now. In speaking of that new world in which it is said there shall be no more sorrow or pain, it is added, '*And there shall be no more sea.*' May I not be permitted to apply this to the anticipation of that blessed period, when the Atlantic shall no more separate the two greatest depositories the earth contains of Christian principles and practice.—To my feelings we are already one—I can truly say even now, '*There is no more sea.*' May the mutual attachment of the inhabitants of our two countries, become stronger and stronger, however diversified in body, having but one soul, and almost anticipating that better world, where all divisions being forever done away, all shall unite in one song of thanksgiving, and peace and love and joy shall be complete and everlasting."

Third:—That the plan proposed by the Society is impracticable.

First:—It is said that motives of selfishness gave existence to the Society, and have sustained it. But will any virtuous man who is acquainted with the characters of those who united in laying the foundations of this Society, bring against them the charge, not of selfishness only, but of hypocrisy, in professing to be actuated by motives to which they were strangers? Or will any such man presume to denounce as hypocritical and selfish, the great community of patriotic and religious citizens of every class, denomination, and State in this Union, who are now contributing to the support of the Society? To what selfish motive can the liberal donations annually made to the Society, by numerous individuals and churches in the Middle and Northern States be ascribed? Little, if at all afflicted with the evil of a coloured population, they generously bring their offerings to aid the cause of this Institution; nor can their conduct be explained but by admitting that it results from motives the most pure, the most disinterested. He, then, who urges this objection, casts reproach upon many of the honoured dead, and upon more of the wise and pious living. He accuses hundreds, yea, thousands of patriotic and christian men, of falsehood, hypocrisy, selfishness and meanness. Proof to support his accusations he has none, and must be left to answer for his uncharitableness and presumption before the tribunal of that public which he so causelessly condemns.

The second objection is, *that the Society proposes a bad end, and uses improper and unworthy means.* To this the Board reply, that if it be true, that our free coloured population are degraded and unhappy, that their residence amongst us is attended by evil consequences to society, that causes beyond the control of the human will must prevent their ever rising to equality with the whites; that in Africa they may possess the privileges and freedom of the most favoured people; not only be happy, but useful; elevate the

character of their race, and impart civilization and christianity to the immense multitudes of that land; suppress the slave trade; change a continent, now morally a desert, into a fruitful field, and establish and perpetuate liberty and religion, where error and superstition have for centuries darkened and debased humanity: if these be facts, no end surely can be more beneficent than that proposed by the Society.

In regard to the deplorable condition of the free people of colour in this country, and the sad consequences to themselves and to society, resulting from the peculiarity of their circumstances, there is believed to be but one opinion. Nothing can be plainer than that they labour under great disadvantages, that they are mostly uneducated, poor, and without those moral restraints which self-respect, concern for reputation, and the hope and prospect of improvement, impose upon other classes of the community. We know there are exceptions to this remark, that there are examples of intellectual and moral worth, and that not a few of them are by profession and practice, Christians. Yet the Managers consider it clear that causes exist, and are operating to prevent their improvement and elevation to any considerable extent as a class, in this country, which are fixed, not only beyond the control of the friends of humanity, but of any human power. Christianity cannot do for them here, what it will do for them in Africa. This is not the fault of the coloured man, nor of the white man, nor of Christianity; but an ordination of Providence, and no more to be changed than the laws of nature. Yet, were it otherwise, did no cause exist but prejudice, to prevent the elevation, in this country, of our free coloured population, still, were this prejudice so strong (which is indeed the fact) as to forbid the hope of any great favourable change in their condition, what folly for them to reject blessings in another land, because it is prejudice which debars them from such blessings in this. But in truth no legislation, no humanity, no benevolence can make them insensible to their past condition, can unfetter their minds, can relieve them

from the disadvantages resulting from inferior means and attainments, can abridge the right of freemen to regulate their social intercourse and relations, which will leave them forever a separate and depressed class in the community; in fine, nothing can in any way do much here to raise them from their miseries to respectability, honour and usefulness. What more unkind, then, than to excite hopes in their minds, never to be realized; what more cruel than to induce them to forego the rich inheritance opening before them and their children, in Africa, for rights and privileges in this land, which they can never attain, and which, if they could, would to them be nearly worthless. The experiment of the Society has fully proved that the free people of colour colonized in Africa, feel the influence of all those motives which tend to give activity, strength and dignity to the human mind; that they find themselves in the best school for discipline, invention and improvement; in the possession of means of wealth, honour and usefulness; that they can aid to suppress the slave trade, and to enlighten and bless their long afflicted African brethren; that standing alone and unshackled, they look abroad upon a country ample and fertile, and offering to their industry and enterprise its unnumbered products and resources, and realize that to them it belongs to cover a continent with civilized institutions and the temples of God.

The plan of the Society, however, is not only beneficent in its effects upon the free people of colour, and through them upon Africa, but in its prosecution a moral influence is exerted, to which it would seem impossible for any one to object, favourable to the voluntary and gradual emancipation and removal of the slaves. One of the most frequently urged, yet most groundless objections, then, to the Society, that it strengthens the bonds and darkens the prospects of the slave population, is refuted by facts, numerous and undeniable. Many who were recently slaves in the United States, have been sent by their masters as freemen to Liberia. Large numbers are now offered to the Society, (not

*See Captain Abels' Letter in the Appendix.

the aged, infirm, and worthless, but the young, vigorous and profitable,) and funds alone are wanting to enable it to receive and transport them. On this point the Managers are happy to cite the opinion of the venerable James Madison, as expressed in a recent letter. "Many circumstances," he observes, "at the present moment, seem to concur in brightening the prospects of the Society, and cherishing the hope that the time will come when the dreadful calamity which has so long afflicted our country, and filled so many with despair, will be gradually removed, and by means consistent with justice, peace, and the general satisfaction; thus giving to our country the full enjoyment of the blessings of liberty and the full benefit of its great example. I never considered the main difficulty of the great work as lying in the deficiency of emancipations, but in the inadequacy of the asylums for such a growing mass of population, and in the great expense of removing it to its new home. The spirit of private manumission, as the laws may permit, and the exiles may consent, is increasing, and will increase, and there are sufficient indications that the public authorities, in slave-holding states, are looking forward to interpositions in different forms that must have a powerful effect."

The Managers believe it is admitted by all enlightened men, that a separation of the coloured population from amongst us, provided it be for their benefit, and effected with satisfaction to all parties concerned, is desirable.— They know not that any one doubts that on these conditions their removal would contribute to the welfare of our country. Every one must perceive that a society in which all the members are equal in their social and political privileges and rights, is preferable to that wherein classes are divided by a physical distinction that renders such equality impossible. The object or end proposed by this Society then, in whatever light we view it, appears most beneficent. The design has been well said to be a "Circle of Philanthropy, every segment of which tells and testifies to the beneficence of the whole."

Although a large portion of the funds of the Society is derived from annual collections in the churches on or about the Fourth of July, the Managers have learnt with surprise, that some Clergymen and Congregations have declined uniting in such collections, on the ground that the *Society is not, in their view, a strictly Religious Institution*. But is an Institution the less religious because while it conduces positively, powerfully, and extensively, to promote the moral welfare of men, it confers on them likewise the highest temporal blessings? Is the Colonization Society less a religious Institution because while establishing in Africa the Christian Religion, and dispensing far and wide among heathen tribes its inestimable benefits, it relieves the temporal distresses, and improves the intellectual, social, and political condition of a numerous class of mankind? If Christianity requires as duty of those who profess it, efforts for the eternal interests of men, it no less plainly enforces the duty of promoting their temporal advantage. If the former is to be done, the latter should not be left undone; and no Institution can be more Christian than that which contributes to the accomplishment of both. Whether the means by which these objects are accomplished be direct or indirect, is of no importance, provided they be judicious, and not prohibited by the Divine Word.

But it may be said, though the Society proposes, it is true, a good end, the means used to effect it are unjustifiable. And what are these means? From its origin, the Society has addressed itself with facts and arguments to the understandings and hearts of the American people.—Believing the plan adopted by it, worthy of universal approbation, all its purposes and measures have been disclosed to the public. It has sought the best information in regard to the country to be colonized, and presented the results of its inquiries fully and promptly to the community. The great benefits expected from the enterprise of the Society to those who remove, to the United States, and to Africa, have been depicted and held up for observation to excite and secure the means for its execution. The condition and prospects of the

Free People of Colour in this country, and what they may reasonably anticipate in Africa, have been truly represented as a sufficient reason why they should consent, and be assisted, 'to emigrate. The proceedings of the Board of Managers and of their Agents in Africa, are regularly published; all donations acknowledged, and an account rendered annually, exhibiting the manner in which the funds have been expended. Every thing is fair, free, and open, in the design and operations of the Society. It interferes with no rights, violates no obligations, gives assistance to such only as choose to emigrate, and depends for all its resources upon the free-will offerings of the community. It has no power but its moral influence, no strength but in public opinion.

If it be objected that the Society has sought aid from the National Government, to this it may be replied that in its application it has been sustained by the opinions of nearly half of the State Legislatures in the Union, that it has presumed Congress to know its own powers, and that it has solicited such aid only as in the judgment of Congress might be constitutionally granted.

The third objection is, that the plan of the Society is impracticable.

That a colony of free coloured people can be established at a small expense and prosper in Africa, is no longer problematical, but is already demonstrated by the Society. Such a colony is established. Many desire to emigrate, and their removal and settlement in Liberia may surely with additional means be effected. Sufficient territory can be obtained, and at no great expense, to accommodate, and if properly cultivated, to subsist, the entire coloured population of the United States. If the scheme of the Society on a *large scale* then be impracticable, it must be on account either of the African climate creating an indisposition to emigrate, or destroying those who emigrate, or from inability to command the necessary funds. But in truth, under all the disadvantages inevitable in founding a colony, with scanty means,

in an untried climate, and a remote, rude, uncleared country, no such mortality has occurred in Liberia as to prevent emigration, or excite apprehension for the safety and progress of the Colony. The experience of the Society proves conclusively—as the Managers have before said—that the great mass of our coloured people are little exposed to danger by a transition to Africa, and every successive year as the country becomes more open, settlements established in the interior, and the diseases and their cause better understood, this danger will diminish. No people (it has been often remarked) enjoy health more uniformly than the natives of Africa: hence no occasional mortality (should it occur) among the new settlers, can long retard greatly the growth the Colony. It is morally certain that a disposition among our free coloured population to secure the advantages of the Colony will increase as these advantages and a knowledge of them increase, which must surely be the result of greater regularity and frequency of commercial intercourse.

It has been thought by some that pecuniary resources adequate to the accomplishment of this great work could not be obtained. To say nothing of the fact that in the progress of this work the expense of removal (already reduced, including a subsistence for six months in Liberia, to thirty-five dollars for each emigrant) must be greatly diminished, and of the certainty that when the tide of opinion shall strongly set among the people of colour in favour of emigration many will defray their own expenses, the sum annually saved in the State of New York, as reported by the New York Temperance Society, by the reduction in the sales of ardent spirits would transport more than the *whole annual increase of the coloured population of the United States*.—And will any one believe that for a great national and philanthropic object of lasting interest to this country and Africa; individuals, the States, and the National Government united cannot raise a fund equal to that, saved by the partial disuse of ardent spirits, in a single state?

A noble-minded individual in Kentucky has just subscri-

bed a thousand dollars a year for ten years to the Society, and expressed the hope that ten other individuals, at least, might be found disposed to make similar subscriptions.— Were all the friends to this Institution to give an equal proportion according to their means, annual funds would be secured sufficient to carry forward this enterprise to a complete and glorious consummation. But if the enterprise be deemed, as the Board think it may, *strictly national*, the powers of the States, and of Congress, may be invoked and granted to effect it. And here the Managers feel it their duty to say that some of the most eminent and experienced statesmen in the country, have expressed the opinion, that an appropriation of a portion of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands would be the aid most unexceptionable and the most effective that could be devised. Nor should it be forgotten that whatever appropriations may be made by Government for this object would in great part be expended in giving employment to our shipping and to citizens of the United States.

Before closing this Report, the Managers would suggest one or two reasons, which should at this time especially arouse the efforts, and call forth the liberal contributions of its friends.

And *First*, The public mind, as has been before remarked, is strongly and very generally excited on the subject presented in this Report. Events, not soon to be forgotten, have forced it upon public attention; and the spirit of inquiry concerning what should and can be done in regard to it is universal. This then is the time when the friends of the Society may most successfully bring its principles, history and measures, before the American people. They may now be sure of a hearing, and expect that the facts and arguments they propose will be generally and deeply considered.

Second. Not only is this subject attracting attention and awakening inquiry, but the general current of opinion is plainly setting in favour of the plan of the Society. Many

who have but partially reflected upon it, are inclining to a friendly judgment, and only require additional information to fix them in the resolution of yielding to it their support. The season then is auspicious, much may be done by well directed efforts, and the friends of the Society have it in their power, with comparative ease, to secure the countenance and aid of the nation. The Board trust that Auxiliary Societies, and all who desire the prosperity of the Institution, will improve the advantages of the crisis, for augmenting its funds and extending its usefulness. Let them not be silent while the nation listens and is ready to consider every reason that can be adduced in behalf of their cause.

Though encouragements for activity among the friends of the Society are numerous and great, yet it should not be concealed that another reason for such activity is found in the zeal and efforts of its enemies. That there are a few who boldly denounce the Society's principles and proceedings, as inhuman and unchristian, and that they are deeply intent upon destroying its reputation, is not less true, than that disappointment awaits them, should those who have both the disposition and means stand forth to repel their attacks. A correct statement of facts will counteract their influence, and be convincing evidence, that the Society is aiming to accomplish a virtuous end by virtuous means; an end perfectly attainable with the public patronage and the favour of Heaven.

Let the friends of the Society then proceed with renewed hope and vigour in their work. They are urged to do this by the signs of the times, the state of public sentiment, by ten thousand human voices, and the more solemn, and scarcely less audible voice of God. They are summoned to do this by interest and compassion; by duty and charity; by the most sacred obligations, and the most touching appeals. The suffering of one land, and the more miserable of another, put in their united claims. America, glorying in her freedom, stretches out her hand to the work; and Africa, in tears and in chains, looks to it as her hope and salvation.

*American Colonization Society, in account current with Richard
Smith, Treasurer.*

DR.

To cash paid for collecting emigrants,	\$ 106 62
cash paid for transportation of emigrants, sub- sistence after their arrival, and for supplies for the Colony,	12,304 52
salaries of Physician and Colonial Agent,	2,525 22
salaries of officers & Agents, and various contin- gent expenses in the U. States,	6,350 33
support of two coloured boys at school,	250 01
salaries of Officers at the Colony, not including Colonial Agent and Physician,	1,482 55
cost, fitting out, &c. of Sch'r. Margaret Mercer,	4,811 26
cash paid James C. Dunn, the same being for subscriptions to African Repository,	157 62
cash paid to the African Education Society, the same having been erroneously placed to the credit of the Colonization Society,	77
counterfeit note received November 3d,	3
balance on hand, including \$92-counterfeit,	11,090 50
	<hr/> <u>\$39,158 65</u>

CR.

By balance from last year, (\$92 counterfeit,) ..	\$7,056 07
donations from individuals,	3,809 94
Auxiliary Societies,	5,416 27
annual subscriptions,	31
collections by Agents,	2,006 56
4th of July collections,	8,767 95
life member subscriptions,	2,278 58
subscriptions on the plan of Gerrit Smith,	3,964 51
do J. H. M'Clure,	1,000 00
subscriptions to African Repository,	425 12
Loan by the Pennsylvania Col. Society,	3,235 78
Legacies,	1,133
Subscriptions to the Liberia Herald,	8
Interest on drafts of J ^r Mechlin, for prompt pay't.	5 87
	<hr/> <u>\$39,158 65</u>
By balance as per contra,	<u>\$11,090 50</u>
E. E.	



APPENDIX.

(A.)

TESTIMONIES IN FAVOUR OF THE COLONY.

[The following letters from gentlemen of great respectability, who visited Liberia during the last year (one of them, Capt. Abels, so late as the 27th of December last), will afford the highest encouragement to the friends of the Society. Captain Kennedy commanded the United States' Frigate Java. We invite the attention of our readers to these letters, particularly to Captain Abels', as giving the true state of the Colony at the present time.]

Captain Kennedy's Letter.

NORFOLK, JUNE 22, 1831.

SIR:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 11th inst. requesting my opinion of the condition, prospects and necessities of the Colony at Liberia, and of the best method to be adopted by the Society for the more effectual prosecution of the great work in which they are engaged.

I hope I need not assure you that it affords me great gratification to comply with your request, and to lay before you a statement of the facts which presented themselves to me during the visit I made to Montserado, in the Frigate Java, under my command.

The wisdom and talent which distinguish the councils of the Society to which you belong, and the vast materials which your experience and zeal have enabled you to collect, cause great diffidence on my part in the suggestion of any new plan of operations. I was, however, not an idle observer during my stay among the Colonists, and the conclusions which pressed upon my mind, as the results of my inquiries, shall be most cheerfully submitted for your better judgment and consideration.

It may not be improper to observe in the outset, that my inquiries were commenced under auspices very unfavourable to the practicability of the scheme of your Society; for while, I trust, I yielded unfeigned acknowledgment of the piety and purity of purpose which governed its worthy and disinterested projectors, yet the vast difficulties attending the prosecution of their labours, and the very problematical results, in the want of success, left an impression upon my mind, altogether unfavourable to the Institution—under these impressions, therefore, I commenced my inquiry with great caution. I sought out the most shrewd and intelligent of the Colonists, many of whom were personally known to me, and by long and weary conversations, endeavoured to elicit from them any dissatisfaction with their condition (if such existed) or any latent design to return to their native country—neither of these did I observe; on the contrary, I thought I could perceive that they considered that they had started into a new existence; that, disencumbered of the mortifying relations in which they formerly stood in society—they felt themselves proud in their attitude, and seemed conscious that while they were the

founders of a new Empire, they were prosecuting the noble purpose of the regeneration of the land of their fathers.

I was pleased to observe that they were impressed with the vast importance of a proper education, not only of their children, but of the children of the natives; and that to this they looked confidently as the means of effecting their high object, namely, the civilization of their benighted brethren in Africa.

I observed with great satisfaction, that their children, in many instances, could converse in the languages of the tribes by which the Colony is surrounded. Thus the obstacles which formerly embarrassed its commerce with the interior, and which, by the by, are even now but few, must in a very short time cease entirely to exist. Most of the articles of traffic which can be profitably used in barter with the natives, are familiar to your readers; but there are yet some which have not employed the enterprise of our citizens, and of those embraced in their speculations, many improvements in quality might advantageously be enumerated. The inhabitants of King Boatwain's town, (one hundred and eighty miles up the St. Paul's River, and twenty miles from it, which empties into the bay of Montserado) interchange with the most friendly dispositions towards the Colonists.

In the article of salt, more especially, most advantageous traffic is conducted, and yet susceptible of great increase; in bartering with that article, the Colonists readily receive in gold dust, ivory, dye-wood, &c. at the rate of two dollars per quart.—It is to me a matter of astonishment, that our enterprising citizens have not sought in that particular article, a channel for the most profitable speculation. An extent of eight or ten leagues South-West of the Cape, is well adapted for the making of salt by evaporation, with but comparatively little labour. One extended salt port, indeed the Isle of Mayo (one of the Cape de Verdes), only eight or nine days' sail from the Montserado, would furnish abundance of salt for the commercial purposes of the Colony, at a low price.

I would recommend for the better prosecution of this traffic, that the salt should be imported in iron pots and kettles of various sizes, as they would be disposed of at a very great price.

It is hardly necessary to say that guns, pistols, beads of various colours, checks and various coloured calicoes, flints, &c. constitute a source of abundant profit in this traffic. Powder, more especially demands attention; that which is received from foreign vessels (and I think very likely from our own,) is so damaged and worthless, that it serves hardly any useful purposes; so inferior is its strength, that the natives, in their attacks upon the elephant, are compelled to load the barrels of their pieces half way to the muzzle, and for the leaden ball, to substitute a dart or spear, made expressly to fit the calibre of the gun; short muskets, carrying a two ounce ball, (particularly if loaded in the breech like the late invented rifles,) would be found a most saleable article.

It can hardly be expected that I can throw any additional light upon this part of my subject—and I will proceed to consider, somewhat at large, the condition of the Colony, as regards the progress of its improvements, and its deficiency in certain articles of indispensable utility and necessity.

It is known to you that the Colonists are erecting a mill at the falls of the St. Paul's river. This has been for a long time a desideratum; but yet, for its more effectual operation on the affairs of the Colony, I would suggest, for the facilitating the descent of produce from above the falls to Millsburg, that a small steam boat of light draught be built, and employed to tow the produce boats and traffic boats to the falls, and up the river. From the falls to the mouth of the river, there can be

no manner of difficulty in its transportation in boats manned by Kroos, or Kroemes, natives of the coast, a hardy, industrious, honest, and intelligent race, nearly all speaking English. They are emphatically termed "the workers of the coast," and can be hired for 20 cents per day. Other changes and improvements in the affairs of the Colony occurred to me; many of these suggested themselves to me from conversations with the Agent, Dr. Mechlin, a gentleman of intelligence, and admirable qualifications for the very important duties and responsibilities confided to him.

In the first place, the gun carriages of the fort which commands the harbour, are in a state of decay; and inasmuch as the "dry worm" is in that climate exceedingly destructive to all "dead wood," or wood not growing, repairs will be always required at great expense and inconvenience.

To remedy this, I took the liberty of suggesting to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, in my report, the experiment of substituting iron carriages, for the artillery of the Colony.

Again, the Colonial Schooner, as guarda costa, is totally unfit for the purpose for which it was designed, whether in size, armament, or in complement of men; she could neither resist the attacks nor prevent the operations of the numerous pirates and slavers that infest the coast. The present commander, Thompson, is a brave man, enterprising and competent—and with a schooner of 90 or 100 tons, manned with 40 men, shipped in the United States for that service, and carrying a large 9 or 12 pounder a midships, and two 18 or 24 pound carronades, would be fully able to carry into execution the purposes of the service in which he is engaged.* Until the funds of the Society can furnish the means of carrying into effect this idea, I suggested to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, the propriety of employing one of our national schooners, such as the Shark, or Porpoise, with a crew composed principally of blacks, as a regular cruiser for the protection of the Colonists, suppressing the slave trade, and of determining correctly, the latitude and longitude of all the head lands between Cape Anne, including Cape Anne Shoals (which are very extensive and dangerous), and Cape Palmas, or as far as the Island of Fernando Po, at the mouth of the river Cameroons, in the Gulf of Guinea. It is a fact, that none of the charts that I have seen, indicate the correct longitude, or even latitude of that part of the coast; they sometimes err from 5 to 10 miles in latitude, and from 8 to 30 in longitude.

There are many articles immediately wanted by the Colonists; for instance—a seine. I left one with them, which was considered as a very great acquisition, and should have left twine also for its repairs, but had none on board to spare.—They require also rammers and sponges for their guns, cross-cut saws, and more especially one or two sets of "carry-log" wheels; the tongues and axletrees can be procured there, and a draft of them sent to them, that they may know how to complete them; the wheels should be such as those used in the Navy Yard at Gosport, having the tyre covering from 4 to 6 inches; these are indispensable in clearing new and spongy ground, or for the purpose of transporting timber from the forests near Millsburg.

I would recommend, moreover, that all vessels bound to the Colony should touch at Port Praya, (Cape de Verdes) and lay in a supply of vegetable seed, asses and sheep.

* The fine schooner, Margaret Mercer, is now at the Colony. The Schooner here spoken of was captured by pirates.

It gives me pleasure to state, that the Colonists are turning their attention to the cultivation of coffee. That this article of produce is to prove a source of vast wealth to the colonists, there can be no doubt; the labour and expense of its cultivation will be comparatively small; indeed, they have but to clear away the forest trees, and the plantations are ready to their hands. There are two descriptions of the plant indigenous—one a shrub, evidently the same as the Mocha, but yielding a berry of superior flavour; the other a tree, frequently attaining the height of 40 feet; a specimen of the latter, I brought with me to Cuba, in the Java, and left with Mr. Shaler, our Consul, for the Botanic Garden of that City. I had also several of the shrubs, or small growth, but they all perished by salt water getting to them.

That there are many vast resources, yet undeveloped in Liberia, no one can entertain a doubt; that they will soon be brought forth and made available by the enterprise and intelligence of the Colonists, is equally unquestionable—how earnestly then should every philanthropist apply himself to aid and advance the operations of a society, the object of which is, not only to elevate so large a portion of our fellow beings from the degrading relations in which they stand towards the rest of the human race—but to redeem from the thralldom of ignorance, superstition and vice, a whole continent. That these great results are, under Providence, to be accomplished, is a conviction to which I have been brought by actual experience and scrutinizing observation.

To those who have been the protectors of this undertaking, how enviable the joy derived from the anticipation; and when the happy result shall have been consummated, what monument so glorious to their memory as the gratitude of millions disenthralled!

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

EDWARD P. KENNEDY.

P. S. It would be well, perhaps, to state, that, in a conversation with one of the Kroos, or Kroomen, I was informed by him, that he came with his wife from Timbuctoo by water, with the exception of twenty-five miles, the distance that city stands from the Niger; he came down the St. Paul's to Montserado.

In a few days I will take the liberty of sending you, through the Navy Department, an abstract of my cruise in the Java, from Mahon along the coast of Africa, and homewards through the West Indies, which you can trace on a chart of the Atlantic. It may, I think, be useful to vessels returning from Liberia. Mr. Watson, of Washington, late sailing Master of the Java, will cheerfully assist, and give you such information on the subject as you may require. He is a young officer of great observation, and an excellent navigator.

It is customary in leaving the Cape homeward bound, to clear along the shore, endeavoring, by making short tacks, to receive the benefit of the land breeze, and thereby get to windward, out of the variables, and into the trades; but it is a mistake, and also dangerous, as the currents are unsettled, and may throw you on the Shoals of Cape Anne; very green water extends from abreast Cape Anne Shoals, to nearly Cape Montserado, one hundred miles from the coast, and no soundings—by keeping your wind on leaving the Cape, and getting to the Westward, even if you are driven as far South as the line, you will, after passing through the variables in the Thunder Sea, (so called by mariners owing to the incessant thunder and lightning and rain with but little wind—the appearance is truly awful, the heavens and sea appear to be united by flame—this sea lies between the 18th and 20th degrees of West longitude,) take the trades, increasing as you advance to the westward,

with delightful weather. I pursued that course with the Java, contrary to all the tracks on the charts and sailing directory. The authors, I think, know very little what they have written about.

The Java made from the Cape, (notwithstanding we were becalmed near the coast six days) a remarkably quick passage to St. Thomas. E. P. K.

Captain Weaver's Letter.

[Captain Weaver visited the Colony in April last.]

WASHINGTON, JAN. 1, 1832.

Sir:

Nature seems to have ordained, that on a removal from a temperate clime to the torrid zone of Africa, in order to become acclimated, it is necessary, in most cases, to pass through the ordeal of fever. The friends of the Colony must not flinch from the question. Investigation will render that ordeal lighter. It is, I believe, a true assertion, that the natives of that part of the coast are uncommonly healthy—*so are the acclimated emigrants!* In future, when emigrants are sent there from the interior of this country, I would earnestly recommend, that the detention on the seaboard, and at the mouth of the St. Paul's and Montserado rivers, should be as short as possible. By transferring them measurably beyond the atmosphere of the Mangrove swamps at the mouths of those rivers, I have no doubt their health will be protected in the ratio that the change of situation is diminished. It must be regarded as a strong fact in defence of the position I have assumed, that of the emigrants by the Volador, nearly cotemporaneous with the Carolinian, only two patients were lost. If such was the different success in the recited cases, it appears to me more just to attribute the misfortune of the Carolinian's people to other causes than to the fault of the climate of Liberia. With equal justice, might the climate of Virginia be assailed, from the first settlement, Jamestown, having proved an unhealthy location.

The charge of unhealthiness against Liberia, for the colored races cannot be supported—it is the birthplace of the black man, to which his constitution is peculiarly adapted; and though estranged for a time from his native clime, nature will undoubtedly triumphantly resume her sway, whenever he returns to the land of his fathers—Africa is the black man's home physically. Morally he should aspire for a residence within her boundaries. He is *there* the Lord of the soil—all mankind are *there* his equals—the distinction of color is *there* against the white man; for in Africa he is a sort of "*iusus naturæ*," an object to be pointed at by the finger of curiosity, an object of dread for his power and of hatred for his avarice. Sir, I have faith in the success of the Colony of Liberia—you have many difficulties to encounter, but they are not insurmountable. If our government will deign to foster that Colony, a very short time will suffice, to render it of great importance in a commercial point of view, independent of home considerations. In the tobacco trade we can have no rivals. The North and the South are deeply interested in the prosperity of our sable Colony. The North will find a vent for her surplus manufactures, and the South a home and a refuge for a portion of its population, which every good citizen must wish to see speedily transferred thither—I mean the free colored population of the United States. The cost of transportation is by many persons of intelligence deemed an insurmountable barrier. Avarice brought them here! Shall we make the painful admission, that that vice, so far exceeds the combined virtues of a Christian community as to render its deeds irrevocable? No, Sir; it is in the power of the American people, with a due understanding of

the ease, and of the magnitude of the object, to effect much by a simultaneous movement. The abolition of slavery is not supposed. I am fully aware of its present impracticability—but allow me to make a rough calculation as to the feasibility of removing the free colored people of the twenty-four States, from this country to Liberia—that population I will assume at 300,000 souls, requiring 600 ships to transport them, men, women and children—\$6000 is a sum for which a ship competent to the voyage can be chartered. Thus we have a sum of \$3,600,000, an amount of money requisite to disburden ourselves and found a Christian empire in Africa. After the payment of the National debt, to what more hallowed purpose, and more to the glory of the United States, could a surplus revenue be applied? Could that object be effected, gradual emancipation would probably follow, in the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, upon condition of transplantation in Africa. The corn-growing States, relieved from that system which has brought their prosperity to so low an ebb, we would again see them rivalling with their superior climate, the industry and productiveness of the North.

Each individual State, I have shown, is interested in the successful colonization of Liberia. If their combined energies could be brought to operate with the General Government, how much longer would the difficulty under which we labor, be deemed insurmountable? That liberal and enlightened views on this question are now being indulged I am gratified to find, and I sincerely hope the warmest expectations of the friends of your Society may be fully realized.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, &c. &c.

WILLIAM A. WEAVER.

Captain Abels' Letter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1832.

Dear Sir: Having just arrived in the United States from the Colony of Liberia, to which place I went as master of the Schooner Margaret Mercer, and where I remained thirteen days, during which time I was daily on shore, and carefully observed the state of affairs, and inquired into the condition of the people, I venture to state some facts in regard to the circumstances and prospects of the Colony. On the 14th December I arrived, and on the 15th went on shore, and was received in the most polite and friendly manner by the Governor, Dr. Mecklin, who introduced me to the ministers and principal inhabitants. All the Colonists appeared to be in good health. All my expectations in regard to the aspect of things, the health, harmony, order, contentment, industry, and general prosperity of the settlers, were more than realized. There are about two hundred buildings in the town of Monrovia, extending along the Cape Montserado, not far from a mile and a quarter.—Most of these are good substantial houses and stores, (the first story of many of them being of stone,) and some of them handsome, spacious, painted, and with Venetian blinds. Nothing struck me as more remarkable than the great superiority, in intelligence, manners, conversation, dress, and general appearance in every respect, of the people over their colored brethren in America. So much was I pleased with what I saw, that I observed to the people, should I make a true report, it would hardly be credited in the United States. Among all that I conversed with, I did not find a discontented person, or hear one express a desire to return to America. I saw no intemperance, nor did I hear a profane word uttered by any one. Being a Minister of the Gospel, on Christmas day I preached both in the Methodist and Baptist Church, to full and attentive congregations of from three to four hundred persons in each. I know of no place where the Sabbath appears to be more respected

than in Monrovia. I was glad to see that the Colonial Agent or Governor is a constant attendant on Divine service, and appears desirous of promoting the moral and religious welfare of the people. Most of the settlers appear to be rapidly acquiring property; and I have no doubt they are doing better for themselves and their children in Liberia, than they could do in any other part of the world. Could the free people of color in this country but see the real condition of their brethren who have settled in Africa, I am persuaded they would require no other motive to induce them to emigrate. This is my decided and deliberate judgment.

Very respectfully, sir, your friend and servant,

WILLIAM ABELS.

P. S. I have several times dined with the Colonists, and I think no better tables could be set in any part of the world. We had every thing that heart could desire, of meats, and fish, and fowls, and vegetables, and wines, &c. &c.

(B.)

Office of the American Colonization Society,

WASHINGTON, MAY 18, 1826.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, the digest of the laws and the plan of civil government for Liberia, as adopted by the agents of this Society, having been read and considered, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers, considering the satisfactory information afforded by recent accounts from the Colony, of the successful operation of the plan of the civil government thereof, as established by their Agents in August last, and seeing therein reason to re-consider their instructions to the Agent of the 29th of December, 1824, now approve of the principles in that form of government, and give their sanction to the same.

Resolved, That the digest of the laws be referred to a Committee to examine the same, and compare them with the Constitution and laws of 1820, and report to the next stated meeting.

WASHINGTON, MAY 23, 1825.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, this day, the Committee appointed at the last meeting, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board, having considered the digest of the laws now in force in the Colony of Liberia, dated August 19, 1824, as prepared by the Agent, do approve the same, and declare the same to be, under the Constitution, the law of the Colony, adding thereto the following: In case of failure to find recognizance for good behaviour, when required, the person so failing shall be subjected to such labor on the public works, or other penalty as the Agent shall prescribe, until he shall find recogni-

zance, or the object for which it was required of him shall have been answered.

In all cases of banishment, where the banished person has no heir in the Colony, the land held by him shall revert to the Colony.

Resolved, That this declaration of the law of the Colony, shall not be construed to annul or impair any regulations which the Agent, under his constitutional authority, may have seen fit to establish subsequent to the above date of August 19, 1824.

Resolved, That the Resident Agent cause to be printed two thousand copies of the Constitution, government, and laws, of the Colony of Liberia, as established by this Board at Washington, 23d May, 1825.

JAMES LAURIE, *Acting President*.

R. R. GURLEY, *Resident Agent*.

CONSTITUTION

For the government of the African Colony at Liberia.

ARTICLE I. All persons born within the limits of the Territory held by the American Colonization Society, in Liberia, in Africa, or removing there to reside, shall be free, and entitled to all such rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE II. The Colonization Society shall, from time to time, make such rules as they may think fit for the government of the settlement, until they shall withdraw their Agents and leave the settlers to the government of themselves.

ARTICLE III. The Society's Agents shall compose a Board, to determine all questions relative to the government of the settlement, shall decide all disputes between individuals, and shall exercise all judicial powers, except such as they shall delegate to Justices of the Peace.

ARTICLE IV. The Agents shall appoint all officers not appointed by the Managers, necessary for the good order and government for the settlement.

ARTICLE V. There shall be no slavery in the settlement.

ARTICLE VI. The common law, as in force and modified in the United States, and applicable to the situation of the People, shall be in force in the settlement.

ARTICLE VII. Every settler coming to the age of twenty-one years, and those now of age, shall take an oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII. In cases of necessity, where no rule has been made by the Board of Managers, the Agents are authorized to make the necessary rules and regulations, of which they shall, by the first opportunity, in-

form the Board or their approbation; and they shall continue in force, until the Board shall send out their decision upon them.

ARTICLE IX. This constitution is not to interfere with the jurisdiction, rights, and claims, of the Agents of the United States, over the captured Africans and others, under their care and control, so long as they shall reside within the limits of the settlement.

ARTICLE X. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution, except by an unanimous consent of all present, at a regular meeting of the Board of Managers, or by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at two successive meetings of the Board of Managers.

The Board received from the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashman, early in last year, a plan of Government, exhibiting several deviations from the form sketched in 1824, but in its principles the same. These deviations Mr. Ashman remarks, "have grown gradually out of the altered and improving state of the Colony, and are neither the offspring of a rash spirit of experiment, nor have they been made without evident necessity." At a meeting of the Board of Managers, October 22d, 1828, it was determined to consider the revised Constitution or form of Government, submitted by Mr. Ashman, and after due deliberation, it was

Resolved, That the Constitution as modified by the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashman, and as now in operation, be hereby adopted.

PLAN OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE COLONY OF LIBERIA.

The necessity of a mild, just, and efficient civil Government, for the preservation of individual and political rights among any people, and the advancement of true prosperity, induces the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society to adopt, after mature consideration, the following system of Government, for the proper regulation of public affairs in the Colony of Liberia.

ARTICLE I. The Agent of the American Colonization Society, resident in the Colony, possesses within the same, sovereign power, subject only to the Constitution, the chartered rights of the citizens, and the decisions of the Board.

ARTICLE II. All male colored people, who have subscribed the oath to support the Constitution, and drawn, and not forfeited lands in the Colony, shall be entitled to vote for, and be eligible to the civil offices of the Colony.

ARTICLE III. The Civil Officers of the Colony shall be appointed annually: and the polls for the general annual election of the Colony, shall be opened on the last Tuesday in August, and continue open not more than three, nor less than two successive days, in the different Settlements. Elections shall be organized by the Sheriff, by the appointment in each Settlement, of a President, two Judges, and two Clerks.

ARTICLE IV. The Colonial Officers eligible by the annual suffrage of the freeholders, in which the Agent has the right to interpose his negative, assigning to the voters in time to renew the choice at the same election, his reason for such interposition, are *for the Colony*, a Vice-Agent, two Counsellors, a High Sheriff, a Register, and a Treasurer: and for each of the settlements consisting of not less than sixty families, two Commissioners of Agriculture, two Commissioners to form a Board of Health, and two Censors.

ARTICLE V. The Vice-Agent shall be admitted to the council of the Agent in all important matters; and shall express an opinion on all questions submitted to his consideration. He shall aid the Agent in the discharge of his various duties, and in the support and execution of the laws; and in the event of the Agent's absence, or sickness, the Vice-Agent shall become the General Superintendent of Public Affairs.

ARTICLE VI. The Vice-Agent with two Counsellors, shall constitute a council; who shall meet when questioned by the Agent, to deliberate on the interests of the Colony, and the measures to be taken for their security and advancement.

The Vice-Agent shall also advise with the other members of the Council, on any subjects connected with the general welfare, as often as he shall think it proper; and report the result to the Agent if proper, or act upon the same, in case of his absence.

ARTICLE VII. The duty of the Counsellors shall be, to aid the Agent, or Vice-Agent, with their advice and counsel, on subjects relating to the general welfare of the Colony, whenever thereto requested by either.

ARTICLE VIII. The High Sheriff shall, either by himself or his deputies, aid in the organization of elections; act as Marshal for the Government of the Colony, execute all processes, judgments, and commands of the Court of Sessions, and perform, generally, the services required of the same Officer, by the common laws of England and the United States.

ARTICLE IX. The Secretary of the Colony shall take charge of, and carefully keep all the papers, records, and archives of the Colony, generally; shall attend and exactly record the doings of the Agent in Council; shall publish all the ordinances, and legal enactments of the Government; publish Government notices; issue the Agent's orders, civil, military, and judicial, to the proper functionaries; deliver a fair copy of Government papers necessary to be recorded to the Register of the Colony; and manage its internal correspondence on the part, and under the directions of the Agent.

ARTICLE X. The Register shall record all documents and instruments relating to the security, and title of public or individual property; Government grants; patents; licences; contracts and commissions; and all other papers which are properly a matter of record, and to which the Government of the Colony shall be a party.

Every volume of records when completed, shall be delivered by the Register, to the Secretary of the Colony, for preservation, among the archives of the Colony.

ARTICLE XI. The Treasurer of the Colony shall receive, and safely keep all the monies, and public securities required by law, or the judgment of courts, to be deposited in the public Treasury, and shall deliver up, and pay over the same, only by a requisition signed by the Agent, or Vice-Agent of the Colony; to whom he shall render a statement of the public finances on the Monday preceding the annual election of the Colony.

ARTICLE XII. The Commissioners of Agriculture shall report, and serve as the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to the Agriculture of the Colony.

The Commissioners composing the Board of Health, shall report, and serve as the organ of the Government, on all subjects relating to the health of the Colony; shall ascertain the proper objects of medical attention; report nuisances prejudicial to the public health, direct their removal; and make themselves generally active in diminishing the sufferings and dangers of the settlers caused by sickness.

Each of these Committees shall record, for the future use of the Colony all important observations and facts relating to the subjects of their charge.

ARTICLE XIII. The two Censors shall act as conservators of the public morals, and promoters of the public industry; and be obliged to all the duties, and invested with all the legal powers, on whatever relates to the public morals and industry, which are lawfully required of, and possessed by grand jurors, in such parts of the United States as recognize such auxiliaries to their magistracy.

It shall be the special duty of these officers to ascertain in what way every person, in their proper districts, acquires a livelihood; to report or present idlers; detect vicious or suspected practices; and present for legal investigation and cure, every actual or probable evil, growing out of the immoralities, either of a portion of the community, or of individuals.

ARTICLE XIV. The Judiciary of the Colony shall consist of the Agent and a competent number of Justices of the peace, created by his appointment. The Justices shall have cognizance of all cases affecting the peace, and of all criminal cases within the definition of *petit larceny*, and all actions of debt not exceeding twenty dollars. In the court of Monthly Sessions, whether acting as a court of law, or a court of equity, the Agent or Vice-Agent shall preside, and the Justices be his associates.

The court of Monthly Sessions shall have original Jurisdiction in all actions of debt, in which the amount in litigation shall exceed twenty dollars; and in criminal causes above the degree of *petit larceny*; and shall have appellate jurisdiction in all civil causes whatsoever.

The requisite number of Constables for the Colony shall be appointed by the Agent annually.

A Clerk and a Crier of the Court of Sessions shall also be appointed by the said Court, annually.

An Auctioneer, who shall conduct all auction sales except those of the Sheriff and Constables, in pursuance of the judgment of the Courts of the Colony, shall also be created by annual appointment of the Agent.

A Store Keeper, Librarian, Commissary of Ordnance, to be appointed by the Agent, shall be respected and obeyed in matters belonging to their respective functions, as officers of the Colony.

Instructors in all public schools having the sanction of a public charter, or participating in any degree in the public funds, shall be appointed and employed by the regular school committees of the Colony, but with the Agent's approbation and concurrence.

All Custom, Port, Infirmary, Medical, Guard and Police officers, not appointed by the Managers of the Colonization Society, and whose services are required and defined by the laws of the Colony, together with the public Measurers, Inspectors, and Appraisers, shall be appointed by the Agent of the Colony.

ARTICLE XV. The Militia of the Colony, shall consist wholly of such uniformed Volunteer Corps as shall obtain charters under the Government of the Colony; of which charters, the following shall be fundamental articles:

1st. That the Corps shall always comply with any requisitions for their services, either wholly or in part, made by the executive Government of the Colony.

2nd. That the Corps shall ever preserve and hold themselves and their arms and equipments in a state of readiness for actual service, at the shortest notice.

3rd. That the Officers be commissioned by the Agent; and

4thly. That they shall muster, parade, and serve in the line of the Colony, under general Officers, when thereto required by the executive Government.

General officers shall be appointed by the Agent; and when especial reasons do not forbid, shall be taken from the Officers of the several Corps, and promoted according to rank, and the seniority of their commissions.

All Military Officers and delinquencies, shall be tried by a General Court Martial, to be composed, except the officers and Guards of the Court, of Commissioned Officers; and to sit quarterly.

A correct copy.

J. ASHMUN.

[For a digest of the Laws of the Colony, see the Appendix of the Twelfth Report, page 38.]

(C.)

Extracts from a Pamphlet, entitled "Reflections on the causes which led to the formation of the Colonization Society, with their probable results." By MATTHEW CAREY, Esq.

Increase of the coloured population.

South Carolina is the State which is more particularly interested in the success of the Colonization Society than any other State in the Union, except perhaps Louisiana—as these are the only two States in which the slave population exceeds the whites—and the increase of the former has been in a considerably greater ratio than that of the whites.

In 1790, the number of Slaves in South Carolina was	131,181
the slaves, - - - - -	107,094
In 1830, the whites, - - - - -	257,878
the slaves, - - - - -	315,565

white

Thus it appears that while the slaves nearly trebled their numbers in forty years, the whites were only doubled.

The relative situation of the whites and the blacks, East of the Blue Ridge, in Virginia, in 1790 and 1830, as stated in a memorial lately presented to the legislature of that State, places the subject in a striking point of view. By this statement, it appears that the blacks have in forty years gained on the whites not less than 106,176, being more than a fourth of the present number of whites in that section of country! To render this result still more appalling, it is to be observed, that, during this period, the shipment of slaves, from that portion of Virginia, to the more southern States, had been carried to an enormous extent.

By the census of 1790, there were whites—

East of the Blue Ridge, - - - - -	314,523
There were of blacks, - - - - -	289,426

Majority of whites, - - - - -	25,096
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In 1800, there were blacks, - - - - -	339,393
there were whites, - - - - -	336,289

Majority of blacks, - - - - -	3,104
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In 1810, there were blacks, - - - - -	386,942
there were whites, - - - - -	338,563

Majority of blacks, - - - - -	48,379
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In 1820, there were blacks, - - - - -	413,928
there were whites, - - - - -	348,873

Majority of blacks, - - - - -	65,055
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In 1830, there were blacks, - - - - -	457,013
there were whites, - - - - -	375,935

Majority of blacks, - - - - -	81,078
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The following table exhibits the increase of the free coloured people in the United States, from the year 1790 to the present time:

In 1790, 50,481	- - - - -	In 1820, 233,530
1800, 110,073	- - - - -	1830, 319,467
1810, 188,465	- - - - -	

The number of slaves,		
In 1790, 697,697	- - - - -	In 1830, 3,010,527

Being a multiplication almost three-fold.

The disparity of increase of the white and colored population, in the five original slave States, deserves attention.

	1790.		1830.	
	Whites.	Slaves.	Whites.	Slaves.
Maryland,	208,649	103,036	291,093	102,878
Virginia,	442,117	292,627	694,327	469,724
North Carolina,	283,304	100,572	474,433	246,462
South Carolina,	130,181	107,091	257,878	315,665
Georgia,	52,986	29,264	296,614	217,470
	1,122,137	633,590	2,012,457	1,352,199

It thus appears, that the whites, in 40 years, increased but about seventy-nine per cent.; while the slaves increased one hundred and twelve. In North Carolina, the whites increased but sixty-four per cent.; while the slaves increased one hundred and forty-five. The number of slaves in Maryland has decreased, partly by manumissions, and partly by the shipment of slaves to the more Southern States, both of which have taken place in that State on a large scale. The free coloured population of that State, in 1790, was only 8,042, whereas, in 1830, it was 52,942. It is important to ascertain the increase of the coloured population, generally.

The total number of coloured people, free and slaves, in the United States

In 1790 was	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	757,178
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,006,921
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,377,780
1820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,771,658
1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,330,039

It is well worth serious consideration, what will probably be the extent of this population, in forty years, at the same ratio of increase as took place in the last ten years.

In 1840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,045,504
1850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,111,430
1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,549,435
1870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,491,737

This is no fanciful calculation, the sport of a lively imagination. It is grounded on the actual ratio of increase that took place from the census of 1820 to that of 1830, viz: 35 per cent.

It is impossible to contemplate the subject in this point of view, without the most serious alarm, and a thorough conviction that it is of paramount importance, and that there is an imperious necessity of making an effort to apply a remedy to the dangers with which it is pregnant.

Various statements have been given of the expense of the passage of emigrants to Liberia—16, 20, and 26 dollars—12 or 13 dollars for their maintenance at Monrovia for a year—children from 10 to 12 years of age are taken at half price—and below two years, free of charge. There has hitherto been considerable disadvantage from the size of many of the vessels, and the small number of emigrants that went in some of them. It is believed, if the business were carried on, upon a scale commensurate with its importance, and in vessels of an improved construction, that the passage might be reduced to 15 dollars; and that the expense of maintaining emigrants at Liberia will be greatly reduced by the demand for labour in the Colony, by which those who are able to work, may procure employment at once, and thus support themselves. I have recently seen a statement by which it appears that of the whole number of emigrants who arrived in one vessel, only seven were unemployed in ten or twelve days. Moreover, as the benefits of the plan to the

emigrants become more generally known, it is fairly presumable that numbers of the coloured people, who have means, will emigrate at their own expense; and that many benevolent citizens will, as has already been done in various instances, defray the passage of their slaves. All these circumstances will tend to diminish the public burdens. Taking these considerations into view, it cannot be denied, that, to average the whole, young and old, at 25 dollars, cannot be far from the truth.

The increase is about 3 1-2 per cent. per annum. On the present population it is equal to about 75 or 80,000, annually. If it were intended to keep this population to its present standard, it would require \$2,000,000 annually. But we will confine ourselves to an emigration of 50,000, which would require \$1,200,000; or even 25,000, which would require about \$600,000. Any of these emigrations would greatly mitigate the public danger. The sums are large, and would require considerable sacrifices. But was any great object ever attained without great sacrifices? We were able, in a comparatively feeble state, to raise \$100,000,000 in a year and a half, for the support of a war, and our revenue has for years been from 23 to 27,000,000 of dollars. The direct tax of the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1815 was \$730,958, and of Virginia \$738,036, which was paid without any oppression of the citizens of either. And surely with an overflowing treasury, if reason and common sense have fair play, it would not be very difficult to procure an amendment of the constitution, if such an amendment be necessary, which is much doubted by many of our citizens, authorising the appropriation of a sum necessary for this purpose, to be ratified, according to the terms of the constitution, by three-fourths of the States. And never did a nation appropriate money for a more valuable purpose.

There are twelve non-slave-holding States. There can be no doubt that these would ratify such an amendment; and from the prevalence of the conviction in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, of the dangers that menace the country from this source, their immediate concurrence might be calculated on, and the consent of one more would probably be had in a year or two, as the subject came to be more fully discussed, and of consequence better understood.

Manumissions.

Among the most promising and encouraging circumstances attending the career of this Society, are the numerous manumissions that have taken place in almost all the slave States, with the express condition of the freed men being sent to Liberia.

These manumissions have occurred on a scale that the most sanguine friends of the scheme could not have anticipated. Entire families have been blest with their freedom, from the most pure motives, a conviction of the injustice and immorality of slavery—and in many cases, ample provision has been made for the expense of their passage, and in some for their support in Liberia. They have been thus released from the debasement and degradation of slavery, and sent to the land of their fathers, to partake of all the happiness that freedom and the certainty of enjoying all the fruits of their labour, can inspire.

It would be endless to enumerate the cases of this kind that have occurred.—Some of them must be recorded, that the acts, and the names of the parties, where known, may have the applause to which they are entitled, and, what is of more consequence, that they may serve as stimuli to others to follow the noble example:

A lady near Charlestown, Va. liberated all her slaves, ten in number, to be sent to Liberia, and moreover purchased two whose families were among her slaves. For the one she gave \$450, and for the other \$350.

The late Wm. H. Fitzhugh bequeathed their freedom to all his slaves, after a certain fixed period, and ordered that their expenses should be paid to whatsoever place they should think proper to go. And, "as an encouragement to them to emigrate to the American Colony on the coast of Africa, where," adds the will, "I believe their happiness will be more permanently secured, I desire not only that the expenses of their emigration be paid, but that the sum of fifty dollars shall be paid to each one so emigrating on his or her arrival in Africa."

David Shriver, of Frederick co. Maryland, ordered by his will, that all his slaves, thirty in number, should be emancipated, and that proper provision should be made for the comfortable support of the infirm and aged, and for the instruction of the young in reading, writing and arithmetic, and in some art or trade by which they might acquire the means of support.

Col. Smith, an old revolutionary officer, of Sussex co. Va. ordered in his will, that all his slaves, seventy or eighty in number, should be emancipated, and bequeathed upwards of \$5000 to defray the expense of transporting them to Liberia.

Patsy Morris, of Louisa co. Va. directed by will, that all her slaves, sixteen in number, should be emancipated, and left \$500 to fit them out, and defray the expenses of their passage.

The schooner Randolph, which sailed from Georgetown, S. C. had on board 26 slaves liberated by a benevolent individual near Cheraw.

Of 105 emigrants who sailed in the brig Doris from Baltimore and Norfolk, 62 were emancipated on condition of being conveyed to Liberia.

Sampson David, late a member of the Legislature of Tennessee, provided by will that all his slaves, 22 in number, who are mostly young, should be liberated in 1840, or sooner, at his wife's decease, if she died before that period.

Herbert B. Elder, of Petersburg, Va. bequeathed their freedom to all his slaves, twenty in number, with directions that they should be conveyed to Liberia, by the first opportunity.

A gentleman (the late Dr. Bradley) in Georgia has recently left 49 slaves free on condition of their removal to Liberia.

In this, I had almost said Divine work of benevolence, the Society of Friends, as in many other cases, have nobly distinguished themselves, and assumed a prominent attitude. They have, in North Carolina, liberated no less than 652 slaves, whom they had under their care, besides, as says my authority, an unknown number of children, husbands and wives, that were connected with them by consanguinity. In the performance of these acts of benevolence, they expended \$12,769.—They had remaining under their care, in Dec. 1830, 402 slaves, for whom the same arrangements were to be made.—*African Repository*, Dec. 1830, page 319.

It holds out every encouragement to the Colonization Society, that the applications for the transportation of free negroes and slaves proposed to be emancipated on condition of removal to Liberia, far exceed its means. There are in North Carolina and the adjacent States, from three to four thousand of both descriptions, ready to embark, were the Society in a situation to send them away.

[In addition to these instances mentioned by Mr. Carey, several others might be added, particularly that of Richard Bibb, Esq. of Kentucky, who proposes to send sixty slaves to Liberia—two

gentlemen in Missouri, who desire to send eleven slaves—a lady in Kentucky offers 40—the Rev. John C. Burress, of Alabama, who intends preparing all his slaves for colonization—the Rev. William L. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, manumitted 11 slaves, which sailed a few weeks ago from New Orleans—the Rev. Wm. Jones, and Dr. Stephen Jones, of Kentucky, have also tendered to the Society, all their slaves, amounting to 38 in number—and besides these, the Society has received information that many others are looking to Liberia as the ultimate asylum of those slaves whose interests are dear to them, and for whose benefit they are willing to make almost any pecuniary sacrifice.]

The declarations of Legislatures and other assembled bodies in favour of the Colonization Scheme.

The Colonization Society has, by perseverance and by the intrinsic merit of its views, at length "won golden opinions" from the greater part of the nation. The Legislatures of thirteen States, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, have passed resolutions approving of the object of the Society, and recommending the system of foreign colonization. Eleven of those States have instructed their Senators, and requested their Representatives in Congress to promote, in the general government, measures for removing such free persons of colour as are desirous of emigrating to Africa. And nearly all the ecclesiastical bodies in the United States have, by resolutions, firmly expressed their opinion, that the Society merits the consideration and favour of the whole christian community, and earnestly recommended it to their patronage.

Commerce and Productions.

The commerce of Liberia, as yet in its infancy, is respectable, and increasing annually. The exports are rice, palm oil, ivory, tortoise shell, dye wood, gold, hides, wax and coffee. Coffee and cotton grow spontaneously. Indigo and the sugar cane succeed, and will be cultivated to advantage. Camwood is abundant, and mahogany grows at the Cape. The timber of Liberia is various and durable, and well adapted to building. The imports consist of an assortment of the productions of Europe, the West Indies, and America. The port of Monrovia is seldom clear of European and American vessels, loading or unloading.

A trading company has been formed at Monrovia, with a capital of \$1000; and an agreement entered into, that no dividend shall be made until the profits increase the capital to \$20,000. The stock has risen from 50 to 75 on transfer shares.

A colonist, of the name of Waring, had sold goods to the amount of \$70,000, in the year 1830. The sales of Mr. Devany, the sheriff, amounted to between 24 and \$25,000, in 1830; and his property was worth about \$20,000, made during the seven years in which he has resided in Monrovia.

The commerce of the Colony during the last year, has greatly exceeded that of any former year. Within that period 46 vessels visited the port, of which 21

were Americans, and a majority of the remainder English. The exports amounted to nearly 90,000 dollars, and the merchandise and produce on hand, amounted to about 23,000 dollars.

Africa before the Irruption of the Barbarians.

Those who argue, from the present state of the colored population of this country, against the prospect of a high degree of civilization in Africa, reason from very imperfect data. Here the colored people have labored, and still labor, under almost every possible disadvantage. In most of the southern states, slaves are debarred from the attainment of the slightest rudiments of knowledge. And even in states free from slavery, the colored people have little opportunity of cultivation. Condemned by poverty, almost universally, to the lowest occupations, they have neither time nor means to improve themselves. But they will not suffer much, on a fair comparison with whites of the same grade. The best criterion, however, by which to judge, is the progress they have made in Liberia, where they escape the degradation to which they are exposed here. Of their improvement in morals, and manners, and habits, the testimony of Captains Sherman and Nicholson, from which I have made slight quotations in the preceding pages, precludes all doubt. It may be confidently stated, that few of the American colonies made greater advances in the same space of time than they have done in the seven years that have elapsed since the establishment of order and good government in 1824.—The distance between the Colonists at Liberia and the civilized inhabitants of Europe at present, is not so great as between the former and some parts of Europe in olden time, when the latter painted their bodies, had no chimneys to their houses, lay upon straw on the ground, covered themselves with skins fastened with skewers, and were tenants in common with the pigs which partook of the hospitality of their houses.

Africa, though brutalized by wars, the invasions of barbarians, and the most grinding despotism, was once on as proud an eminence in point of civilization, as any part of Europe. Carthage contended for the supremacy with Rome for one hundred and twenty years—and, but for domestic factions, the bane of republics, would probably have subjugated Italy. The destruction of the Carthaginian annals by the Romans renders it impossible to enumerate any of her great men, except her warriors. Rome never produced a greater general than Hannibal. Some of his relations were men of great talents in the same department. Jugurtha was superior to most of the Romans who were sent against him. Terence, the dramatist, was an African.

Christianity and civilization were early introduced into Africa. There were several provincial councils held there. At one of them, held in Carthage, in 397, the canon of the Roman Catholic Bible was settled. Another was held in the same place in 410—and two others at Milevi. In the fifth century, the number of Catholic Bishops in Africa was four hundred. Origen, Tertullian, Cyprian and Augustine, among the great lights of Christianity in their day, were Africans. And it is not too much to expect that future Hannibals and Terrences and Cyprians and Augustines will arise to defend and illuminate that now benighted country.—Should such a result take place, the merit will belong to the illustrious founders of the American Colonization Society

Effects of the Colonization Scheme on the Slave Trade, with a slight Sketch of that nefarious Traffic.

Among the striking advantages attending the Colony at Liberia, is the check it has given to the slave trade already, and the probable suppression, ultimately, of that nefarious traffic on a large portion of the western coast of Africa by the gradual extension of the settlements. Before the establishment of the settlements at Liberia, there were several slave factories within a few miles of the place, all of which have been completely broken up. Four or five years back, there was not a single factory from Sierra Leone to Cape Mount, a distance of 100 miles; and 120 miles, from Cape Mount to Trade Town, the whole of the coast of Liberia.—More recently, a factory has been established at Cape Mount, forty-five miles from Monrovia, where the trade is carried on briskly. But it is probable, as soon as the Colony gains more strength, this nest of kidnappers and traders in human flesh and human suffering, will be extirpated.

The African chiefs, in the neighbourhood of Liberia, have generally voluntarily abandoned the traffic, finding they can supply themselves with what articles they want, of European and West India goods, by the sale of their own domestic productions. Some of them have put themselves under the protection of the Colony. To duly appreciate the advantages of this result, it is only necessary to reflect for a moment on the horrors of this nefarious traffic; and although it has been presented times without number, to the execration of mankind, I may be permitted to take a bird's eye view of it. The number of slaves kidnapped in 1824, was 120,000. And the number imported into the single port of Rio for nine years, 1820—8, has been 264,964.

In 1820,	15,020	-	-	-	-	-	In 1825,	26,254
1821,	24,134	-	-	-	-	-	1826,	33,999
1822,	27,363	-	-	-	-	-	1827,	29,787
1823,	20,349	-	-	-	-	-	1828,	48,555
1824,	39,503	-	-	-	-	-		
								264,964

[Walsh's notices of Brazil, vol. 1. p. 178.]

It has been ascertained, beyond the possibility of doubt, notwithstanding the efforts of the chief maritime powers of Europe, and those of the United States, to suppress this traffic, that from the two towns, Muney and Pangas, there have been 352 cargoes of slaves taken, in little more than a year.

It has been estimated that one-third, but say one-fifth, perish in the voyage; and that an equal number die after their landing, of diseases contracted on the voyage, or of grief for their forlorn situation. This would make an aggregate of above 300,000, doomed to destruction, or interminable slavery, for one single port!

To heighten the enormity of this "sin crying to heaven for vengeance," it is ascertained that in cases of shortness of provision, the slaves are often remorselessly thrown overboard. On board a vessel, some time since, thirty nine negroes became blind, and twelve had lost an eye. They were thrown into the fathomless ocean. A single vessel, the Protector, took on board at Mozambique, 807 slaves, of whom 339 died on the voyage.

The Maria Primera, a Portuguese ship, took on board upwards of 500 slaves. This number was reduced to 403, in consequence of extreme crowding, before she was captured, and brought into Sierra Leone. Nearly one hundred more died soon after, from diseases contracted on board.—*Transactions of London Af. Ass'n.*

The following heart-rending picture of the slave trade has been drawn by Sir

George O'Meara, who was employed on the coast of Africa, to suppress it. "Such is the merciless treatment of the slaves, that no fancy can picture the horrors of the voyage. Crowded together so as not to have the power to move—linked one to the other by the leg—never unfettered while life remains, or till the iron shall have fretted the flesh almost to the bone—forced under a deck, as I have seen them, *not thirty inches in height*—breathing an atmosphere the most putrid and pestilential possible—with little food and less water—subject to the most severe punishment, at the caprice or fancy of the brute who may command the vessel—it is to me a matter of surprise that any of these miserable wretches live the voyage through. Many of them, indeed, perish on the passage, and those of them who remain to reach the shore, present a picture of wretchedness language cannot express."

(D.)

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

The people of Virginia are awaking to the solemn consideration of the whole subject of the evil of their coloured population, and have expressed their purpose, through the General Assembly, to aid in the colonization of such as are now free, and of such as may become so, either by the will of individuals, or the laws of the State. The late debate in the Virginia Legislature, embracing the entire subject of slavery, has been one of the highest interest and importance. The Editor of one of the Richmond papers observes: "We have never heard any debate so eloquent, so sustained, and in which so great a number of speakers had appeared, and commanded the attention of so numerous and intelligent an audience. The debate is in the process of publication, and the world can partly, though not fully judge of its merits. It has been suggested to us, that it would be expedient to incorporate this debate, so important in its subject, so full in its information, so comprehensive in its views, and so momentous in its consequences, in a less perishable-form than a newspaper, and we accede to the propriety of the suggestion."

In another place the Editor of the *Whig* remarks: "The debate on abolition continues with increased and increasing interest. Virginia has never had greater reason to boast of her gifted sons. The debate has indeed been one of transcendent and the most sustained power and interest. Day after day, multitudes throng to the Capitol, and have been compensated by eloquence which would have illustrated Rome or Athens."

Since the close of this debate, Mr. Broadnax, from the Select Committee on slaves and free negroes, reported a Bill "devising the ways and means for deporting free negroes and such as may become free, to Liberia. The Bill as modified and amended, proposes an appropriation of \$35,000 for the present year, and \$90,000 for the next, to be expended in colonizing the free people of colour, and it has passed the House of Delegates. The Governor, Executive Council and the Treasurer, are constituted a Central Board to superintend the execution of this act, with power to appoint other Boards.

Jan. 30th.—The following Resolution, reported from the Select Committee on coloured population in the House of Delegates of Virginia, was read and concurred in.

Resolved, That it is expedient to apply to the General Government to procure a territory or territories, beyond the limits of the United States, to which the several States may remove their free coloured population.

On the 30th of February, Mr. Moore submitted the following joint Resolution, which was, on his motion, laid on the table.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Delegates, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby requested to apply to the General Government on behalf of this General Assembly, to procure a territory or territories, beyond the limits of the United States, to which the several States may remove the whole or any part of their coloured population; and, that the Senators of this State in Congress, be requested to use their best efforts to promote that object.

We are informed that the subject of colonizing the free people of colour is under consideration in the *Legislature* of MARYLAND, and that a liberal appropriation will probably be made during its present session for this object.

IN CONGRESS, we are happy to state that the following Resolution, offered by Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland, with the amendments proposed by Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, and Mr. Archer, of Virginia, and a Memorial from an Auxiliary Colonization Society, presented by Mr. Condict, of New Jersey, have been referred to a Select Committee.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of removing from the United States and her Territories, the free people of colour, and colonizing them on the coast of Africa, or elsewhere.

(E.)

The noble plan of Mr. Gerrit Smith, of New York, to raise \$100,000 for this Society, in the course of ten years, by subscriptions of \$1000, (each subscriber to pay \$100 annually for ten years) has made some progress during the year. We would by no means despair of its accomplishment, though we regret extremely, that our wealthy friends come forward so slowly to give it their patronage. We entreat them to consider the magnitude of the object, and to lend their aid to its full accomplishment.

Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, New York.
 Jasper Corning, Charleston, South Carolina.
 Theodore Frelinghuysen, Newark, New Jersey.
 John T. Norton, Albany, New York.
 E. F. Backus, New Haven, Connecticut.
 A Gentleman in Mississippi.
 Matthew Carey, Philadelphia.
 William Crane, Richmond, Virginia.
 Fleming James, ditto.
 A Friend in Virginia.
 Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, Dedham, Mass.
 Mrs. M. H. Carrington, Mrs. Ann Fontaine, } \$100 annually by
 Wm. A. Carrington, P. S. Carrington, } equal contributions.
 Gen. Edward Carrington, and Walter C. Carrington
 A few Gentlemen near Oak Hill, Fauquier County, Va.
 Robert Ralston, Philadelphia.
 Elliot Cresson, ditto.
 Robert Gilmore, Baltimore.
 George Burwell, Frederick county, Va.
 Association of 20 persons in Rev. Dr. Mead's parish, Frederick co. Va.
 Hon. Edward M'Gehee, Mississippi.
 Rev. Dr. James P. Thomas, Louisiana.
 Four young Gentlemen in Alexandria, D. C.
 The Auxiliary Colonization Society of Georgetown, D. C.
 A Friend in Fredericktown, Md.
 Another Subscription on the plan of Gerrit Smith, in Bishop Mead's
 Congregation, Frederick county, Va.
 John Gray, Fredericksburg, Va.
 Solomon Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Cortland Van Rensselaer, Albany N. Y.
 Female Colonization Society of Georgetown, D. C.
 General John Hartwell Cocke, of Virginia
 Thomas Buffington, Guyandott, Va.
 Judge Burnett, of Ohio.
 Nicholas Brown, Providence, R. I.
 An association of Gentlemen in Kenhawa co. Va.
 Jacob Towson, of Williamsport, Md.
 E. C. Delavan, Albany, New York.
 Thomas C. Upham, Brunswick, Maine.
 Thomas Emerson, Windsor, Vermont.
 Judge Porter, of New Orleans.
 Judge Workman, ditto
 John McDonoghy, ditto

(E.)

FOURTH OF JULY.

We earnestly invite the attention of the Clergy, of every denomination in the country, to the plan of taking up collections for the Society, on, or about the Fourth of July. *Immense, incalculable good would result from this measure, could it become universal.* All the people of the United States, would be made acquainted with the principles, and proceedings of the Society. Every where throughout the land would interest be excited, and aid secured to effect the design of African Colonization. If we could speak with a tone which every minister of Christ might hear, we would entreat him, as he values his country, or his race; the cause of humanity, or the cause of God, *to preach on the subject of the Colonization Society, on, or about the Fourth of July next, and invite public charity to its object.*

(F.)

LIBERALITY OF ENGLISH FRIENDS.

Allusion has been made in the Report to the efforts of Elliott Cresson, the indefatigable Agent of the Society in England. We are gratified to learn that many English Journals are now giving efficient support to the cause of the Society, and that several liberal donations have been made to its funds. Mr. Cresson is entitled to the thanks of all the friends of Africa, for his zealous and gratuitous services; and the generosity of those in England, who contribute to aid the cause of this Institution, admirably illustrates the nobleness of the spirit of genuine philanthropy.

Richard Dykes Alexander, a name ever prominent in deeds of practical philanthropy, "convinced that a more rapid progress was never known in any colony towards comfort and respectability than that of Liberia," published an appeal in its behalf; in consequence of which, the following sums were sent to Barnett's, Hoare, and Co. 62, Lombard-street, who continue to act as Bankers to the fund—viz:

	£.	s.	d.
Robert Barclay (Bury Hill)	100	0	0
A Female Friend (per S. T. of York), who is only rich by the fewness of her own wants, and the cheerfulness with which she ministers to those of others.....	100	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
A Female Friend	100	0	0
London Female Anti-Slavery Society.....	50	0	0
A Friend (in Warwickshire).....	50	0	0
Collected by Mary I. Lecky (Kilnock, Ireland)	51	0	0
Hannah Murray (York).....	25	0	0
Nathan Dunn.....	25	0	0
Collected by Wm. Smith (Doncaster).....	20	5	0
Luke Howard and Family.....	20	0	0
A Friend, per ditto.....	0	5	0
Sarah Fox and Family (Wellington).....	15	0	0
George Wyett Gibson (Saffron Walden).....	13	10	0
Jabez Gibson (ditto).....	13	10	0
Francis Gibson (ditto).....	13	10	0
Mary Gibson (ditto).....	13	10	0
Gerard Ralston	10	10	0
Judith N. Dillwyn.....	10	0	0
Joseph Garney (Norwich).....	10	0	0
Joseph John Gurney (ditto)	10	0	0
Collected by John Fisher (Huddersfield)....	10	0	0
Col. Perronet Thompson	25	0	0
Robert Graham (Glasgow).....	9	15	0
Collected by K. Bell (Plaistow)	9	0	0
Benjamin Hawes, jun.....	7	10	0
Thomas Hodgkin, M. D.	7	10	0
Norwick Female Anti-Slavery Society.....	6	15	0
Thomas Catchpole (Colchester)	6	15	0
Lucy Maw (Neeppham).....	6	10	0
Sarah Strangman (Ireland).....	6	5	0
Collected by A. Cowell (Walton)	6	0	0
Sarah Abbott	6	0	0
Cash per Leathams.....	6	0	0
Mary Wright (Bristol).....	2	0	0
Louisa Wright (ditto).....	2	0	0
Martha Jessup (Woodbridge).....	2	0	0
Widow's Mite (from Chelmsford)	1	6	0
Charlotte Smith	1	0	0
Mary Harford... ..	1	0	0
John Gurney, K. C.	15	0	0
Elizabeth Johnson.....	10	0	0
Miss Prince	10	0	0
Russell Scott	7	10	0
Jane Gurney	7	10	0
W. Evans, M. P.....	5	0	0
H. Bromfield.....	5	0	0
Mrs. Fletcher.....	5	0	0
Two Irish Female Friends.....	100	0	0
James Douglass, Esq. (of Cavers)	200	0	0

In addition to the above, it should be stated as a fact most honorable to the *Society of Friends* in *London*, that they have authorized their brethren in North Carolina to draw on them to the amount of \$2000, to aid in the colonization of the colored people under their care.

(G.)

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

The following, is a copy of a letter from Joseph Reynolds, Esq. of Bristol, England, son of the philanthropic Richard Reynolds.

BRISTOL, 11 mo. 3, 1831.

Dear Friend: It gives me great pleasure to communicate the means adopted to preserve the health of the crew of the Cambridge, during the time she lay in the river above Sierra Leone, to take in timber—say for 90 days. The instructions given to the Commander, were derived from reading Dr. McCulloch's essay on Malaria; and the precautions taken were

I. On no account to suffer any of the crew to be out of the ship at sunset.

II. To have a sail stretched on the windward side of the vessel; and an awning was also provided, which extended over the poop and the whole of the main deck, to defend the crew from the night air.

III. The night watch was encouraged to smoke Tobacco.

IV. To distribute French Brandy to the crew whilst in port, in lieu of Rum. *

V. The hold of the vessel was kept constantly sweet, notwithstanding the effluvia from the putrid mud which adhered to the timber, by the constant use of the chloride of lime, with a solution of which the fore-castle, where the crew slept, was daily sprinkled.

The crew on rising, were served with a liberal allowance of strong coffee, before commencing their day's work.

The result was, that the ships on each side of the Cambridge, lost the greater part of their crews; not one man of the Cambridge was seriously unwell, during the whole time they lay in the River, and it was remarked that the ship was so clear of mosquitoes, that the Captain threw aside the curtains which he had provided for his defence against them. The crew came into Milford in good health, not having felt any inconvenience from the bilgewater, and looking better than they did afterwards, at the conclusion of a voyage to Quebec for timber, where I understand it is customary for the men to drink an unreasonable quantity of spirits.

* We think coffee would be much better than either Rum or Brandy.—Es.

So far as one trial justifies an opinion, it should seem that chloride of lime has a great effect in counteracting Malaria, much may also be attributed to the temperance which was insisted on by the master; and so far as its effects in removing the unpleasant taste and smell of putrid water, are important in hot climates, I had an opportunity this summer of witnessing them in the most satisfactory manner. The water from a deep well at my son-in-law's near Liverpool, is sometimes, without apparent cause, seemingly both in smell and taste, quite putrid—but both smell and taste were corrected by an exceedingly minute portion of the solution of chloride of lime not perceptible to the drinker.

If these hints should be found in any degree conducive to the health of vessels trading to Liberia, or to the residents of that settlement, I shall consider myself fortunate in having been, in even so small a degree, useful in promoting the progress of a scheme fraught with blessings to Africa and highly beneficial to a race of our fellow men, unjustly oppressed and degraded almost below the level of humanity, and then despised, because they suffered such degradation. I sincerely hope it will be as eminently successful, as our neighboring settlement has been otherwise; and am

Thy sincere Friend,

To ELLIOTT CRESSON.

JOSEPH REYNOLDS,

N. B. The Secretaries of Auxiliary Societies are particularly requested to transmit the lists of officers of such Societies. Also, to invite their respective Societies to promote collections in the churches on or about the Fourth of July, and to prepare and send in memorials to Congress, soliciting the countenance of the Federal Government to the cause of this Society.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since this Report was put to press, intelligence has been received of the passage of a law appropriating \$200,000 to the cause of African Colonization, \$20,000 to be appropriated annually.—We regret to add, that the bill for an appropriation in Virginia, has been lost by a vote of 18 to 14.

LIFE MEMBERS

*Of the Colonization Society, by the contribution of \$30, or upwards
at one time, to the funds of the Institution.*

MAINE.

Rev Seneca White, *Bath.*
Rev S L Pomeroy, *Bangor.*
Brunswick.

John Dunlap,
David Dunlap
Rev T C Upham,
Hallowell.

Rev S Everett
Rev E Gillett, D D
Kennebunk Port.

Charles A Lord
Daniel W Lord
Rev J P Fessenden
Rev C H Kent
Kennebunk.

C W Williams
Rev N H Fletcher
Rev D Thurston, *Winthrop.*
Portland.

Rev S Tenbrook
Rev Mr Ripley
Rev Asa Cummings
Rev Mr Douglass, *Alfred.*
Sarah Cleves, *Saco.*
Rev B Tappan, *Augusta.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Dover.

Rev J N Maffit
Joseph W Clary
Rev J Ward, *Plymouth.*
Portsmouth.

Samuel A Elliot
Rev Nathan Parker, D D

VERMONT.

Charles Marsh, *Woodstock.*
Ethan Andrus, *Middlebury.*
Thomas Emmerson, *Windsor.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

Rev O Herrick
D L Farwell, *Cambridge.*
Col David Mack, *Middlefield.*
Newport.

Rev Orville Dewey
Rev Wm Patten, D D
Grafton.

Rev Mr Searle

Rev S Holmes, *New Bedford.*
Nantucket.

Rev S F Swift
Rev Stephen Bailey
Plymouth.

Rev F Freeman
Rev James Kendall
Rev Z Willis, *Kingston.*
Rev John Allyn, *Duxbury.*
Mendon.

Rev L Bayley
Rev Mr Guille
Rev E Burgess, *Dedham.*
Friend Crane, *Canton.*
Caleb Oaties, *Danvers.*
George W Campbell, *Millsburg.*
Hon W Reed, *Marblehead.*
Boston.

Mr Bradford
Rev Wm Jenks
Rev Paul Dean
Rev Mr Streter
Wm B Beadford
Samuel Elliott
John Tappan
Benjamin Dearborn
A C Lombard
Francis Watts
Rev Mr Merritt
John Sullivan
Rev Converse Francis
Joseph P Bradlee
Mr Paine

RHODE ISLAND.

Rt Rev Bishop Griswold, *Bristol.*
Providence.

Rev Stephen Gano
Rev James Wilson
Rev Henry Edes
Rev W B Crocker
Thomas P Ives
Nicholas Brown
Rev J Bristol, *Bristol.*

CONNECTICUT.

Rev Orin Fowler, *Plainfield.*
E F Backus, *New Haven.*
Middletown.

Rev John R Crane

Rev Smith Payne
 Rev Mr Burch
 V B Horton
 Rev E Tyler
 Rev Mr Cookson

NEW YORK.

Henry Sheldon
 Rev John Johnson, *Newburg.*
Albany.

John T Norton
 Hon S Van Rensselaer
 C Van Rensselaer
 H W Deleven
 E. C. Delavan,
 Rev D Porter, *Catskill.*
 Gerrit Smith, *Petersboro.*
 Rev E Nott, *Schenectady.*
 Josiah Bissel, * *Rochester.*
Cambridge.

Rev N S Prime
 Rev Dr Bullions
 Charles J Aldis, *Brooklyn.*
New York City.

Col Henry Rutgers*
 Rev Nathan Bangs
 Rev Gardner Spring, D D
 Matthew L Clarkson
 Rev Dr Milnor
 Rev James M Matthews, D D
 Rev Gilbert H Livingston
 Rev Mr Snodgrass
 Rev S H Cone
 George Gallagher
 Anson G Phelps
 Arthur Tappan
 Rev S H Cox
 Rev H Anthon
 John M'Comb

PENNSYLVANIA.

Rev E F Cumming, *Reading.*
 Peter Baldy, *Danville.*
Philadelphia.

Rev Thomas E Allen,
 Rev C S Ely, D D
 Robert Ralston
 Gerard Ralston
 Matthew Carey
 Elliott Cresson
 Samuel Archer
 Richard Dale
 Rev Wm A Muhlenburg
 Rev J Janeway
 Rev Bishop White
 Alexander Henry
 Mr Dandridge
 Solomon Allen

NEW JERSEY.

Thomas L Janeway, *Rahway.*

P A Johnson, *Morristown.*
Newark.
 Hon Theodore Frelinghuysen
 C H Shipman
 Rev Dr Beasley, *Trenton.*

MARYLAND.

J C Herbert
 Miss F A Cheston, *West River.*
 H H Chapman, *Annapolis.*
Fredericktown.

J L Smith
 Richard Potts
Williamsport.

Jacob Towson
 Rev Isaac Kellar
Baltimore.
 Charles Carroll of Carrollton
 J N D Arey and H Didier
 A Fridge and William Morris
 James W M'Culloch
 Nathaniel F Williams
 J Campbell, J Ritchie
 Wilson Millikins & Co
 Amos A Williams
 Isaac M'Kim
 John E Howard
 Robert Gilmore
 Thomas Elliott
 Alex M'Donald
 Thomas Tenant
 Peter Hoffman
 George Hoffman
 John Hoffman
 J Oldfield
 Mr Von Capf
 J I Cohen
 Luke Tiernan
 John Perviance
 Richard Caton
 William Tyson
 N Tyson
 Andrew Ellicott
 James Ellicott
 Hugh Thompson
 John M'Henry
 Philip E Thomas
 Evan Thomas
 J B Morris
 Robert G Harper*
 Robert Oliver
 Roswell L Colt
 E J Coale
 John Barr
 Wm E George
 L P Barrows
 John Small
 E H Douglass*

VIRGINIA.

James Madison, *Montpelier*.
 Needham Washington
 General John H Cocke, *Fluvanna*.
 Charles Bruce, *Petersburg*.
 Rev. John Cooke, *Hanover county*.
 Mrs L G Wyche, *Brunswick co*.
 Rev James Boyd, *Longington*.
 Edward Colston, *Berkley co*.
 Hon C F Mercer, *Leesburg*.

Fairfax co.

William H Fitzhugh*
 Thomas Fairfax
 John Randolph, *Roanoke*.
 Hon B Washington, * *Mt Vernon*.
 Wm Garnet, *Essex co*.
 J H Coke, *New Canton*.

Shepherdstown.

James L Lane
 Rev John Matthews
Loudon county.

George Carter
 John Rose

Halifax county.

Rev Charles Dresser
 General E Carrington
 Walter C Carrington

Fredericksburg.

Hon Hugh Mercer
 Mrs Louiza Mercer
 John Gray
 Mrs M B Blackford
 Thomas Buffington, *Guyandott*.
Norfolk.

John M'Phail
 Wm Maxwell

Ramney.

Rev John M'Donald
 John M'Dowell
 Rev G Lemmon, *Fauquier co*.
 Joseph Cowan, *Augusta co*.
 Col D Bullock, *Louisa co*.

Richmond.

Hon J Marshall
 Rev J H Turner
 David I Burr
 Rev S Taylor
 William Crane
 Fleming James

Charleston, Jefferson county.

Mrs Elizabeth Whiting
 J T A Washington
 Rev A Jones

Frederick county.

Philip Burwell
 Rev Wm Meade
 Richard K Meade

David Meade
 John Milton
 Wm Garnegy
 Hugh Holmes
 Oliver Tunston
 James Ship
 Nathaniel Burwell
 Susan Meade*
 Miss Mary Meade
 Lucy Meade
 Rev A Belmain
 Daniel Lee
 Mrs Ann R Page
 Mrs Norris
 Wm Hay, sen
 James M Hite
 John Kerfoot
 James Somers
 Wm Mitchell
 Robert Berkley
 James Davis
 Stephen Davis
 Miss Judith Blackburn
 Rev Dr Hill
 Hon Robert White
 Obediah Waite
 James Baker
 Edward Smith
 Joseph Fountleroy
 Fielding Somers
 P Nelson
 Mrs Blackburn
 George Burwell
 Wm Pope, *Powhatan county*.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Rev J Caldwell, *Chapel Hill*.
 J B Skinner, *Edenton*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston.

Rev B L Palmer
 Rev C Gadsden
 Jasper Corning
 Thomas S Grimke
 Wm Smith
 Mr Poinsett
 Mr Gibbs
 Rev Mr Payson
 Robert Smith
 Maj Vanderbest
 John Anson
 Isaac Ball
 Wm Clarkson
 Charles C Pinkney
 Mrs Russel
 Rev J J Roberts, *Edgefield*.

GEORGIA.

Hon Wm H Crawford
Wm Walker
Wm Rabun, *Milledgeville.*
Savannah.
Mrs Lydia Anciaux
Rev D Baker
Augusta.
Robert Campbell
James Harper
Rev S K Talmadge

ALABAMA.

Rev J Allyn, *Huntsville.*

MISSISSIPPI.

Hon Edward McGeehee
LOUISIANA.

Rev Dr J P Thomas
New Orleans.

W W Caldwell
Alfred Hennen
Judge Porter
Judge Workman
John McDonogh,

TENNESSEE.

Nashville.

Hen J T Sanford
Mrs Hetty McErven

KENTUCKY.

Rev R Bibb, *Russellville.*
Calvin Duncan, *Fayette county.*
J. H. McClure, *Newport.*

OHIO.

Cincinnati.

Hon Mr Burnett
Stephen Burrows
Henry Emerson
George Graham, jr

ILLINOIS.

Governor E Coles, *Edwardsville.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.

Judge Cranch
Wm Thornton*
Henry Clay
R R Gurley
Richard Harrison
Elias B Caldwell*
Rev Luther Rice

Georgetown.

Mrs Harriet B Maccomb
John Laird
F S Key
John Mason
J T Shaff*
Henry Foxall*
Richard Potts
Rev Dr Wilmer, * *Alexandria.*
Monsieur Hyde De Neuville, *France.*
Rev Jonas King, *Greece.*

ENGLAND.

London.

Mr Canning
B Smith
Robert Barclay, *Bury Hill.*
A Female Friend, *York.*
Hannah Murray, do
A Female Friend,
A Friend in *Warwickshire.*
Nathan Dunn
Wm Smith, *Doncaster.*
Luke Howard
Sarah Fox, *Wellington.*
*Saffron Walden.**

George Wyatt Gibson
Jabez Gibson
Francis Gibson
Mary Gibson

*Norwich.**

Joseph Gurney
Joseph John Gurney
John Fisher, *Huddersfield.*
Gerard Ralston
Judith N Dillwyn
Col. Perronet Thompson
Robert Graham, *Glasgow.*
K. Bell, *Plaistow.*
Benjamin Hawes, jun.
Thomas Hodgkin, M. D.
Thomas Catchpole, *Colchester.*
John Gurney, K. C.
Elizabeth Johnson
Miss Prince
Russell Scott
Jane Gurney
James Douglass, *Cavers.*

IRELAND.

Two Female Friends
Mary I Lecky, *Kilnock.*

*Dead.

NOTE.—We shall be thankful to our friends to enable us to supply what is deficient, or correct what is erroneous in this list. Some may have been made Life Members by contributions to Auxiliaries, of which we are not informed. It is desirable that such names should be communicated.

AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETIES AND THEIR OFFICERS.

SOCIETIES.	PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES.	TREASURERS.
Maine State Society, New Hampshire State Society, Vermont State Society, Massachusetts State Society, Hampden county, East Attleboro, Worcester county, Connecticut State Society, Juvenile, Middletown, Female, do. Hartford, New York State Society,* New York city, Albany, Hudson, Dutchess county, Fredonia, Nassau and Schoharie, Catskill, Hillsdale, Troy, Watford, Cambridge Academy, Cambridge, Wilkesforce, Utica, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Geneva, Tompkins county, New Jersey State Society, Salem, Newark,	His Excellency A. K. Paris, " D. L. Morrill, Hon. Elijah Peine, Rev. Samuel Lathrop, Rev. Samuel Lathrop, Rev. John Nelson, His Excellency G. Tomlinson, Frederick Gill, Mrs. J. W. Alsop, Judge Perkins, John Savage, William A. Duer, Hermannus Bleacher, Hon. Rufus Reed, Philo Ruggles, John Crane, Mr. Warner, Orin Day, Adonijah Bidwell, David Buel, Sen. Samuel Stewart, D. R. Campbell, Gen. Joseph Kirkland, George Palmer, A. Vansinderen, Robert F. Stockton, James Newell, Luther Goble,	Charles S. Davis, Dr. Joseph Reynolds, Rev. Chester Wright, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, F. A. Packard, Dr. John S. Butler, Rev. Leonard Bacon, R. W. Hubbard, Mrs. Eliza A. Ward, Jonathan Starr, Jun. R. V. Dewitt, John W. Mulligan, Ben. F. Butler, John B. V. Varrick, Philip Wells, Samuel B. Ludlow, Robert Dorian, Rev. Henry Truesdell, O. L. Holly, Rev. M. W. Dwight, William Long, Thomas R. Walker, James Stryker, Z. Lewis, Rev. Robert Baird, Edward Smith, A. W. Corey,	Thos. A. Deblols, William Pickering, Daniel Baldwin, Isaac Mansfield, George Colton, Charles G. Prentice, Seth Terry, Charles Chauncey, Mrs. Eliza A. Ward, Robert Cort, Richard Yates, Moses Allen, Ebenezer F. Bachus, John Bowers, Alfred Raymond, Austin Smith, William Smith, E. D. G. Prime, Samuel Stocking, A. Hogenen, Robert Voorhes, John Tyler, Dr. L. A. Smith,

SOCIETIES.	PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES.	TREASURERS.
New Jersey, Rahway, Morristown, Pennsylvania State Society, York, Pittsburg, Washington county, Chester county, Meadville, Connellsville, Mount Pleasant, Green Castle, Brownsville and Bridgeport, Waynesburg, Friends Society, Bedford, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Columbia, Dearborn county, Erie, Belleville, Williamsport, Cookstown, Bedford, Reading, Union, Wilmingpton, Female, do. Maryland State Society, Frederick county, Queen Ann county, Kent county, Dorchester county, Annapolis, Prince George county, Talbot county,	Adam Lee, Thomas C. James, John Barnitz, Henry Baldwin, Hon. Joseph Lawrence, Dr. William Darlington, Hon. Stephen Barlow, Daniel Rogers, Rev. A. O. Patterson, John McLanahan, William Graydon, Chief Justice Gibson, William P. Beatty, John Test, Rennerville Keim, Hon. Willard Hall, Miss Eliz. Montgomery, George Hoffman, Major John Graham, Richard T. Earle, William Barrell, Joseph E. Muse, Daniel Murray, John Johnson, Thomas J. Bullett,	Thomas L. Janeway, James Bayard, Charles H. Israel, Samuel Cunningham, Thomas Williamson, Joseph Morrison, Joseph Torrence, Dr. Aaron Torrence, J. B. McLanahan, John M. Foster, Samuel A. McCoskey, Dr. George Moore, George H. Dunn, Samuel Jackson, W. A. Mendenhall, Miss A. H. Danagh, James Howard of J. E. James M. Shelman, Dr. John D. Emory, J. B. Eccleston, James Bryan, Doctor Sparks, Edward Harwood,	Job Squier, Gerard Ralston, John Schmidt, William B. Lowrie, Daniel Moore, David Townsend, John P. Davis, Jonathan Page, John Taylor, J. G. Miller, John Zearing, Benjamin Childs, John McKisick, Thomas Palmer, Elijah Derhert, Allen Thompson, Miss Sarah Black, John Hoffman, Henry Doyle, Philemon P. Hopper, Richard Ringgold, James Chaplaine, Samuel Maynard,

Maryland, Fredericktown,

Calvert county,

Hagerstown,

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95- We shall be thankful for any additions or corrections to the above list.

4165 9-18-30

So far as one trial justifies an opinion, it should seem that chloride of lime has a great effect in counteracting Malaria, much may also be attributed to the temperance which was insisted on by the master; and so far as its effects in removing the unpleasant taste and smell of putrid water, are important in hot climates, I had an opportunity this summer of witnessing them in the most satisfactory manner. The water from a deep well at my son-in-law's near Liverpool, is sometimes, without apparent cause, seemingly both in smell and taste, quite putrid—but both smell and taste were corrected by an exceedingly minute portion of the solution of chloride of lime not perceptible to the drinker.

If these hints should be found in any degree conducive to the health of vessels trading to Liberia, or to the residents of that settlement, I shall consider myself fortunate in having been, in even so small a degree, useful in promoting the progress of a scheme fraught with blessings to Africa and highly beneficial to a race of our fellow men, unjustly oppressed and degraded almost below the level of humanity, and then despised, because they suffered such degradation. I sincerely hope it will be as eminently successful, as our neighboring settlement has been otherwise; and am

Thy sincere Friend,

To ELLIOTT CRESSON.

JOSEPH REYNOLDS,

N. B. The Secretaries of Auxiliary Societies are particularly requested to transmit the lists of officers of such Societies. Also, to invite their respective Societies to promote collections in the churches on or about the Fourth of July, and to prepare and send in memorials to Congress, soliciting the countenance of the Federal Government to the cause of this Society.

POSTSCRIPT,

Since this Report was put to press, intelligence has been received of the passage of a law appropriating \$200,000 to the cause of African Colonization, \$20,000 to be appropriated annually.—We regret to add, that the bill for an appropriation in Virginia, has been lost by a vote of 18 to 14.

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at one time, to the funds of the Institution.*

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95- We shall be thankful for any additions or corrections to the above list.

95- 30.

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Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ART. I. This Society shall be called "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States."

ART. II. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their consent) the free People of Colour residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

ART. III. Every citizen of the United States who shall subscribe these articles, and be an annual contributor of one dollar to the funds of the Society, shall be a member. On paying a sum of not less than thirty dollars, at one subscription, he shall be a member for life.

ART. IV. The officers of the Society shall be, a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Recorder, and a Board of Managers, composed of the abovenamed officers, and twelve other members of the Society. They shall be annually elected by the members of the Society, at their annual meeting, on the third Monday in January, and continue to discharge their respective duties till others are appointed.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers, and to call meetings of the Society, and of the Board, when he thinks necessary, or when required by any three members of the Board.

ART. VI. The Vice-Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge these duties in the absence of the President.

ART. VII. The Secretary shall take minutes of the proceedings, prepare and publish notices, and discharge such other duties as the Board, or the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, according to seniority, (when the Board is not sitting,) shall direct. And the Recorder shall record the proceedings and the names of the members, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. VIII. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of the funds of the Society, under such security as may be prescribed by the Board of Managers; keep the accounts, and exhibit a statement of receipts and expenses at every annual meeting, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. IX. The Board of Managers shall meet on the first Monday in January, the first Monday in April, the first Monday in July, and the first Monday in October, every year, and at such other times as the President may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its object as they shall think proper, or shall be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies occurring during the year, and make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this constitution.

ART. X. Every Society which shall be formed in the United States, to aid in the object of this Association, and which shall co-operate with its funds for the purposes thereof, agreeably to the rules and regulations of this Society, shall be considered auxiliary thereto; and its officers shall be entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers.

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			P. G. Kennett, Aaron Phule, Charles Page, William Mechlin, Francis T. Sewall, Mrs. Susanna Southern, Richard W. Claxton.

95- We shall be thankful for any additions or corrections to the above list.

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Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ART. I. This Society shall be called "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States."

ART. II. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their consent) the free People of Colour residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

ART. III. Every citizen of the United States who shall subscribe these articles, and be an annual contributor of one dollar to the funds of the Society, shall be a member. On paying a sum of not less than thirty dollars, at one subscription, he shall be a member for life.

ART. IV. The officers of the Society shall be, a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Recorder, and a Board of Managers, composed of the abovenamed officers, and twelve other members of the Society. They shall be annually elected by the members of the Society, at their annual meeting, on the third Monday in January, and continue to discharge their respective duties till others are appointed.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers, and to call meetings of the Society, and of the Board, when he thinks necessary, or when required by any three members of the Board.

ART. VI. The Vice-Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge these duties in the absence of the President.

ART. VII. The Secretary shall take minutes of the proceedings, prepare and publish notices, and discharge such other duties as the Board, or the President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, according to seniority, (when the Board is not sitting,) shall direct. And the Recorder shall record the proceedings and the names of the members, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. VIII. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of the funds of the Society, under such security as may be prescribed by the Board of Managers; keep the accounts, and exhibit a statement of receipts and expenses at every annual meeting, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. IX. The Board of Managers shall meet on the first Monday in January, the first Monday in April, the first Monday in July, and the first Monday in October, every year, and at such other times as the President may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its object as they shall think proper, or shall be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies occurring during the year, and make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this constitution.

ART. X. Every Society which shall be formed in the United States, to aid in the object of this Association, and which shall co-operate with its funds for the purposes thereof, agreeably to the rules and regulations of this Society, shall be considered auxiliary thereto; and its officers shall be entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers.

Y

Notices.

Copies of this and several preceding Reports can be forwarded by mail to any individuals who may apply for them to the Secretary.

Auxiliary Societies are earnestly requested to forward, as early as may be, their annual contributions to the Treasurer, Richard Smith, Esq. of this City, that the Society may be enabled to fit out expeditions for the Colony in due season.

Annual Meeting of the Society on the third Monday of January.

The African Repository & Colonial Journal.

THIS work is published monthly, by order of the Managers of the American Colonization Society. It contains thirty-two octavo pages the number, at two dollars a year, payable in advance. It is designed to comprise a history of the proceedings of the Society and the African Colony; essays on the subject of Colonization; intelligence concerning the operations of Institutions throughout the world, aiming to abolish the Slave Trade, and improve the African race; and in fine, all such information as may conduce to the accomplishment of the great objects of the Society.

Any person who shall obtain five subscribers, and remit 10 dollars, will receive a copy gratis, which will be continued as long as the remittance shall be annually made.

All communications relating to the Editorial Department of the Repository, should be made to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the Society, Washington City; such as relate to its pecuniary concerns, to Mr. James C. Dunn, Georgetown, D. C.

§ To suitable persons, disposed to travel for obtaining subscribers to this work, liberal terms will be allowed.

Form of a Constitution of an Auxiliary Soc^y

1st. This Society shall be called _____, and shall be auxiliary to the State Colonization Society, (where such exists) or to the American Colonization Society.

2d. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the parent Institution at Washington, in the colonization of the Free People of colour of the United States on the coast of Africa—and to do this not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other societies.

3d. An annual subscription of _____ shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of _____ a member for life.

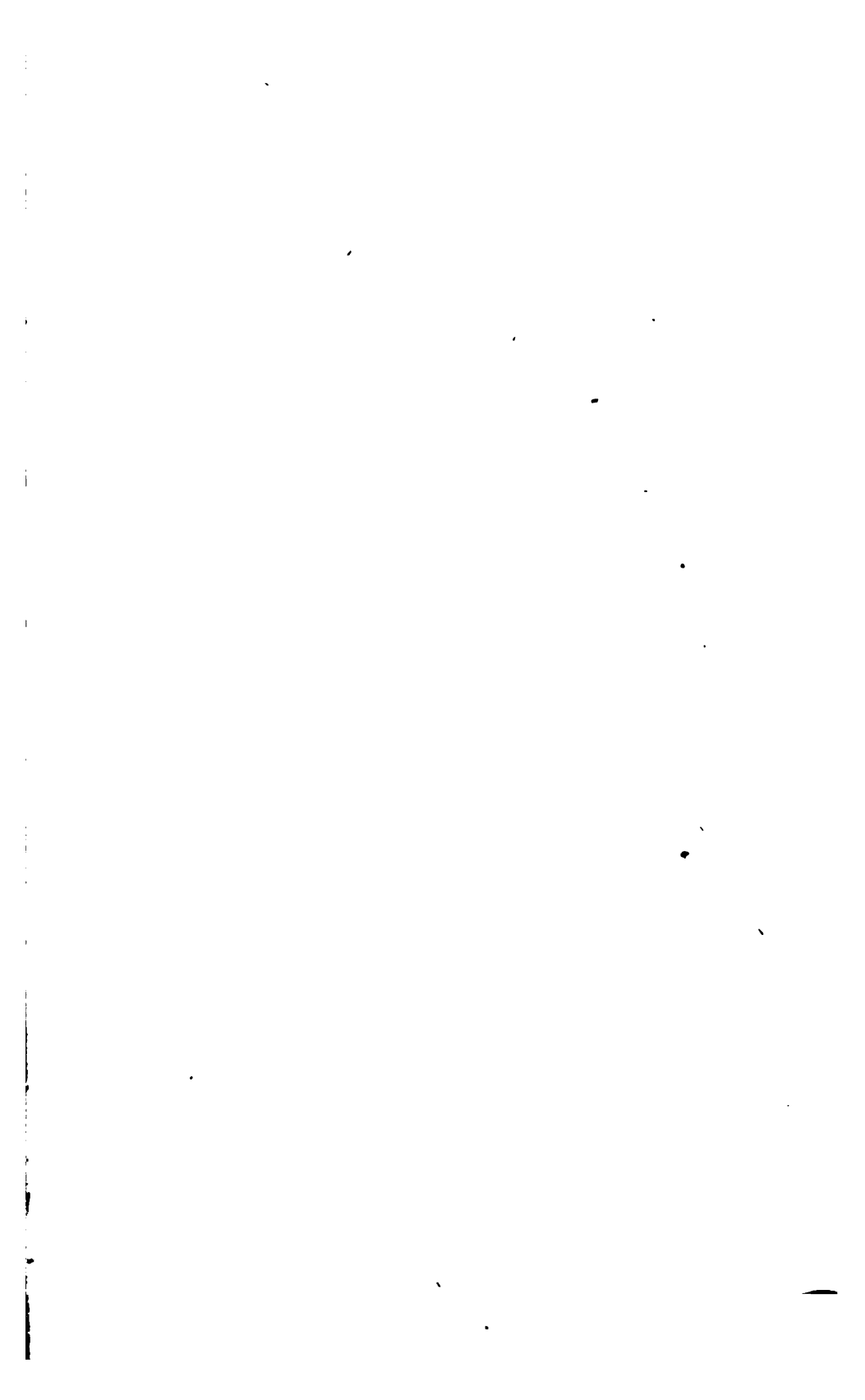
4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, and _____ Managers; Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

5th. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers.

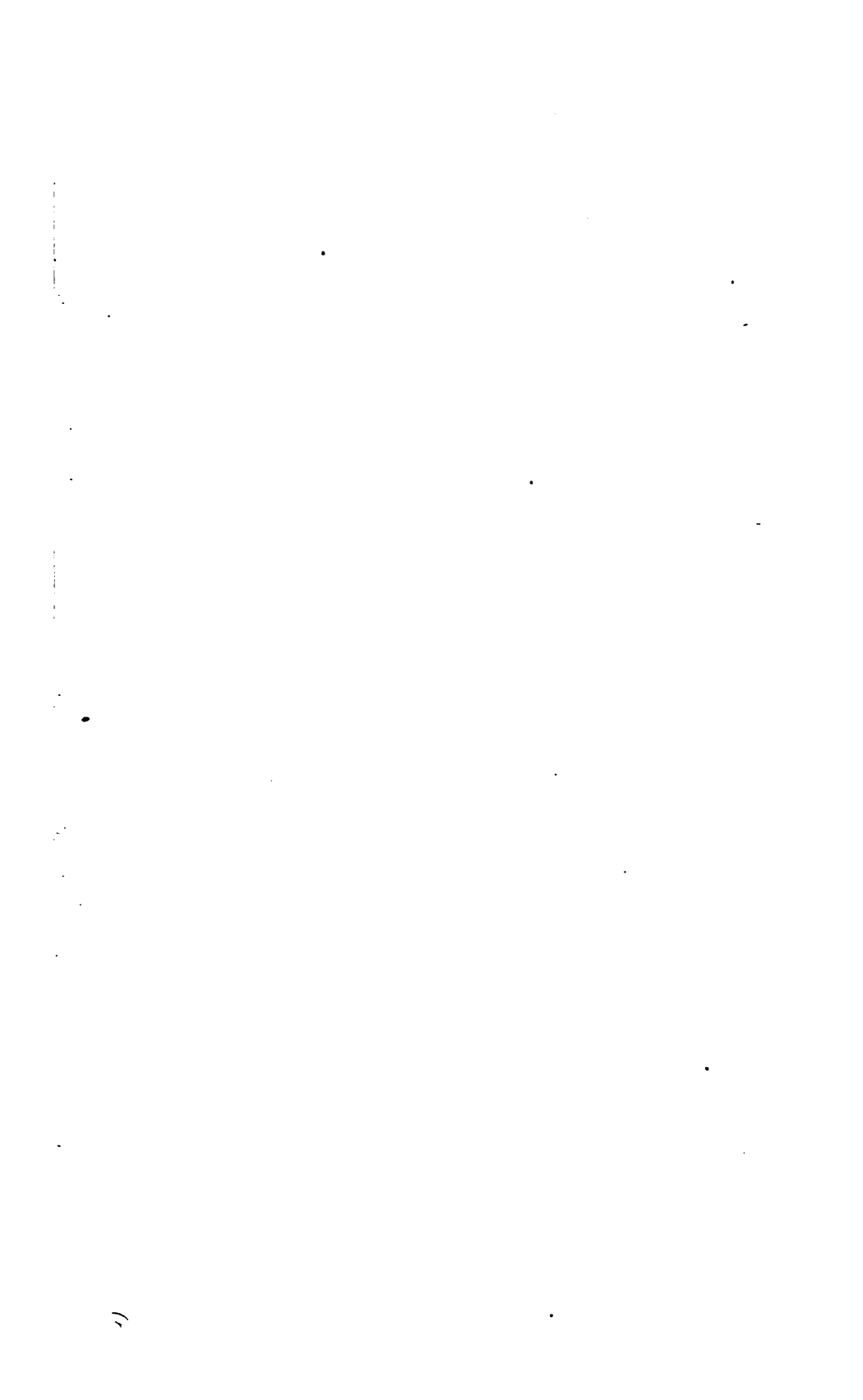
6th. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society _____.

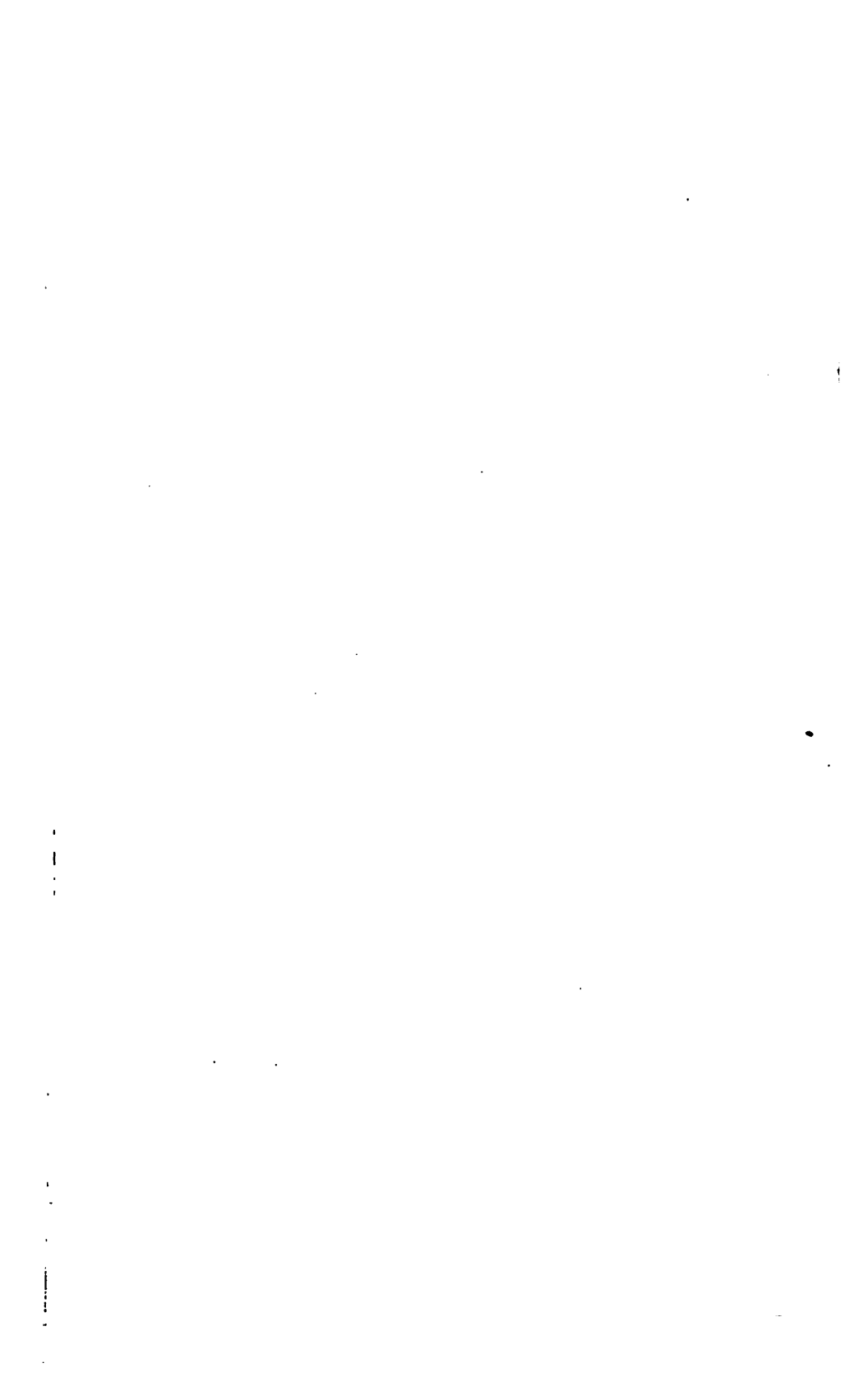
7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

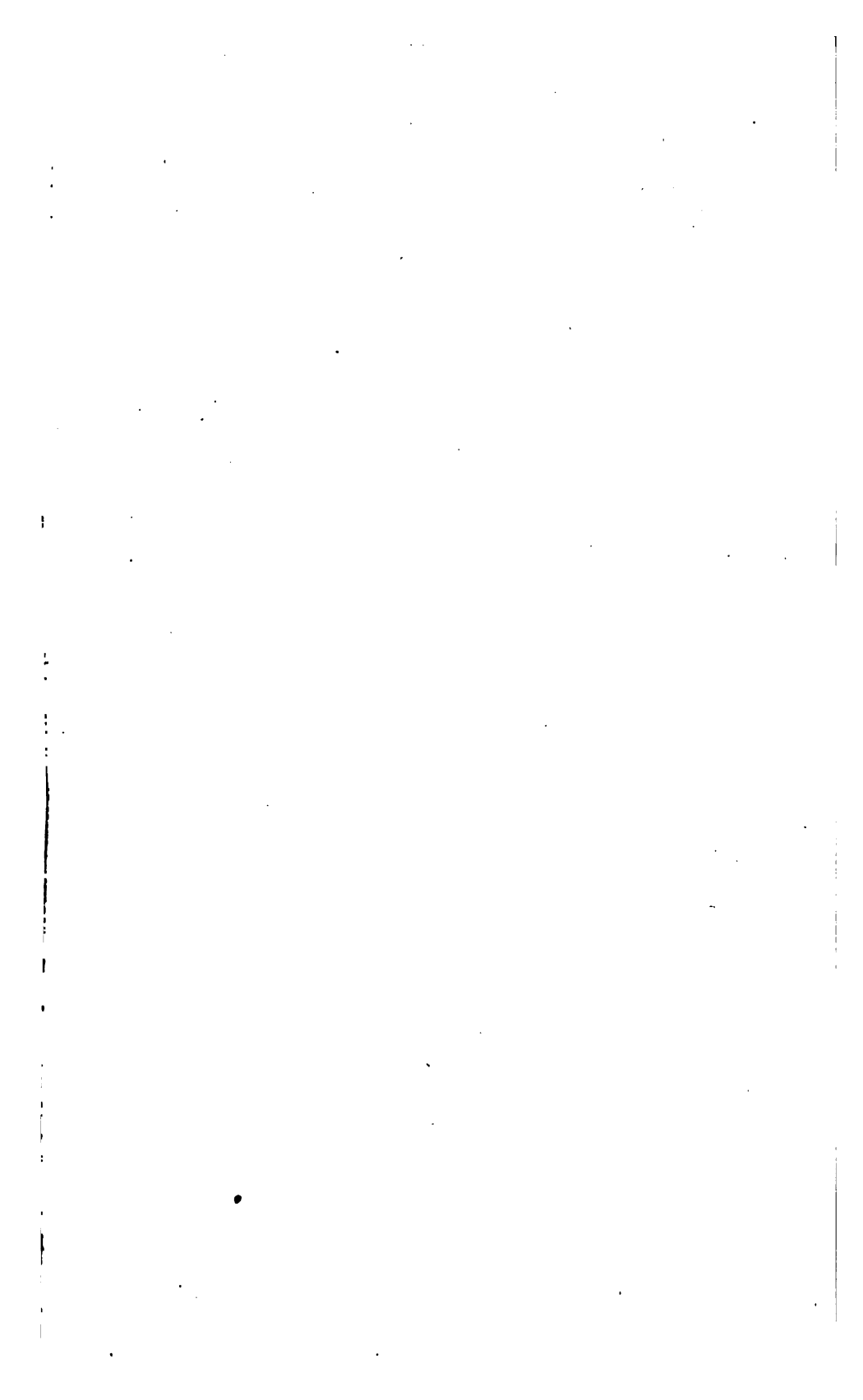
8th. The Secretary of the Society shall conduct the correspondence under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the parent Institution and other Societies.













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